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PRICE TWO CENTS

NEW TECH FOUNDATIONS UNDER WAY



Where Tech buildings will rise on Cambridge side of Charles river

AUSTRIA UNEASY AS SERBIA TAKES ALBANIAN POINTS

Recent Invasion Has Curious and Unlooked-For Result in the Occupation by Serbs of Strategic Area in the New State

VIENNA IS STIRRED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON—Albanian invasion of Serbia, which was stirred up undoubtedly by agents provocateurs of Austria and Bulgaria, has had, as such things often have, a curious and unlooked-for result. It has given the Serbian government an excuse for the occupation of certain strategic points within the Albanian borders.

As a result Austria is now straining every nerve to cause the immediate withdrawal of the Serbians. Representations of Vienna have not met with unqualified success, and as a result there is already a tendency in more chauvinistic sections of public opinion to urge the government to take active steps.

That Serbia will ultimately retire from these points in accordance with the arrangements of the ambassadors' conference in London there is very little doubt, but Austria, seeing the example which Turkey has been allowed to set at Adrianople, is growing a little uneasy in the matter.

FRENCH PLAN TO REMOVE OFFICERS AROUSES PRESS

M. Clemenceau Champions General Faurie, While Socialists Claim Clerical Tendencies

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON—The determination of the French government to remove a number of officers of high rank from their commands on account of ineptitude displayed by them at the grand maneuvers has led to a press campaign of some bitterness.

DUKE, DUCHESS PRINCESS AT SEA

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia embarked yesterday on the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of India, which is due to reach Quebec on Thursday next.

PERSISTENT EFFORT IS MADE TO CONVICT BEILISS AT KIEFF

Trial Regarded as Likely to Be Made Excuse for New Cruelties Against Jews Unless Russian Government Repudiates Such Step—Press Reports Hindered

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON—The farce of the Kieff trial is being dragged out, until it has become perfectly plain that what is at stake is not the guilt of the prisoner, but the question of whether the anti-Semite is to be allowed to work his will or is to be checked by the liberal tendencies of modern Russia.

FOUNDATION WORK FOR THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ALONG THE CHARLE RIVER IN CAMBRIDGE IS NOW IN ITS INITIAL STAGES.

All over the area, which extends half a mile, workmen are busily engaged making preparations for the huge structures that are to be erected. Before the land was leveled down to some extent, it looked like a series of hills and valleys. Many workmen, with horses and wagons filled and lowered parts of the ground ready for the foundations. The Stone & Webster Corporation has the general contract for construction and T. A. Carr, their engineer, has full charge.

It is the expectation of the contractors to have the buildings completed by the end of June, 1915.

TURKISH DESIGN TO PUSH GREECE SEEN IN DARDANELLES

Partial Closing of Straits Looked on as Attempt to Stir Pressure at Athens by Powers Affected

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON—The excuse that the Dardanelles have been partially closed owing to the season has not deceived anybody. On the other hand, the declaration that Turkey must be prepared for a Greek raid is so ridiculous that it is becoming tolerably evident that this partial closing of the straits is a political move engineered for the purpose of exciting the powers, whose shipping is held up to exert pressure at Athens.

In Athens itself negotiations are being dragged out with true Turkish procrastination, and the envoys of the Porte seem to be in a mood for anything but bringing about an immediate settlement.

ALDERMEN TO VOTE ON SCHOOL

Action by the Everett board of aldermen for the erection of a new 16-room schoolhouse in the Mt. Washington district will be taken next week at the meeting Tuesday evening.

CINCINNATI IS ON THE WAY WITH PORT BOARD CHAIRMAN

Making fast progress toward port, the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati was reported at noon today to be 440 miles east of Boston, lightship. She is expected to reach port late Sunday afternoon from Hamburg, Boulogne and Southampton. On board the Cincinnati are 75 first cabin, 94 second cabin, 204 third cabin and 274 steerage passengers.

General Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the Boston port directors, who has been abroad several weeks visiting all the principle seaports of Germany and England in the interest of the development of the port of Boston, is returning on the

CAPITAL EAGER FOR MORE NEWS FROM JOHN LIND

State Department Expects Explanation of Telegram That Sr. Huerta Is to Retire and Let U. S. Help Select Successor

PRESIDENT HOPEFUL

WASHINGTON—The state department is eagerly awaiting today further advice from John Lind, the President's special representative in Mexico, explaining his telegram to the President to the effect that provisional President Huerta intends to resign from office before the elections of Oct. 26 and that the United States is to be given a share in the selection of his successor.

Although the full meaning of Mr. Lind's telegram is not fully understood, President Wilson was hopeful today of restoration of peace in the southern republic.

Mr. Lind's message was dated two days ago. The understanding drawn from it by officials was according to what Mr. Lind has learned, that President Huerta intends to retire from office prior to the elections set for Oct. 26, and that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself. To what degree the United States will be asked to participate in the adjustment is not known. It was said Friday night, however, that it was not likely that President Wilson would consent to go to the extent of designating some well-known Mexican as a candidate for the presidency to be voted for in this month's election.

Although there is some question of General Huerta's good intention in this matter, the news from Mr. Lind is regarded as encouraging.

HAVANA—Gen. Felix Diaz arrived here today and stated that he will proceed to Veracruz on the steamer Corcovado immediately. He said that he intends to be on Mexican soil Oct. 28, election day in order to meet constitutional requirements as a candidate.

DUBLIN'S STRIKE APPEARS TO BE SETTLING ITSELF

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON—There is really no change in the industrial situation in Dublin. The difficulty seems to be settling itself, though very slowly, on the lines indicated recently by Miss Larkin to the Monitor's representative—that is to say, by the gradual return of the men to work, no questions being asked by the employers.

The loss to the port of Dublin has been immense and an enormous mass of work, as of course, still out.

HIGH ROCK STEPS NEARLY DONE
LYNN, Mass.—At a cost approaching \$1000, the city park commission is completing arrangements for the construction of a flight of concrete steps over High Rock, passing through the estate of John W. Hutchinson.

ENGLISH PLAYER WINS GOLF TITLE AT WILMINGTON

Miss Gladys Ravenscroft Defeats Miss Marion Hollins of New York in Final Round of National Tournament

CUP IS GOING ABROAD

WILMINGTON COUNTRY CLUB, Wilmington, Del.—Miss Gladys Ravenscroft of the Bromborough Club of England, British champion in 1912, won the women's national golf championship of the United States this afternoon on the links of the Wilmington Country Club by defeating Miss Marion Hollins of the Westbrook Club of New York.

Miss Ravenscroft's victory takes the famous Cox trophy across the Atlantic ocean again. The last time it was won by a foreign player was in 1910, when Miss Dorothy I. Campbell successfully defended her championship title, which she had first won in 1909.

Both players played poorly at the first hole. One hundred seventy yards on her drive gave Miss Hollins the second in a perfect 3. Flubbing her second at the third hole, after getting into the rough from the tee and then going into the brook when she had to drop back at the loss of a stroke, cost Miss Hollins the loss of the third hole 7 to par 5. Then came 3 halved holes.

At the fifth Miss Ravenscroft was three inches short for a win. Miss Hollins' ball got a vicious down-hill roll on the sixth green, but tallied a half as her rival was short on her putt.

Miss Ravenscroft took the seventh in two by a putt of almost 30 feet, but being overstrong on the putting green gave Miss Hollins a half at the eighth, while the ninth was a reasonably good half, without incident.

Slipping up on a putt of four feet cost Miss Ravenscroft the tenth after Miss Hollins lost the eleventh by twice being trapped. In escaping, her ball got a long roll across the green and down the hill beyond. The next two were halved. Miss Hollins' almost won the twelfth in a 4. Both were within a foot of the pin on their iron at the thirteenth. Miss Hollins, in the rough from the tee at the fourteenth par five, dubbed her second. Miss Ravenscroft was almost in the high grass on her drive, but got out well. Miss Hollins from the far corner of the green made a wild approach far over the hole, which went to Miss Ravenscroft, 6-7. Miss Ravenscroft was then 2 up. Miss Hollins sank a fine 25-foot putt for a 3 and it gave her the fifteenth hole.

Miss Ravenscroft at the sixteenth reached the green better, but could not hole a putt of nearly 30 feet. It was finally halved in 4. At the seventeenth there was little to choose between their drives and it ended in a half in 5 against 4 for perfection. Miss Ravenscroft teed upon the home hole dornie 1.

Miss Hollins drove into the brook ditch (Continued on page ten, column one)

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Process Slow and Great Mass Still Out, but Workers Are Quietly Received at Places

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J. A. MAYNARD IS NAMED FOR BOSTON SURVEYOR OF PORT

Francis X. Quigley Nominated for Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in Bay State

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today nominated:
To be surveyor of customs at Boston, Joseph A. Maynard.
To be solicitor of internal revenue, Ellis C. Johnson of Massachusetts.
To be assistant appraiser of merchandise in Massachusetts, Francis X. Quigley of Massachusetts.
To be collector of internal revenue, third district of Massachusetts, John F. Malley.
To be naval officer of customs, Massachusetts, John B. Nash of New Hampshire.
To be Governor of Porto Rico, Arthur Yager, of Kentucky.
To be United States attorney, Burton K. Wheeler, district of Montana.
To be United States marshal, Jacob A. Herring, southern district of Texas.

Mr. Maynard, as chairman of the Boston city Democratic committee, represents the Boston organization. Mr. Malley is a lawyer and a former state senator. Mr. Quigley is a member of the state Senate and is the city editor of the Holyoke Evening Telegram.

BOSTON Y. M. C. A. BOYS TO HAVE NEW LOCKERS

Seven hundred lockers in the boy's department of the new Y. M. C. A. will be removed early next month and shipped to the Central Y. M. C. A. at Manila, P. I. The lockers, which have been leased from the Narragansett Machine Company by the Boston association have been sold by the company to the association in Manila. Following their removal, the boy's locker room will be renovated and painted and new lockers put in.

The locker rooms in the men's department on the first floor will be opened for use Monday along with the new gymnasium office and other departments for the men.

RUSSIAN CHAPEL ON FIELD OF BATTLE OF LEIPZIG DEDICATED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON—The celebrations in observance of the battle of Leipzig were continued yesterday. The Russian chapel which has been built on the field was dedicated by Grand Duke Cyril, representing the Tsar at the ceremony. Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who is to represent the Emperor of Austria at Leipzig, has arrived in the latter place with a large staff and with a retinue composed of descendants of those who fought in the battle.

(Special to the Monitor)
LEIPZIG, Germany—It is safe to say that no memorial of any kind has ever secured the same popular approval as the monument erected on the battlefield of Leipzig to commemorate the battles of the nations in defense of liberty.

This approval has been shown in practice, who founded the league in 1894.

The foundation stone of the monument was laid in October, 1900, so that it has taken 13 years to build, and during that time it has been the mecca of almost every holiday pilgrim from Leipzig besides being an irresistible attraction for thousands of foreign visitors.

The monument was designed by Prof. Bruno Schmitz, the famous engineer and architect of Charlottenburg, Berlin, and is a remarkably imposing, though simple, piece of work. It is 91 meters high and is thus the highest monument in Germany. There are no towers or minarets, but the massive appearance of the monument and its beauty of line have a remarkably pleasing effect.

On the facade is a relief 60 meters broad and 25 meters high, displaying a figure of the Archangel Michael with the

Monument of the battle of nations at Leipzig

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

tial fashion by the contributions toward the cost of the monument which has been about 5,000,000 marks. The city of Leipzig gave the ground, representing a value of 1,000,000 marks, and the people of Leipzig also contributed 10,000 marks yearly.

The children of Saxony collected 50,000 marks and every class of the community did its share in making the monument a national memorial.

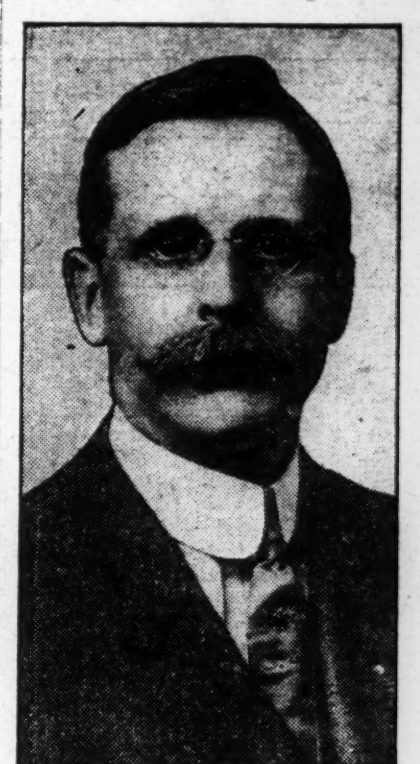
As already stated in The Christian Science Monitor the main credit for the memorial rests with the German Patriotic League for the Erection of a Monument of the Battles of the Nations and particularly with Herr Clemens Thieme, the well-known Saxon archi-

furies of war. Eagles with outspread wings symbolize protection of the German people. Above this in letters six feet high are the words "Gott mit uns," the relief representing the victorious rise of the German people against the foreign yoke.

The upper part of the monument is a great domed hall 60 meters high. Eight massive pillars support the cupola and round the latter are grouped on the outside the figures of 16 warriors. In the interior are four colossal figures 30 feet high representing the characteristics of the German people: Bravery, joy in self-sacrifice, faith, strength. From the platform on the summit a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country.

DE MOLAY PAST OFFICERS TO DINE AT THE CITY CLUB

Eminent Sir Edward E. Jameson, recently installed commander of De Molay commandery, Knights Templars, will preside at a dinner of officers and past commanders of De Molay commandery at the City Club this evening. Accord-



EDWARD E. JAMESON
Eminent commander of De Molay commandery, Knights Templars

ing to Charles R. Magee, recorder, 53 have signified their intention of being present. Short addresses outlining the work for the commandery for the new year will be given, to be followed by music.

Principal officers are Edward E. Jameson, eminent commander; William M. Farrington, generalissimo; Almon B. Cilley, captain-general; Clarence E. Burleigh, senior warden; George T. Everett, junior warden; and Arthur H. Merritt, prelate. Past commanders expected at tonight's banquet are Frank W. Mead, Oscar A. Shapard, Charles T. C. Whitcomb, Isaac Chase, Hammond B. Hazeldorn, Charles W. Kidder and Edgar W. Evans.

LARGE ADDITION IS TO BE MADE TO EVERETT SCHOOL

Assembly Hall Is Main Feature of Improvement to Structure, to Cost About \$20,000

A fine new assembly hall that will hold all the pupils at one time, a new office for the master and good quarters for the district nurses are to be added to the Everett schoolhouse on West Northampton street. Work on the new structure has just begun. The addition is to be placed to the rear of the present building, with an entrance on Cameron street. The building is to be brick with sandstone trimmings of the same architecture as the present building. It is to be two stories high and 75 feet by 52.

Not only will this addition give the school an adequate assembly hall, but the space now occupied by the present assembly hall, office and nurses' rooms will be turned into classrooms. The main building was thoroughly overhauled during the summer, following a fire toward the close of the school year, and the finishing touches of paint and so on are now being applied. It is expected that all improvements will be concluded by the end of March.

The cost is expected to be \$20,000. The school is for girls. Myron T. Pritchard is master.

MAYOR IS TO ASK \$105,000 FOR THE HALL ANNEX

Mayor Fitzgerald is to ask the city council at its next meeting to pass an order for \$105,000 to begin finishing the city hall annex. The lowest bidder for the metal work was the Metal Construction Company for \$102,840.05 while for the wood work or detached furnishings the contract was awarded to the Woodlager Manufacturing Company for \$33,397.

In the law department the furnishings will be entirely of metal. In some of the other departments part of the furnishings will be of wood.

LINER CANADIAN OFF FOR LIVERPOOL WITH LARGE CARGO

Filled with a cargo of freight for Liverpool, the Leyland liner Canadian sailed from Boston this morning. The vessel took 12 passengers, including Miss Mary Compton, an English woman deported by the immigration authorities.

Included in the liner's cargo were 180,000 bushels of wheat, 8000 barrels of apples, 400 tons of provisions, 3300 bales of cotton, 100 tons of lumber, 300 tons of flour.

MRS. PANKHURST HERE; RULED OUT; TO TAKE APPEAL

British Equal Suffrage Leader Is Refused Permission to Land From Ellis Island After Examination by Officials

HELD AS UNDESIRABLE

Authorities in Washington. It Is Said, Are to Be Questioned and Precedents in Castro Case May Furnish the Means

NEW YORK—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the British equal suffrage leader, arrived here today on La Provence. She was taken to Ellis island for examination of her qualifications for admission to the United States.

For more than an hour a special board of inquiry, named under the immigration law, interrogated Mrs. Pankhurst. Then it decided that under the law she was an undesirable and her exclusion was ordered. Pending an appeal, however, she will not be deported.

It is said that the question of her admission will be taken to Washington at once and if that fails, the case will be taken into the federal courts on the precedents established in the case of Cipriano Castro.

Attorney Reeves, representing Mrs. Pankhurst, called officials of the department of labor at Washington on the telephone and served notice of an appeal. He also asked that Mrs. Pankhurst be released on bond, as was Sr. Castro.

Mrs. Pankhurst's attorney left for Washington this afternoon to discuss her case with Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti tomorrow.

WASHINGTON—Commissioner-General of Immigration Caminetti will neither affirm nor overrule the Ellis island authorities' decision in Mrs. Pankhurst's case until he receives the official report of the hearing.

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Pretext Urged as Basis of Outbreak Against Serbia

NO LEGITIMATE CAUSE SEEN FOR ALBANIA RISING

French Paper Discusses Situation and Urges Importance of Accepting News Coming from Balkans with Considerable Caution

POINTS OUT INTERESTS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—Referring to the situation in the Balkans, the Journal des Debats points out what is already well known, namely, the importance of accepting the news emanating from that part of the world with considerable caution.

It is true, the Journal affirms, that whether correct or not, the news published has a certain importance because there is a definite reason for publishing the statements circulated. The intentions of many of the actors in this tragicomedy are still not quite clear, although it is possible to draw certain conclusions from what has already occurred.

The Albanian campaign, it is pointed out, had no legitimate cause, and it commenced a few days after the demobilization of the Serbian army at the very moment when the Turkish-Bulgarian treaty was settled. The so-called reason for the outbreak was the merest of pretexts, namely, the refusal of the Serbian government to allow Albanians free access to the markets of the frontier towns of Dibra, Djakovica, and Prizren. It is obvious that to allow bands of armed Albanians to enter the towns, no longer protected by troops, whilst bodies of Albanians were in the neighborhood, would have constituted no small danger.

The question naturally occurs, by whom were these strong bands armed, by whom were they organized and drilled? The whole episode is not merely an insurrection, it is really a war. The Debats further points out that the Albanian attack coincided with the commencement of rather strained relations between Turkey and Greece, and was undertaken at a moment when the press of Bulgaria was discussing the situation in a somewhat heated manner, at the moment when military preparations were being made by Austria and Italy. In Sofia, it is declared that if a conflict really occurs between Albania and Serbia, Bulgaria will not be able to stand aloof.

On the other hand, it is stated in Berlin, that if Albania is involved in a conflict with any of the Balkan states, Austria and Italy will intervene, in order to protect their interests from the "savagery of Albanian independence." It is possible, the Debats asks, to believe that the Albanian campaign

was not inspired by those who would profit by intervention?

It is difficult to recognize exactly the different parts played by the various governments in this business, for certain of them are most excellent theatrical managers, arranging to have their parts played by understudies, appearing themselves only when the moment for the denouement arrives.

The situation is already such as to compel Europe to take immediate precautions. These precautions, the Debats maintains, need not, however, be complicated, but merely similar to those taken in connection with Skutari. As a matter of fact, the decisions of the London conference will not be adopted in Albania any more than elsewhere, unless the European powers insist upon their application by a show of arms. After the conference of Bucharest it would have been sufficient if a few cruisers had appeared before some of the ports on the Aegean sea, and had threatened to land troops to insist upon a satisfactory conclusion to the late Turkish-Bulgarian conflict.

It was, however, considered advisable to let matters drift, without paying any attention to the consequences. Today, the Debats says in conclusion, it would be sufficient for some international action to be taken in Albania, in order to prevent the occurrence of further serious complications.

BERLIN DEBATE ON PRINCE'S HANOVER STATUS CONTINUES

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The question around which controversy has been won't to rage, as to whether it was incumbent on the Duke of Cumberland and Prince Ernst August to formally renounce all claims to the former kingdom of Hanover before the latter can ascend the throne of Brunswick, has been revived by an ill considered statement made by a Guelph deputy named Colshorn recently.

It is well known in Germany that Prince Ernst August wrote to the imperial chancellor, for the letter has been published, to the effect that he relinquished all claims to the kingdom, and he gave, at the same time, his word, on the honor of a Prussian officer, to the German Emperor to the same effect. So the matter was at rest, until the deputy publicly declared that he had heard from the Duke of Cumberland himself that neither he nor the Prussian government regarded the prince's letter to the chancellor as binding, or as a renunciation of the kingdom of Hanover.

The press of Berlin has a great deal to say on the subject and the Berliner Tageblatt declares that it is impossible for the prince to make any concessions at present, as from the duke's standpoint as the head of the house of Guelph, he has already done all that is necessary in the way of conciliation.

LARGE MARBLE DEPOSITS FOUND IN SPITZBERGEN

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The news has reached Christiania through Mr. Mansfield, manager of the Northern Exploration Company's works in Spitzbergen, who is on his way to England, that Spitzbergen contains a wealth of splendid marble. He has spent many years in that country and has conducted exhaustive drilling experiments. In some places under the surface of the ground marble was found to exist to a depth of 75 feet, the strata extending over a wide range of territory. Mr. Mansfield was carrying photographs, and specimens of Spitzbergen marble, which proved that no doubt could be cast upon his contentions. He impressed upon the Norwegians that, in his experience, the employment of their country people in Spitzbergen had been attended with marked success.

He had himself had several hundred Norwegians working under him, and could not endorse Dr. Bruce's strictures on the conduct of Norwegians in Spitzbergen, with whom he had always found it easy to cooperate.

LORD ROSEBURY TO PRESIDE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Lord Rosebury is to preside on Nov. 7 at a meeting of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, at which Lord Crewe will deliver the inaugural lecture, choosing as his subject "Scotism and India."



(Copyright by Topical)
William Martin Murphy, a prominent figure in Dublin strike inquiry

RECENT MILITARY MANEUVERS OF FRENCH ARMY CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Following on the termination of the military maneuvers in the southwest, there has arisen a violent criticism of mistakes committed by various officers in charge of troops.

It is alleged that the maneuvers have disclosed the fact that there were generals who did not know how to utilize their staff, with the result that instead of obtaining definite results, they succeeded only in weakening their forces by the imposition of excessive and often useless fatigue.

Certain colonels showed themselves, it is alleged, altogether inefficient, were overwhelmed by their task and upset by orders out of the regular routine. These mistakes undoubtedly were committed, but it is contended that they were merely temporary ones, and that, after a few days calm would have been restored. The whole world, it is, however, cognizant of the mistake and it would appear as though no criticism that can be made against those who are to blame is too severe and that the whole general staff is under suspicion.

The minister of war, in taking up the

matter, says that he does not understand the emotion which seems to possess the public and can only repeat now what he said after the maneuvers, viz., that the general army staff was admirable and the troops showed perfect endurance; that while there was surely room for reform, rectification and progress, that was always their work from one year's end to another and would continue to be so for many years to come.

Detailed reports were, he said, actually in preparation. These he would receive as soon as they were finished. Really competent persons were studying the details of the recent maneuvers from every point of view. As for himself, he might be sure he would examine these reports attentively, and he would not hesitate to make known the conclusions to be drawn therefrom.

The country had given an admirable example of confidence and patriotism during the last month, and it had the right to ask that each one should fully do his duty. France might rest assured that, as the responsible chief of the army, he would not fail to watch over her interests.

GLASGOW WORK IN ABATING SMOKE NUISANCE RECOGNIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The nature of the soft coal which is found so plentifully near Glasgow and plays such a large part in the industrial prosperity of the city and district, has made the question of smoke abatement a very pressing one.

For many years the municipality has had this problem before it, and has proved in many ways that it is in downright earnest in combating the fogs and air pollution caused by chimney smoke.

Already two smoke abatement exhibitions have been held, where all manner of smoke-preventing inventions have been displayed and, if necessary, explained. The substitution of gas for raw coal in domestic cooking and heating has been strongly recommended to the citizens, and every inducement offered them to increase their use of gas, the making of which is carried on exclusively by the authorities of the city. To fight the effects of the domestic chimney no fewer than 150,000 gas appliances are now in use, supplied by the gas department as smoke reducing agents. This is regarded as a good beginning.

As a recognition of the work done by Glasgow in dealing with the smoke question the lord provost has been asked to open the national gas congress and exhibition in London, while Baillie Paxton, convener of the gas department, will preside at a lecture to be given at this exhibition by Prof. Vivian B. Lewis of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on "The Evolution of Gas Lighting and Heating."

The gas department, since March of last year, has distributed gas cookers free, and later agreed to lend gas fires on

simple hire, and radiators and hot-water circulators, or geysers, on the hire purchase system. The next step will probably be to give radiators and hot-water circulators on hire, if not entirely free. This progressive policy has been carried on notwithstanding the rise in the price of coal. As a result, the price of gas to the consumer has not risen, while, but for the increased revenue arising from the largely increased consumption of gas, the present rate would have been 5d. per 1000 cubic feet more than it is today.

MOSCOW NOW HAS 1620 MOTOR CARS

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—It is interesting to note that, according to statistics lately taken in Moscow, the number of motor cars at present in that city is 1620, out of which 224 are taxicabs. This is a very good illustration of the enormous increase in motor cars in this country, as four or five years ago hardly an automobile was to be seen in Russia.

TASMANIAN SHEEP IN GREAT DEMAND

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—The demand by Australian sheep-breeders for Tasmanian pure-bred, long-wooled, sheep, Lincolns and Leicester, is very strong. Up to Aug. 10, 2181 long wools had been shipped from Tasmanian ports this year, the majority going to New South Wales.

WITNESSES IN DUBLIN INQUIRY TELL OF WAGES OF CHILDREN

Member of Biscuit Firm, While Under Examination of James Larkin, Admits That Minimum Pay of Girl of Fourteen Is Four Shillings a Week

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—Sir George Askwith has on many occasions proved his ability as a negotiator in labor disputes, but it is certain that he never undertook a more difficult task in this way than when he came to Dublin recently in the endeavor to settle the strikes in this city. Both sides consented to meet in conference, but both sides at the outset seemed to regard any conference as of necessity foredoomed to failure.

The Board of Trade court of inquiry consisted of Sir George Askwith, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ellis, and J. R. Clynes.

M. P. The strikers were represented by prominent labor leaders including Harry Gosling, J. Havelock Wilson, J. A. Seddon, and of course James Larkin, and the employers were represented by T. M. Healy, K. C. M., and Mr. Hanna, K. C., for the Dublin employers' committee and Sergeant Sullivan, K. C., for the city of Dublin Employers Association.

At the risk of misrepresentation, as he said, Mr. Gosling expressed the wish that the inquiry might be held in private and, in the circumstances, it would, perhaps, have been wiser to do so. Mr. Gosling declared in the course of the inquiry that in this way the employers would have been saved from publicity while at the same time exact information, on which the court could form an accurate judgment as to the merits of the dispute, would have been forthcoming.

Even the pertinacity of Mr. Larkin in cross examination failed to extract from the witnesses on the employers' behalf many particulars as to wages paid and, as Mr. Gosling said, the case on their side was that the whole of the trouble arose from bad conditions and low wages.

The first few days of the inquiry were occupied with the statement of the employers' case by Mr. Healy and the examination of witnesses in support of his statements. At the conclusion of Mr. Healy's speech Sir George Askwith hopefully remarked that Mr. Healy had put his case so clearly that very few witnesses would be necessary. His hopes were doomed to disappointment, as it was evidently intended by the masters to call as many employers affected by the strikes as possible.

From the outset it was evident that nothing short of the election of Mr. Larkin from Dublin would satisfy the masters. Mr. Healy, who saw Mr. Larkin at one moment as Napoleon and the next as a "divine missioner" declared him to be solely responsible for the strikes, but the famous K. C., whose sense of humor nothing can suppress, roused laughter by declaring that all employers had been the object of Mr. Larkin's attacks and the humble masters had worn out their marrowbones kneeling at his shrine.

Intimidation was alleged by Mr. Healy, who remarked that except the reign of terror in Paris he did not know of any reign of terror as complete as the present one, a remark which greatly amused Mr. Larkin. During Mr. Healy's speech it was announced that, at the command of Liberty hall, certain laborers had refused to move tainted coal to the power house of the corporation's electricity works.

It transpired later that the only objection of Liberty hall to the moving of the coal was that it came from an Edinburgh company which had shipped coal for the use of the tramways. By the holding-up of the coal no Dublin employer was affected and the cost entirely fell on the corporation, with whom the strikers had no quarrel, and through them on the ratepayers. Mr. Healy remarked that the incident was sufficient illustration of his remarks on the question of sympathetic strikes.

It requires a lawyer to cross-examine with success if he has no case, but a layman determined to extract particular information from witnesses is, as Mr. Larkin proved, the equal of any lawyer. Mr. Larkin's truculence in inviting the court to observe the confusion of his witnesses was not in the modern legal manner but in pertinacity he was the equal of Sir Edward Carson himself. George N. Jacob, of the well-known biscuit firm, was severely handled before admitting that the minimum wage paid

to a girl of 14 was 4s. a week and after 15 4s. 6d. a week, while boys of 14 received 5s. a week.

Mr. Larkin, however, failed to obtain further figures from this witness, on whose behalf Mr. Healy claimed that he should not be compelled to reveal his wages unless English rates of wages were also disclosed. Mr. Barry, of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company, said there had been no strikes for 20 years before Mr. Larkin came, and no application for shorter hours or larger wages, but under cross examination he admitted that since Mr. Larkin had come on the scene wages had risen from 24s. to 27s. a week of 60 hours to an all round 30s.

"Have you done with me?" Mr. Barry then asked Larkin, who said that he had done with him, adding thoughtfully, "and done very well." The cross examination of William Murphy, chairman of the tramway company, provided the most interesting evidence. Mr. Larkin obtained from this witness an admission that he did not regard it as intimidation to threaten his workmen with dismissal unless they left Larkin's union. Mr. Murphy said that the minimum starting wages on the tramways were 25s. 6d. per week for motormen and 22s. per week for conductors though they did not earn any pay while learning. As a rule men were willing to wait one or two years because their service was so desirable. Mr. Murphy insisted that the Transport union had been guilty of intimidating, terrorizing and threatening men.

BRITISH TO STOP INDIA GUN TRAFFIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The prevention of the supply of arms to the tribes on the north-west frontier of India has engaged the attention of the British authorities for some time. Owing to a large percentage of the weapons being obtained via Muscat, where British intervention is not possible on account of French treaty rights, the question has been discussed from time to time with the French government, with the object of arriving at some means of preventing this traffic which is so conducive to disturbances on the Indian frontier.

It is understood that the negotiations which have been proceeding for some time have now been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, so that through the united efforts of France and Great Britain means will now be found of successfully putting an end to the traffic.

BRITISH MINISTER TO LISBON NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Hon. Lancelot Carnegie, son of the late Lord Southesk and half-brother of the present earl, will succeed Sir Arthur Hardinge as British minister at Lisbon. Mr. Carnegie is at present counselor of the embassy in Paris, and he will be succeeded in this post by Lord Granville, counselor of the embassy in Berlin.

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REFUGEES CROWD CITY OF HONGKONG

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—During the stirring times in Canton there was a tremendous influx of Chinese refugees into Hongkong, every available train and steamer being crowded, while thousands of people were left on platforms and wharves unable to get away. On the occasion of the first revolution it is computed that at least 50,000 refugees came to Hongkong, but the number on the present occasion is even greater than this.

The influx of so many people has naturally had its effect on living conditions within the colony. The prices of commodities have slightly increased, while house rent has gone up enormously, bringing a rich harvest to property owners. Almost a similar tale may be told of Shanghai, but there the influx is kept more within limits.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—Joseph and His Brethren. 8. CASTLE—Blue Jeans. 8.10. COLONIAL—George M. Cohan. 8.10. GLOBE—Miss Jane Anderson. 8. KEITH'S—Vaudeville. 2. 8. MAJESTIC—Bought and Paid For. 8.10. PARK—The Conspirator. 8.10. PLYMOUTH—Disraeli. 8.15.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall 2:30 p. m., second rehearsal Boston Symphony orchestra. Saturday, 8 p. m., Symphony hall, second concert Boston Symphony orchestra. Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., recital by Mme. Melba, soprano, assisted by Edmund Burke, baritone.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—Seven Keys to Baldpate. BELASCO—David Wolf Hopper. CARLSON—De Wolf Hopper. COHAN—Polish and Perimutter. COMEDY—Believe Me, Naptipps. COURT—The Girl of the Year. CRITERION—William Collier. EMPIRE—John Drew. ELTINGE—Within the Law. HIPPODROME—The American. KNICKERBOCKER—Donald Brian. LIBERTY—Her Little Highness. ROYAL—Little Women. REPUBLIC—The Transatlantic Journey. SHUBERT—Forbes-Robertson.

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—The Whip. FINE ARTS—The Yellow Jacket. GLOBE—Glorious. GARRICK—William Hodge. GRAND—Stop Thief. ILLINOIS—Lady of the Slipper. LANSALLE—A Trip to Washington. POWERS—The Governor's Lady.

British Women Will Oppose Anti-Suffragist Ministers

SUFFRAGISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN PLAN CAMPAIGN

Announcement Made of the Autumn Program as Government Once More Has Recourse to the Cat and Mouse Act

NEW DUBLIN BRANCH

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The government have opened their autumn campaign by having recourse once more to the operation of the cat and mouse act, as stated in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 2, and have rearrested Miss Kerr and Mrs. Sanders, two of the constitutional officials of the union.

Miss Kerr acts as financial secretary to the Women's Social and Political Union, while Mrs. Sanders' special department at Lincoln's Inn house, the headquarters of the militant movement, is the management of the house and the supervision of general office routine.

These ladies, who were employed in purely constitutional work, were sentenced on June 17, on a charge of conspiracy to incite people to commit damage but were, owing to their recourse to the methods of the hunger strike, released under the cat and mouse act a few days later. They have now been rearrested.

As soon as the authorities at Scotland Yard learned that Mrs. Sanders and Miss Kerr had returned to Lincoln's Inn house to resume their ordinary duties, detectives were despatched to the place. These took up a position beside the central door to wait for the women to leave the building. Meantime, other members who had been coming and going during the morning, had become aware of the presence of the detectives, and did not intend that the rearrest should be effected without a struggle.

A large crowd had gathered outside the building and when the women came through the door, they were in the midst of a strong bodyguard of militant suffragists. A struggle ensued, during which the police, who were in plain clothes, clung stubbornly to their prisoners and after a time succeeded in getting them into a couple of taxicabs and away to Holloway prison. Four other women were arrested, who had taken part in the melee.

The Suffragette points out that every person who has any regard for the liberty of the subject must in the public interest fight the government on this point. It is bad enough when women who are unmistakably militant are arrested, whilst the militant opponents of home rule are left at liberty, but it is intolerable that women who have never incited to any act of lawlessness or violence are accused of crime, and imprisoned under the iniquitous cat and mouse act. Among the developments of the autumn campaign will be the establishment of a women's social and political union branch in Dublin, in addition to that already instituted in Belfast.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies declare that their autumn political campaign centers on a preliminary attack on the seats of the anti-suffragist ministers, with a view to maintaining the prospective Labor candidates to fight these seats successfully at the next election. The union assists the Labor party because it is, so far, the only party in the state to place woman suffrage on its political program. The national union itself is non-party. Its members are of all shades of political and religious opinions, and they sink their separate views for the purpose of fighting in a united body for the vote.

The educational side of this campaign is to be concentrated on an effort to show the public quite clearly one of the reasons why women desire enfranchisement. They have arranged this campaign under the title of "The welfare of the child and the state," and this will be carried on by means of a series of lectures and by discussions in the press.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA STARTS TO DRAIN OFF 1,000,000 ACRES

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, South Australia—Prominent among the works of development proceeding in South Australia is a large drainage scheme in the southeastern portion of the state. The soil in some portions of the southeast is exceedingly rich and capable of producing heavy crops of a variety of produce, but the fact that a large extent of the country is periodically subject to inundation has somewhat handicapped settlement in certain parts of the district.

The scheme now in hand will benefit an area of approximately 1,000,000 acres and will entail an expenditure of some £300,000. It is anticipated that the work, in connection with which modern labor-saving machinery is being utilized, will be completed in about four or five years.

As the work progresses, however, tracts of country varying in size but comprised in the total area will be drained, and, judging by the success which has followed isolated drainage works carried out in the past, flourishing settlements should be established.

MUHAMMADANS ASK GOVERNMENT TO REPAIR MOSQUE

Cawnpore Incident Results in Sending Deputation to London to Petition India Office

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—Reference was recently made to the manner in which the situation in the near east has affected the relations between the Indian government and the Muhammadan community.

It will be remembered that the demolition of part of a mosque at Cawnpore excited a great deal of feeling, and a determined attempt was made to force the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces to consent to rebuild the demolished portion.

Sir James Meston, the Lieutenant-Governor, has definitely refused, however, to assent to this proposition, and the matter is now being taken up to the government of India, with a view to overriding this decision. A small Muhammadan deputation has also left Bombay for London, with a view to bringing pressure to bear upon the India office, as experience has taught the people of India that more is to be gained through getting into touch with members of Parliament and the administration in England, than by carrying on an agitation in India itself.

This Muhammadan deputation is one of the first, if not the first of its kind. The Hindu nationalists have frequently resorted to this form of agitation, but hitherto the Muhammadans have held aloof from it. So far as an outsider can form any opinion from a survey of the political situation it would appear that the feeling among Indian Muhammadans on this question is considerably less acute than it was a month ago, but in the east it is proverbially difficult to gauge popular feeling from such a scrutiny.

LAND CHANGES IN AUSTRALIA ARE TOLD BY LECTURER

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Professor Skeats of Melbourne University, lecturing to a popular audience on the somewhat dry subject of "The Everlasting Hills or the Relation Between Scenery and Geology," showed that the hills are far from everlasting, and that land is subject to oscillations, as unstable as the surface of the sea.

He said that the expression "every valley shall be exalted and every hill laid low" was almost a literal truth, for the aspect of landscapes changed by slow processes of erosion, elevation and depression.

He showed that the vast stretch of plain from Melbourne through the western district to South Australia was at that time a series of undulations interspersed with active volcanoes. Sydney harbor and Port Phillip, the lecturer said, are drowned river valleys, and the Kosciusko district of New South Wales, the most mountainous part of Australia, was raised from near the level of the sea.

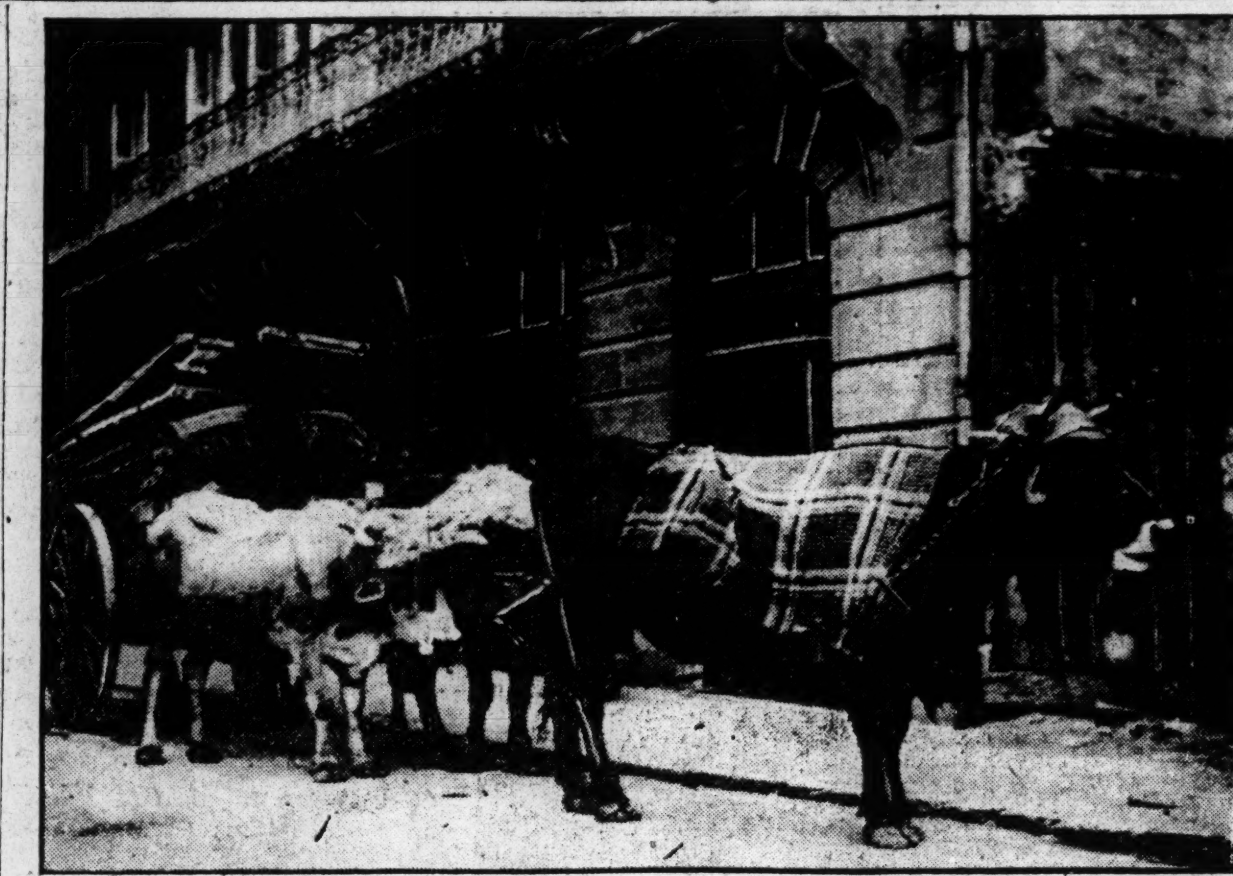
PORTE'S ATTITUDE ON AEGEAN ISLANDS QUESTION IS DEFINED



Chart showing distribution of islands in controversy

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—In a semi-official communique to the Agency Ottomane, the attitude taken up by Turkey on the much vexed question of the Aegean islands is clearly defined. The Porte, the communique declares, adheres to the terms of the answer which it made to the powers on their intimating that they reserved to themselves the right to decide as to the final disposal of the islands.

At this time the Porte declared that



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Street scene in San Sebastian, Spain, where King Alfonso recently received the French prime minister

SYNDICALISTS AT LONDON CONGRESS URGE INDEPENDENCE

Resolutions Passed for Immediate Uplift of Working Class, Overthrow of Capitalist System, Politically and Economically, and Socialization of Property

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The language difficultly managed to hamper the proceedings of the syndicalists in conference throughout their sessions at the Holborn town hall in London, but in spite of it some business, important to themselves, was transacted.

On the third day, when Jack Tanner, an Englishman, presided, a telegram from Mr. Larkin, in answer to an invitation to be present at the conference, was read. It said: "Shall be with you unless prevented meantime by something extraordinary."

The consideration of the reports of delegates on the position of syndicalism in their own countries at the present time occupied a large share of one day's deliberations, which were already much delayed by conflicting views on the subject of procedure. From the beginning, this question of procedure had never been quite clear and at times the sessions deteriorated into nothing more than a series of stormy discussions between the delegates, with the language problem complicating matters badly.

Two of the English delegates contended that it would be useless to remain at the congress if personal matters

were to be discussed further. A vote of confidence in the commission which had charge of the financial and organization matters was then proposed and was carried by 16 votes to 13. It was then resolved that the present committee should continue its work as before, whilst a new committee was appointed to consider the questions still remaining on the agenda.

On the following day, when Fritz Krater of Germany, the foreign president, occupied the chair, the discussion turned upon the question of theory and tactics. A resolution was passed later which declared for the "independent industrial organization of the working class on the basis of free association; the immediate uplifting of the material and intellectual interest of the working class, and for the overthrow of the capitalist system, politically as well as economically; the socialization of property; and appealed to the workers of all countries to organize in autonomous industrial unions—to unite themselves on the basis of international solidarity, in order to finally obtain emancipation from the slavery of the capitalist system."

Following this Jack Tanner, the English president, gave a report upon the syndicalist movement in Great Britain. There are many syndicalists, he declared, in the trade unions, and English workers have too long been deluded by the antiquated methods of trade union leaders and the Labor party in Parliament, which is merely a labor exchange for politicians.

QUEENSLAND TO EXHIBIT BUTTER

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Queensland—Twenty-seven Queensland butter factories are sending exhibits of butter for the dairy show at Islington, which opens on Oct. 21. The butter has been shipped by the Orient liner Orsova. Exhibits of Queensland cheese are also being forwarded for this show.

The dairy show at Islington is held annually, and is one of the most important of its kind, attracting visitors from all parts of the world. Any exhibits from the colonies will therefore be highly appreciated.

RUSSIAN SHIPS AT BREST

(Special to the Monitor)
BREST, France—Admiral von Essen who is in command of the Russian Baltic squadron arrived at Brest recently and after the customary exchange of salutes with the French squadron, moored near the French warships there.

KING ALFONSO XIII PRAISES ACT OF FRENCH MINISTER

(Special to the Monitor)
SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain—After Mr. Barthou's interview with Alfonso XIII, at San Sebastian a representative of the Matin sent a message to the King to ask his impressions of the interview. The message was conveyed by Senor Cobian, the civil governor of the province of Guipuzcoa, and he brought back the following message from King Alfonso:

"I shall always remember this day, because I can never forget that I have been welcomed by Frenchmen. When they cheer me in France, they may be influenced by their unrivaled hospitality, but when they come to Spain to do it, they move me deeply, and I am more grateful and thankful to them than I can say."

RUSSIA AND CHINA AGAIN TAKE UP MONGOLIA PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The negotiations between Russia and China with reference to Mongolia have been resumed. The conditions put forward by Russia, and which China rejected some time ago, are again to be the basis of the conversations. They may be summed up as follows:

Outer Mongolia, that is the province of Khalka, is to be autonomous, but under the suzerainty of China. The internal administration of this province is to be carried on entirely by the Mongolians, and China is to have no part in appointing civil or military authorities, and is to send no troops to Khalka.

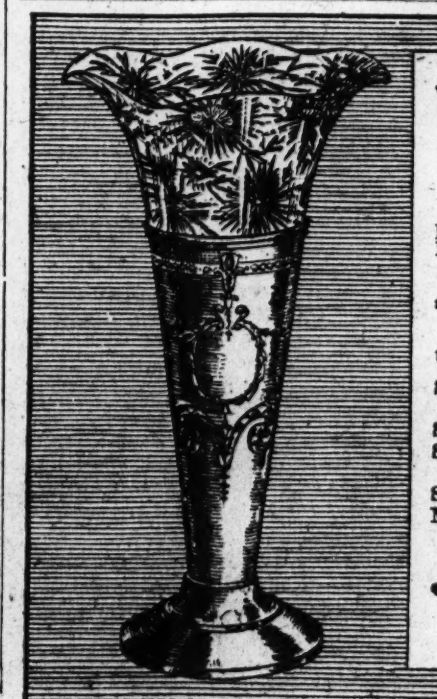
ELECTRICAL POWER FOR TASMANIA

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tasmania—When the west coast mineral deposits were discovered, some thirty years ago, the country in the vicinity was mainly covered with dense forest, but now in many places firewood is scarce and difficult to obtain, and some companies have been inconvenienced by the scarcity of fuel.

With the fairly general use of hydro-electric power, which will follow the installation of the Mt. Lyell Company's Lake Margaret scheme, the scarcity of wood and coal will not be of so much moment in the Lyell district, while the Lake Rolleston scheme, if carried out, will have an equally beneficial effect upon the Zeehan and adjacent fields.

HAVRE DOCKERS STRIKE

(Special to the Monitor)
HAVRE, France—The Havre dockers who unload the grain ships have gone on strike. They demand an increase of wages.



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WOMEN TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE OPENED IN WALES

Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Education Praises British Work in Inaugural Address

(Special to the Monitor)
SWANSEA, Wales—A new training college for female teachers, built at a cost of £40,000, was recently opened at Swansea by Councillor David Williams, mayor of Swansea. Seventy-five per cent of the cost of building was defrayed by the board of education.

C. P. Trevelyan, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the board of education, delivered the inaugural address and declared that the college would meet a national need, although he would like, he said, to see adopted some system of distribution by which teachers with town experience could be sent into the country and those with country experience sent into towns.

When he saw colleges such as that arising, and when he saw the great interest taken by all classes of people in it, he thought these things supplied the best answer to those who were always croaking about the state of British education. He saw a good deal more to encourage than to discourage them in British education today.

There seemed to be going on an exceptionally rapid advance in organization and ideals of education in their country, and one great advance was the giving to local authorities of greater freedom with regard to the curriculum. The equal development of the education of men and women was also perhaps as important as anything could possibly be. Of course the coeducation of men and women was still in the stricter sense an unsettled question.

Personally he was an unrepentant believer in a complete coeducation of men and women in the same school. He thought it civilized men and even improved women.

EARLY HISTORY SHOWN IN LONDON WALL BASTIONS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the opening recently of the new session of the British Archaeological Association a paper on "The Bastions, or Wall Towers, of London Wall (Including All the Recent Discoveries)" was read by Francis Reader.

The bastions, Mr. Reader explained, were placed at intervals along the city wall, from the outside face of which they projected, in order that a comparatively small number of men might be able to resist a determined attack. They were formed of a variety of stone, including rubble, and were clearly later additions to the wall.

They appeared to be built under different constructors, and were not of one general plan as in the case of the wall, some being solid and some hollow. The length of wall between the bastions could be much more easily defended by means of them. The first definite mention of the bastion was made by Fitzstephen in the twelfth century.

There was only one possible alternative to the theory that the bastions generally were of the Roman period, and that was that they were built in the Saxon era. The discovery of the bastions showed that London in those early days was not, as some historians tried to prove, a collection of mud huts, but contained many buildings of importance.

AGRICULTURE SCHOOL OPENS

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—Southern Russia lately officially opened its first agricultural high school at Voronezh.

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This sweeper is easy to handle and handy in reaching the places ordinarily hard to get at.



BRITISH MINISTER TO SERBIA MEETS APPROVAL OF KING

(Special to the Monitor)
BELGRADE, Serbia—Charles Louis Des Graz, whose appointment as the new British minister to Serbia in succession to Sir R. Paget, has been approved by King Peter, was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1885 he was an attaché at Constantinople and became charge d'affaires at Athens in 1888.

In 1891 he became second secretary at The Hague and in 1894 went to St. Petersburg. He became secretary of the legation at Teheran in 1901 and in 1903, following a further term of service at Athens, he became councillor of the embassy at Rome. In 1906 he was charge d'affaires at Cetinje, and in the same year and in 1907 he was charge d'affaires at Rome.

Mr. Des Graz became envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the republics of Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru in 1908, and has occupied that position ever since.

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Airman's Acts to Encourage Pilots

M. Pegoud's Maneuvers Expected to Give More Confidence, Showing Any Position Safe if Altitude Is Sufficient

HELP IN DIFFICULTIES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Thousands of spectators gathered at Brooklands aerodrome to witness M. Pegoud, the French airman, perform his feat of flying upside down and "looping the loop" recently.

The first of these aerial acrobatic feats is illustrated diagrammatically in Fig. 1, and it should be noted that these diagrams show the path of flight as it appears from the side of the machine. Fig. 1 shows the machine diving vertically headlong followed by a "flattening out" upside down. After flying upside down for some little distance, the pilot dives again and flattens out the right way up, the whole maneuver being controlled by the use of the elevator.

"Looping the loop" is illustrated in Fig. 2. M. Pegoud dives headlong in order to gain momentum and, keeping his elevator lever well forward, he describes a circle until he is once more flying the right way up.

Fig. 3 shows the pilot diving headlong once more, and turning on to his back, M. Pegoud warps his wings to the utmost limits of the controls, bringing the machine over sideways into an upright position.

Fig. 4 illustrates M. Pegoud flying upright and climbing steeply upwards until the machine comes to a standstill, when

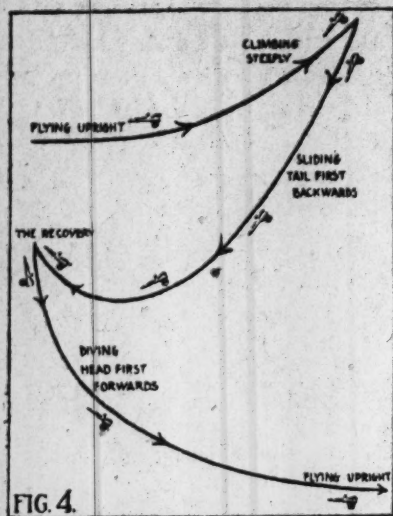


FIG. 1

(Reproduced by permission of Flight)

FORWARD, BACKWARD, DIVE AHEAD

he slides tail first backwards some distance, recovers, and dives head first forwards.

M. Pegoud, by his skill and daring, has proved that, given a properly designed machine and a good pilot, a machine is safe in any position so long as it is high enough from the ground to allow of the necessary maneuvers being carried out. His performance does not, however, prove the stability of his machine, but in all probability it will give confidence to pilots when finding themselves in difficulties.

It may be of interest to here reproduce a letter from J. W. Dunne, inventor of the Dunne biplane, to the London Daily Mail, on the subject of the stability of aeroplanes:

"Now that the question of safety in

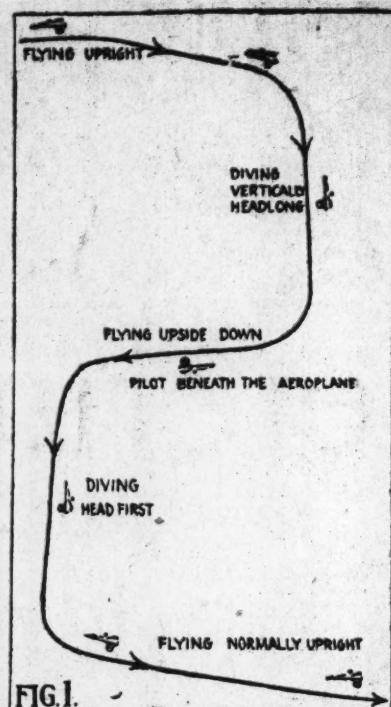


FIG. 2

(Reproduced by permission of Flight)

AS M. PEGOUD FLIES UPSIDE DOWN

the air is attracting so much attention, it is, I think, as much in the public interest as in any other that I should point out that the prize which has just been won in France by M. Moreau was not, as has been universally stated, offered for flight without the use of any controls. In cases such as this, in view of the statements which have been made, I think the public are entitled to a peep behind the scenes.

"To begin with, the word 'controls'

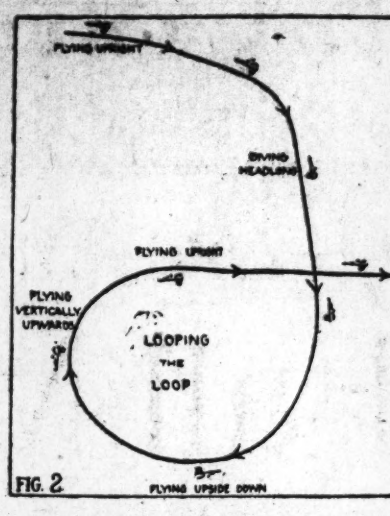


FIG. 3

(Reproduced by permission of Flight)

LOOPING THE LOOP

was for some unknown reason defined by the persons who drafted the conditions as meaning only the usual hand levers which work the warp and elevators. Competitors were allowed free use of foot pedals to work the lateral steering organ, and this, as every pilot knows, invalidates the whole test. For this steering organ is in all machines one of the principal means of controlling the lateral stability, and is used by many aviators for that purpose in preference to the more commonly known 'warp.' Briefly, steering to the right or left has in any machine the added effect of making it tilt to right or left. Laymen are quite ignorant of the existence of this auxiliary balancing device and are often imposed upon in consequence, but machines have often been flown quite successfully which were equipped with no

Frenchman Flies Straight Downward, Goes Along Upside Down, Loops the Loop and Turns Machine Over Sideways

DEVELOPMENT FIELDS

other means whatever for maintaining lateral balance. The 'Moreau' machine is particularly sensitive to this form of control.

"Yet not only did the conditions allow this form of stabilizing to be used, but machines not equipped with this particular organ were practically barred from entering by the insistence of the promoters that the competitors should steer over a given course during the trials by the use of such an organ alone. The tallest 'V' type machine was, therefore, squeezed out altogether, though it could have flown for the same length of time absolutely, instead of partially, uncontrolled.

"Finally, allow me to point out that there are at present three possible lines of development toward safety in flying. "1. An unstable machine controlled by a skilled human being. "2. An unstable machine controlled by automatic insentient mechanism, as in the 'Moreau,' with its inevitable risk of failure at some critical moment. "3. A stable machine which does not require controlling at all. "I believe in the future of the last-named type, and I believe I carry the majority of pilots with me."

J. W. DUNNE, (late Wiltshire regiment)"

FLYING IN THREE UNUSUAL WAYS

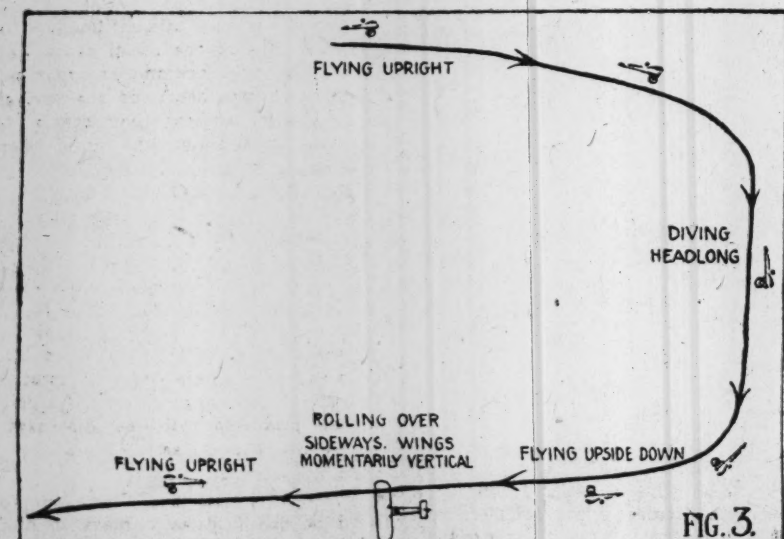


FIG. 4

(Reproduced by permission of Flight)

How aviator goes down, upside down and turns over sideways

VALUE OF PRODUCT OF U. S. SMELTERS AND REFINERIES IN 1912 EXCEEDS A BILLION

WASHINGTON—The value of the metals produced from domestic ores, matte, and unrefined bullion smelted or refined in the United States in 1912, according to a report by J. P. Dunlop, of the United States geological survey, was \$905,798,918, compared with \$787,727,776 in 1911. The figures are approximate, as the value given for aluminum is that for consumption and includes the imported metal in addition to the production from domestic ores.

The quantity and value of the metals are given for both domestic and foreign sources, but it is necessary to add the value of the secondary metals recovered in 1912 in order to show the vast extent of the refinery and smelting industry in the United States. As the value of these secondary metals, which is exclusive of gold, silver, platinum, iron, and aluminum, amounted to over \$77,000,000 in 1912, it is reasonable to assume that the total value of the metals derived from foreign and domestic sources by the smelters and refineries in the United States amounted to over \$1,100,000,000.

A portion of the increased value in 1912 was due to the much higher average prices for silver, copper, and zinc, but the production of all metals other than gold and antimonial lead increased in 1912.

The quantities of the various metals, which are given in the other survey reports in long tons for pig iron, ferro-alloys, and aluminum, in troy ounces for the precious metals, and in flasks for quicksilver, are all stated in short tons in the table given in Mr. Dunlop's report.

The extremes in output are shown by the fact that 1.3 tons of platinum, 188.1 tons of gold, and 447.4 tons of silver were recovered from domestic and foreign ores and from foreign matte and unrefined bullion, while the production of pig iron, the largest output of pig recorded in the United States, amounted to 33,802,685 short tons. The yields of refined copper, 734,032 tons, and of spelter, 338,806 tons, were also the largest ever made.

The consumption of aluminum in 1912 was 32,803 short tons, an increase of nearly 10,000 tons over that of 1911. Pig iron production increased over 7,500,000 short tons in quantity, and over \$92,000,000 in value. Of the pig iron about 4 per cent was smelted from foreign ores.

The quantity of spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese and other ferro-alloys marketed in 1912 amounted to 368,120 short tons, of which 39 per cent was derived from foreign ores.

The gold coming from domestic ores



(Photo by E. Wyatt Kimball)

MRS. J. M. GOVE

President Concord (N. H.) Musical Club



(Photo by Kimball, Concord, N. H.)

CHARLES S. CONANT

Musical director Concord Oratorio Society

CONCORD, N. H., LONG A MUSIC CENTER

State Singing Conventions Begun in Sixties Forerunners of Strong Oratorio Chorus Based on Excellent School Work

MUSICAL CLUB USEFUL

CONCORD, N. H.—Good music well rendered, during the greater part of the last half century, has made Concord for that period one of the foremost musical centers of New England and has left a distinct impress on the city of today.

The city's character in this respect is conspicuously reflected in the Concord Oratorio Society, which has flourished for many years with a distinguished record; in the Concord Musical Club, and in the high standard and practical results of musical instruction in its public schools.

Plans for the oratorio society for the present season embrace a festival on Feb. 18 and 19, 1914. On the first evening Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is to be sung, and on the second Gounod's "Gallia" and other shorter works, with numbers by soloists and orchestra. The society's conductors are Charles S. Conant, director of music in the Concord public schools, and Emil Mollenhauer of Boston.

School Music Unusual

High school concerts have been given annually for 13 years. The high school chorus work is a training for the oratorio and promotes interest in music in the home. The first concert was an informal affair for the parents and friends and the public was not asked. Since then Phoenix hall has been used.

Mr. Conant, who has been instructing Concord school pupils in music for 28 years, through the board of education has started a course in music in the high school that takes five years to complete. This course was begun last fall, with instruction given by him two periods a week. It was the idea of Mr. Rundlett, superintendent of public instruction, to include in the domestic science and arts course, a course of music to prepare girls for home life. Mr. Conant visited Boston in his search of information for such a course, and corresponded with authorities in other places, but could find no schools that had systematized such

work as he had planned. According to Mr. Morrison, state superintendent of public instruction, no other school in the country is using a similar course.

Concord's musical director has been working to get music into the high school on a dignified basis. Heretofore a period of 40 minutes once a week was not sufficient to get at or to influence the pupils individually to any extent, and the educational value was considered small compared with what it ought to be.

Mr. Conant regards music as of the same cultural value as any language. He has laid out a three years' course of historical study. Last year's work is said to have progressed well. He will include musical history with the study of the musical literature of the world with the aid of the phonograph, which he will use during the last half of this year.

It is Mr. Conant's conviction that school children should become familiar with the sterling things in music just as they become familiar with Wordsworth, Chaucer and other standard poets and authors. He insists that there is just as much culture in knowing the masterpieces of music as of literature, and that neither music nor art interferes with other studies. He is selecting the best class of hymns for use in this course, and classical songs by Italian composers are to be reproduced once a week by the phonograph.

Earlier Achievements

A glance at Concord's musical history shows many familiar names. The first state musical convention was held here Jan. 26-29, 1864, with L. O. Emerson as musical director.

The convention of the year following took place Jan. 2-7, mornings and afternoons being devoted to rehearsals and the last three evenings to the concerts. Hymn tunes were sung and the hallelujah chorus from "The Messiah." The feature soloist was J. Whitney of Craftsbury, Vt. This occasion marked the first appearance of Martha Dana Shepard, pianist, then of Holderness, later of Boston, whose playing was an annual feature here as at similar festivals elsewhere during the 20 years following.

In 1868 an attempt was made for the first time to do something more ambitious and selections from "The Creation" were sung. A comment by one of the newspapers at the time was to the effect that the singing was excellent, but the audience evidently did not appreciate the kind of music "and the hours were wearily away."

Carl Zerrahn's first appearance here as conductor was in 1867, when also Myron W. Whitney first sang as a soloist in Concord. Up to this time the solo features of the conventions were popular and comic songs. Mr. Zerrahn introduced a little more serious program, whereupon a local newspaper in commenting on the program said: "A little more fun wouldn't be amiss." Mr. Zerrahn did not return for several years. His programs were too classical for Concord at that period. Professor Emerson came back in 1868 and the chorus that year took up exclusively church music of the simpler kinds.

Music Improves

The conventions from 1869 to 1872 were conducted by Professor Emerson, Prof. B. T. Baker, Prof. O. Perkins and Professor Wilder. Those years drew principally on church music and old-fashioned selections such as the choral "Tribute" and "Sabbath Guest." There was a gradual tendency to improvement of the class of music. The choruses did not give any oratorios in complete form,

as each performer played before a select and critical audience. In the course of time the study became more organized, the programs for the season following a definite course, various musical forms, the music of special countries or of special composers.

In 1909 Mrs. Oama C. Morrill proposed that the club should join the National Association of Musical Clubs. This was done and the affiliation has proved a great stimulus to progress.

Meanwhile the musical club has not forgotten to share its blessings with the citizens. Almost every year a program is furnished for the Woman's Club, and benefit has been given for a local charity. The next lecture recital will be on "Modern Opera." The Wagner anniversary will be commemorated with a program, and the club is planning to get into close touch with musical education in the public schools.

The influence of the club is not confined to the city. Several of the smaller towns in New Hampshire have asked the Concord club to visit them and repeat one of the programs. Thus a helpful reciprocity is established and more work is done to make New Hampshire musically active. The club was glad also to contribute \$50 for the benefit of the MacDowell fund in Peterborough.

Oratorio Society

Inception of the Concord Oratorio Society, according to its own statement, is traceable to the group of musical enthusiasts who made the musical conventions and festivals from 1864 to the middle '80s a series of the highest value to the city.

It was some of the pupils of those leaders who, after a decade and a half of comparative quiet in the choral field, formed the nucleus of the present oratorio society. The society was definitely organized on Jan. 19, 1899. Much credit for its success is given to the president for many years, William P. Fiske, and the director, Mr. Conant. Its objects are given as first to give those who like to sing an opportunity to study the great choral works of the last two centuries, and second to afford the city and its neighbors the privilege of hearing great works which require a chorus for interpretation and to bring to Concord assisting artists of nation-wide and even world-wide reputation.

That the organization has measurably attained these ends is apparent from its records, which show that it has sung Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," Handel's "Messiah," Stainer's "Crucifixion," Chadwick's "Pilgrims," Wagner's "Tannhauser," Verdi's "Requiem," Gounod's "Faust," Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," "Hymn of Praise" and "First Walpurgis Night," Verdi's "Aida," Sullivan's "Golden Legend," Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" and "Hiawatha's Departure," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

Among the soloists presented have been Miss Jennie Corea, J. C. Bartlett, Dr. George R. Clark, Mrs. E. Humphrey Allen, George J. Parker, Miss Anita Rio, Mrs. Mary Louise Carey, Gwylm Miles, Miss Josephine Knight, Miss Adelaide Griggs, Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, Earl Cartwright, Evan Williams and Frederick Martin. Henri G. Blaisdell conducted some of the earlier concerts. Sometimes the chorus at concerts has numbered 200.

Concord Musical Club

The Concord Musical Club was organized in 1900. Miss Edith Haines, then studying vocal music in Boston, realized what an advantage such a club would be to the students of music in Concord, and 25 members interested in piano, violin and vocal music planned to hold at least five program meetings during each season. The work was started with enthusiasm, and, although the programs were at first simply miscellaneous, yet they lent zest to the individual study,

but they did give separate choruses. This improvement was traceable to the influence of P. S. Gilmore and his peace jubilee at Boston, in which members of the convention chorus took part.

In 1873 the conventions began in Phoenix hall, which since that time has been the center of musical history of the city. In 1875 John H. Morey became associated with the conducting of these conventions and he took a prominent part from that time on. He was the main factor of the conventions.

From 1881 to 1886 the conventions were conducted by Carl Zerrahn. Many of the standard oratorios were given and among the soloists were Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mr. Babcock, Mrs. Fenderson, contralto; George W. Want, tenor; Mrs. Allyn, soprano; Mrs. Jennie Patrick Walker, soprano; Miss Gertrude Edmands, contralto, and J. C. Bartlett. Back in the '70s Henry Clay Barnaby appeared several years, probably in humorous songs. Among the violinists was Camilla Urso.

After 1886 there was no festival again until 1892. One was held April 27-29 in the opera house under the auspices of the Concord Choral Union, conducted by Mr. Blaisdell. The "Daughter of Jairus" was given, with local soloists. The second afternoon Harry Brooks Day, the composer, a native of Concord and now of New York, conducted his "Sirens." On the evening of the 28th a Wagner concert was given. The soloists were Mrs. Jennie Patrick Walker, Mrs. Lena Little,

George J. Parker, Heinrich Meyn. On the 29th "Elijah" was given with the same soloists.

In recent years the pupils of the public schools have sung "The Creation" entire. The work of training the scholars has been done by Mr. Conant, and as a result the city has a chorus for oratorio. It is said that the majority of the festival choruses learned practically all they knew of music from Mr. Conant in the public schools.

STATE OF ALIENS AT NORTH ADAMS IS INVESTIGATED

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—The state commission on immigration held a hearing last night at the council chamber in the city hall at North Adams. Residents of North Adams and Adams appeared before the committee and answered numerous questions regarding the condition of immigrants and their children in that vicinity.

Among those who appeared before the committee were Chairman Paul A. Archer of the school committee of North Adams; Superintendent I. F. Hall, Mayor Brown, Librarian Mabel Temple, Miss Maud Sullivan, superintendent of the evening school; Secretary Hoffmire of the Young Men's Christian Association and Superintendent Bagnall of the Adams public schools.

It Pays to Pay Cash

In Chicago:—Marshall & Field—
In New York:—Gimbel Brothers—
In Boston:—HOUGHTON & DUTTON
for

Millinery

We asked a customer why she preferred Houghton & Dutton for millinery. She said: "Well, they have the goods."

Another says: "I get the most style and quality for my money at Houghton & Dutton's."

One of our head designers, when asked the secret of our success, said: "We keep up-to-date. We do things. Where some shops turn out 5 to 7 new models a day we produce 12 to 18." Saying this in another way—

One may see ALL the good styles here.

One sees the NEW styles first here.

Our cash prices are the lowest in the city.

NOTE—This advertisement is written with the hope that you will see our Millinery. We know it's too good to be missed. A show playing to packed houses.

No tickets. Come as soon and as often as you can.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

Houghton & Dutton Co.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE.

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Come to the sale in person if you can—it will repay you to do so. Those who find this impossible should make prompt use of the mail or telephone for whatever they need—such price-savings should not be missed.

Jordan Marsh Company

The Store of Largest Assortments and Best Values

A Great Height-of-the-Season Sale

311 Groups of New Fall Merchandise

INCLUDING GOODS FROM PRACTICALLY EVERY SECTION OF OUR TWO GREAT BUILDINGS

To be sold at prices averaging $\frac{1}{3}$ under regular

Every article offered has been taken from our regular stocks—Every reduction has been made especially for this sale—Every article fully measures up to our well known high standard of quality

Following Are Specimens of Many Remarkable Values. Space Does Not Permit Advertising All Here

Women's Dresses

- 20.00 SERGE DRESSES with Russian blouse waist and draped skirt **13.50**
- 20.00 LACE EVENING GOWN—Draped over chapeau, in pink, light blue, rose, open, and cream. **15.00**
- 25.00 AFTERNOON DRESSES—In chapeau and crepe de chine, draped skirts with dressy waists. **18.50**
- 37.50 EVENING GOWNS—In chapeau with shadow and gold lace bodice, new bustle skirt, pointed train **27.50**

Women's Skirts

- 7.50 NEW WALKING SKIRTS, tailor-made, tucks, finished with patch pockets. **5.00**
- 10.75 TAILORED WALKING SKIRTS, draped, plaid with large pearl button trimming. **7.50**

Women's Coats

- 18.75 ENGLISH CRAVETTE WORSTED RAINCOATS, in semi-fitted model; tan and oxford. Sale price. **12.50**
- 22.50 WHITE SPORTS COATS of Worumbó Chinchilla; two smart models. Sale price. **15.00**
- 37.50 BROADCLOTH COATS, in semi-dress model; lined throughout with broadcloth silk. Sale price. **25.00**
- 50.00 VELOUR COATS, handsome model, silk lined and interlined. Sale price. **35.00**

Women's Suits

- 30.00 TAILORED SUITS, in smart model. Made of wool matelasse or Faille de Laine, with velvet collar and self ornaments. Sale price. **18.50**
- 32.50 TAILORED SUITS of wool poplin with semi-cloak coat and draped skirt, velvet trimmings. Sale price. **21.50**
- 37.50 TAILORED SUITS of velvet in two different models. Sale price. **25.00**
- 45.00 TAILORED SUITS of broadcloth, a new model trimmed with fur. Sale price. **30.00**

Furs

- 250.00 HUDSON SEAL COATS, 45 inches long, dyed Muskrat and Imperial Dye. Sale price. **185.50**
- 175.00 BLENDED SQUIRREL COATS, 45 inches long. **125.00**
- 75.00 NEAR SEAL COATS, 45 inches long. Sale price. **50.00**
- 75.00 TO 100.00 WHITE FOX SETS. Sale price. **50.00**
- 40.00 BEAVER MUFFS. Sale price. **25.00**
- 22.50 DYED RACCOON MUFFS. Sale price. **15.00**

Women's Sweaters

- 6.00 SWEATERS, all wool, shaker knit, gray, crimson, navy, and white; V neck style with pockets. **5.00**
- 15.00 SWEATERS, all wool, hand knitted, 50 inches long, in navy, copenhagen, oxford and brown. **7.95**
- 5.00 SWEATERS, all wool, with collar and pockets, fancy weave, various colors and white. **3.95**

Buttons

- CRYSTAL BUTTONS, white and colors, medium and large sizes. Values 88c to 4.50 a dozen. Sale price. **50c to 3.00**

Women's Hosiery

- WOMEN'S 1.25 SILK HOSE, pure thread, lisle thread top and sole. **95c**
- WOMEN'S 35c BLACK LISLE HOSE. **25c**
- WOMEN'S 50c BLACK LISLE HOSE. Sale price. **35c**
- 3 Pair for 1.00

Aprons

- 63c MAIDS' AND WAITRESSES' APRONS of good quality lawn; embroidered. **50c**
- 2.50 WAITRESSES' APRONS, princess style; extra good quality lawn and embroidery. **1.75**

Trimmings

- 50c to 1.00 BANDS of Persian colored embroidery, 2 and 6 inches wide. A yard. **33c**
- 70c to 1.75 LACES, gold and silver, 2 and 5 inches wide. A yard. **49c**

Trimmed Millinery

- 18.00 ENGLISH VELOURS, in black and colors, trimmed with fancy hand-embroidered ribbon. **15.00**
- 10.00 FRENCH RIDING AND WALKING HATS, very smart, finished with band and bow of ribbon, in popular London smoke shade. **7.50**
- 25.00 COPIES OF FRENCH MODELS, of fine imported materials in all new colorings. **10.00**
- 50.00 TO 150.00 FRENCH MODEL HATS, all that remain. **30.00 to 65.00**

Untrimmed Millinery

- 6.50 SILK DUVETINE CLOTH, in all of the season's wanted colors, 44in. wide. A yard. **5.00**
- 8.00 to 15.00 Imported and copies of imported UNTRIMMED FRENCH SHAPES, made of silk Lyons velvet and duvetine cloth. **5.00 to 8.00**
- A very large assortment of 50c to 1.00 IMPORTED WINGS, fancy feather ornaments, etc. **25c to 38c**

Ribbons

- 4.00 IMPORTED VELVET BROADCLOTH RIBBON, tinsel edge. **2.49**
- 2.00 IMPORTED SATIN AND MOIRE RIBBON, in gold, emerald, green, new olive; 8 in. wide. **85c**
- 20c GLACE MOIRE TAFFETA RIBBON, handsome colorings. **21c**
- ODD LOTS to close. Value 98c to 1.50. **39c**
- 1.00 GROS GRAIN RIBBON, Picot edge, good color assortment. **37c**

Women's Gloves

- 1.75 GRAY MOCHA GLOVES, one-button style, pique sewn. Sale price. **1.15**
- 1.75 ENGLISH CAPE GLOVES, two-button style, with spear point embroidery. Sale price. **1.29**
- 1.50 WASH DOESKIN GLOVES, two-button style. Sale price. **1.15**
- 1.00 WASH DUPLEX GLOVES, 12-button length, in white and natural. Sale price. **79c**
- 1.50 KID GLOVES, 2-clasp. **1.15**

Women's Shoes

- 5.00 GUN METAL BOOTS, button style with black cloth tops. **3.25**
- 5.00 PATENT COLT BOOTS, button style with cloth tops. Sale. **3.25**
- 4.00 HYPATIA GUN METAL BOOTS, with dull kid tops in button style. Sale price. **2.45**
- 4.00 HYPATIA GUN METAL BOOTS, in lace and blucher styles. Sale price. **2.45**

Inexpensive Dresses

- WOMEN'S 1.50 PERCALE, GINGHAM and CHAMBRAY HOUSE DRESSES. Sale price. **95c**
- WOMEN'S 7.50 ALL WOOL SERGE DRESSES, in new models, effectively trimmed. Sale price. **5.00**
- WOMEN'S 8.75 SILK POPLIN DRESSES, in new styles and colorings, lace trimmed. Sale price. **6.75**

Hair Goods

- 12.00 JORDAN POMPADOUR. Sale price. **8.00**
- 10.00 SWITCHES, 24 inches long, gray included. **6.50**

Laces

- 15.00 COLORED BEADED NET on Chiffon Tunic. Each. **7.50**
- 1.50 and 1.75 WEB VENISE LACES, 18 inch, white. A yard. **1.29**
- 75c WHITE VENISE LACE BANDS, 2 to 5 inches wide. A yard. **39c**
- 75c REAL IRISH LACE EDGES AND INSERTIONS, 2 inches wide. A yard. **59c**

Umbrellas

- MEN'S AND WOMEN'S 4.00 ALL SILK UMBRELLAS, handles sterling silver trimmed, gun metal, carved and plain mission. **2.75**
- MEN'S AND WOMEN'S 2.00 AND 2.25 GLORIA UMBRELLAS, handles sterling silver trimmed, gun metal, carved and plain mission. **1.50**

Braids

- 18c COLORED SILK GUMPE, with gold cord. Sale price. **10c**
- 10c NARROW FANCY COLORED BRAIDS. Sale price, a yard. **5c**

Silks

- 3.00 MOIRE CREPE METEOR, 40 inches wide, in eight handsome shades. Sale price. **1.98**
- 2.50 PEBBLE BACK CHARMUSE, 40 inches wide, in light and dark colors. Sale price. **1.98**
- 3.50 SILK POPLINS, 45 inches wide, in street shades; a limited quantity only. Sale price. **1.98**
- 1.50 NOVELTY CHIFFONS, in double widths; good quality and colorings. Sale price. **59c**
- 1.00 WARP PRINT SATINS, in dainty colorings for party dresses. Sale price. **69c**
- 2.00 CREPE SATIN LOUISE, 40 inches wide, a combination of crepe and satin in 12 good shades. Sale price. **1.50**
- 2.00 CANTON CREPE, 40 inches wide; a small lot in 12 different colors. Sale price. **1.50**
- 3.50 BLACK SILK POPLINS, 40 inches wide, a wonderful quality at a low price. Sale price. **1.98**
- 2.50 BLACK CREPE CHINOIS, 40 inches wide; splendid quality. **1.75**
- 1.25 BLACK SATIN, with white pencil stripe, 27 inches wide. **69c**

Dress Goods

- 2.00 NOVELTY SUITINGS, 54 in. wide; includes desirable weaves and new color combinations, both foreign and domestic. **1.59**
- 1.50 ALL WOOL MATELASSE, 42 inches wide, original designs in self colored mottled effects. **1.19**
- 2.50 WHIPCORD, 54 in. wide, in two shades of navy only. **1.49**
- 1.50 BLACK FANCY SUITINGS, 54 in. wide, in all wool diagonals, whipcords, wide wave chevrons, granite cloth, poplins, eponge, etc. **1.29**
- 2.00 BLACK WORSTED SUITINGS, 54 in., mostly sample pieces, in the most wanted weaves. **1.69**

Girls' Clothing

- 5 to 14 years
- 2.95 TUB DRESSES, in gingham and percales. Sale price. **1.95**
- 4.00 TO 7.50 WASH DRESSES, in gingham, linen and challis. **2.69**
- 7.50 to 8.75 WOOL DRESSES, in serge and challis, mostly school dresses. Sale price. **5.00**
- 22.50 MIXTURE COATS, full length, belted model. **15.00**

Boys' Clothing

- BOYS' 12.00 SCHOOL OVERCOATS, Venetian yoke and worsted lined, size 12 to 18. **8.00**
- BOYS' 10.00 NORFOLK SUITS, double seat. **6.65**
- BOYS' 7.50 NORFOLK JACKET SUITS. Sale price. **5.00**

Linings

- 37½c STRIPE ITALIAN CLOTH, in a large range of colors; also in very neat stripes; 36 in. wide. A yard. **21c**
- 35c FAST BLACK ITALIAN CLOTH, very soft and lustrous, with messaline finish. A yard. **18c**

Lingerie Waists

- 2.95 LINGERIE BLOUSES, sheer materials, embroidered and lace trimmed. **2.00**
- 6.95 LINGERIE BLOUSES of voile and batiste, trimmed with cluny lace and hand embroidery. **3.95**
- 2.75 FORSYTHE TAILORED WAISTS of white and colored striped madras, plaited model. **1.85**
- 12.00 LINGERIE WAISTS, real lace trimming and elaborately hand embroidered. **7.75**

Silk Waists

- 5.05 SILK WAISTS, collar and cuffs of embroidered crepe de chine, all shades. **3.95**
- 7.50 CHIFFON WAIST over shadow lace, postillion back, black girle. **5.00**
- 10.00 CHIFFON WAIST, low neck; collar and vestee of fine silk lace. **7.50**
- 12.75 VESTS of broadcloth, attractive colors. **8.50**

Belts

- 2.50 and 3.00 SILK GIRLDES, in black and all new shades. **1.00**

Flannels

- 10c IDEAL FLANNEL, imitation of fine Scotch flannel, fine colorings. A yard. **15c**
- 75c FINE FRENCH WAISTINGS, all good colors. **39c**
- 35c WHITE FLANNEL, a fine soft material, 27 in. wide. **25c**
- 15c WHITE DOMET FLANNEL, 36 in. wide. **11c**

Linens

- 3.50 PATTERN CLOTHS, 2x2 yds., heavy linen. Each. **2.50**
- 4.00 FINE IRISH 22-IN. NAPKINS. A dozen. **3.00**
- 4.00 CLUNY LACE SCARFS, 18x34, hand made. Each. **2.50**
- 50c HEAVY HUCKABACK TOWELS, all linen, hemstitched. **37½c**
- 18c ALL LINEN CRASH, very heavy. A yard. **15c**

Women's Neckwear

- 1.50 SHADOW LACE COLLARS, plaited; also collar and cuff sets. **89c**
- 3.00 to 4.00 NET DUTCH SETS, plaited, in splendid styles. **1.95**
- 1.00 SLEEVELESS GUMPEES, embroidered net and shadow lace effects. **50c**
- 1.50 to 2.50 LACE STOCKS with jabot attached, in white and ecru. **95c**

Women's Knit Underwear

- WOMEN'S 2.50 UNION SUITS, Swiss wool, all styles. **1.95**
- WOMEN'S 1.00 COTTON UNION SUITS, high neck, long sleeve, ankle length. **69c**
- WOMEN'S 75c and 89c MERINO VESTS, PANTS AND TIGHTS. **59c**
- 75c SWISS LISLE VESTS, with crochet yokes. **49c**

Corsets

- 10.00 AVON CORSETS—Beautifully trimmed with wide satin ribbon; 3 sets of hose supporters attached. Sizes 21 to 25 inclusive. **4.95**
- 3.00 AVON CORSETS—Medium and low bust, prettily trimmed. **2.49**
- 1.00 BRASSIERES—Embroidered and lace trimmed. **79c**
- 5.00 P. N. CORSETS, coutil and ribbon trimmed. **2.95**

Silk Petticoats

- 4.00 SILK PETTICOATS of chiffon taffeta, deep sectional flounce, in colors and black. **2.65**
- 5.00 PETTICOATS of silk jersey, narrow accordion jersey ruffle, all new fall colors and black. **3.95**

White Goods

- 75c KNOTTED RATINE, 45 inches wide, splendid for suits and skirts. A yard. **45c**
- 50c EMBROIDERED DOTTED CREPE, 32 in. wide. A yard. **35c**
- 25c LIGHT WEIGHT MADRAS, 36 in. wide, in pretty corded stripes. A yard. **17c**
- 2.50 SEA ISLAND NAINSOOK, 36 in. wide, two cuts to a piece. **1.98**

Embroideries

- 37½c to 50c MUSLIN EDGES and INSERTIONS, sample strips of 4½ yds. to piece. A yard. **17c**
- 1.25 SKIRTINGS, 12 to 18 inch, embroidered on fine lawn. A yd. **49c**
- 1.75 RUFFLED BABY FLOUNCINGS, 27 in. wide, on fine batiste, in fine dainty patterns. **1.19**
- 4.00 CREPE FLOUNCINGS, beautifully embroidered in solid facts, 45 in. A yard. **2.00**

Art Embroidery

- 2.25 TO 2.50 Ooze LEATHER TABLE SKINS, including burnt designs in colors. Sale price. **1.50**
- 1.00 DEN PILLOWS, in different styles, size 22x22, filled with best grade silk floss. Sale price. **59c**
- 2.25 MATINEE BAGS, all hand-embroidered; manufacturer's samples. Sale price. **49c**

Trunks and Bags

- 6.00 and 6.50 SUIT CASES, genuine cowhide, size 24 to 26 inch. **4.00**
- 10.00 to 17.00 TRAVELLING BAGS, strongly made, leather lined, with pocket. **6.50 to 11.25**
- 25.00 and 27.00 DRESS TRUNKS, fibre covered basswood boxes, cloth lined, sizes 34 to 40 in. **16.50 to 18.00**
- 21.00 to 25.00 STEAMER TRUNKS to match dress trunks; sizes 34 to 40 in. **14.00 to 16.50**

Misses' Waists

- MISSES' 5.00 SHADOW LACE BLOUSES, made with long shirred sleeves and trimmed with color. Sale price. **3.35**
- MISSES' 5.90 MESSALINE BLOUSES, in new models, low or high necks. In the new colorings. Sale price. **3.95**

Men's Furnishings

- 3.50 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, imported madras, coat models. **2.00**
- 5.00 PURE SILK SHIRTS, E. & W. brand, staple and novelty stripings. **3.35**
- 2.00 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS of mercerized chevrot, with staple contrasting color stripes, French cuffs, coat models. **1.35**
- 1.50 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS of woven madras, French cuffs, coat models, many patterns. **1.15**
- 2.00 CHEVIOT PAJAMAS, fine patterns, tailored in military style. **1.70**
- 1.00 NIGHT SHIRTS, Fruit of the Loom cotton. **69c**
- 1.50 TAN CAPE GLOVES. Sale price. **1.00**
- 3.50 ACCORDION FOUR-IN-HANDS, pure silk, contrasting club stripes. **2.50**
- 65c CROCHET FOUR-IN-HANDS, plain crocheted and club stripes. **45c**
- 45c FOUR-IN-HANDS, in plain colors and fancies. **25c**

Men's Hosiery

- MEN'S 1.00 SILK HOSE, colored, full fashioned, lisle, double sole and high spliced silk heel, broken sizes. **55c**
- MEN'S 50c HOSE, light weight, thread silk, cashmere lined, in black and colors, seconds. **29c**
- MEN'S 50c BLACK SILK HOSE, full fashioned, light weight, black thread silk, double sole heel and toe. **25c**
- MEN'S 35c to 50c LISLE THREAD HOSE, imported, colored lisle thread, spliced heels and toes, sample sizes. **17c to 3 for 50c**

Men's Underwear

- MEN'S 1.00 SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, medium weight, ribbed cotton shirt and ankle drawers, all sizes. **65c**
- 1.00 WORSTED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, natural, gray, light weight, long sleeve shirt and ankle drawers to match. **69c**
- MEN'S 1.50 and 2.00 UNION SUITS, medium and heavy winter weight cotton, discontinued lines and some seconds. **95c**
- MEN'S 2.00 WOOL UNION SUITS, heavy winter weight, part wool, long sleeve, ankle. **1.25**

Men's Hats

- 3.00 IMPORTED HATS, in new effects, Oxfords, brown, green and mires. Sizes 6¾ to 7¾. Sale price. **2.25**
- 3.00 CLOTH HATS in new effects, also imported chinchilla and wool hats. Sale price. **2.15**

Men's Shoes

- 3.50 PILGRIM LACE BOOTS, gun metal, new model. **2.65**
- 6.00 BLUCHER AND LACE BOOTS, gun metal. **4.35**

Handkerchiefs

- MEN'S 62c HANDKERCHIEFS, pure linen, extra fine grade, 3 for 1.00 each. **35c**
- WOMEN'S 50c and 75c PRINCESS LACE HANDKERCHIEFS. **25c**

Toilet Goods

- 25c (BOTTLE) AMMONIA. Sale price. **15c**
- 50c (Oz.) VIOLET PERFUME. Sale price. **35c**
- 25c C'ELULOID TOOTH BRUSHES. Sale price. **15c**
- 1.60 and 1.75 RAZORS, superior quality. **1.00**
- 5c COPCO SOAP, the ideal bath soap. **3½c**

Kitchen Goods

- 60c BLUE ENAMEL SAUCE PANS, Berlin shape, 3-qt. size. **35c**
- 45c "NEVER SLIP" KETTLE, enamel covered, 4-qt. size. **29c**
- 1.25 JAP. FLOUR CANISTER, hinge cover, 25-lb. family size. **85c**
- 4.00 RUBBISH BURNERS of strong galvanized wire. **3.00**
- 35c GALVANIZED COAL HODS, size 16, strongly made. **19c**
- 40c BLUE ENAMEL SAUCE PANS, white inside, with lip. **29c**
- 22.50 HASTINGS' KITCHEN CABINET, fully equipped. **16.50**
- 1.00 FOOD CHOPPER, family size. **69c**
- 1.75 CARVING SETS, 2 pieces, celluloid handles, 9-in blades. **98c**

Lamps

- 3.00 WICKER LAMP SHADES, 18 inch, silk lined. **1.75**
- 3.50 KEROLINE LAMPS, tall, colonial glass. **2.50**

This event is of such wide scope that it embraces (with a very few exceptions) goods from all over the store. The very things you want may not be advertised on this page but most likely they are in this sale.

WISCONSIN WILL INSTRUCT VOTER IN ISSUES OF DAY

One Hundred and Fifty Committees of State to Carry on Neighborhood Center Work Under University's Direction

MUCH COOPERATION

MADISON, Wis.—One hundred and fifty committees in Wisconsin will carry on neighborhood center work this winter under the direction of the social center bureau of the University of Wisconsin extension department.

Recently Prof. E. J. Ward, director of the social center bureau, devised a plan of systematic work under the direction of the university, whereby the community activities would follow a uniform plan of programs. The plan also met with the hearty endorsement of State Superintendent of Schools C. P. Cary.

The university will furnish speakers and assist in the general entertainment program. The work has been divided into four divisions, three pertaining to political activities almost entirely and the other being amusement and general social service work.

The three great issues will be taken up—local, state and national questions. It will result in the real and practical establishment of a fundamental democracy, the foundation of an actual citizen legislative system, whereby all questions of local, state and national interest will be taken up in the community centers, discussed from every point of view, giving the voters a thorough knowledge

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

DESIGN FOR A SCHOOL FROCK

Striped flannel trimmed with white

ALL Norfolk and belted styles are fashionable this season for little girls, as well as for their elders. The frock illustrated is exceedingly smart and shows such features. It consists of a simple blouse and four-piece skirt, with trimming straps arranged to give the Norfolk effect. The neck is finished with a big sailor collar.

The dress is opened down the center front. The sleeves are cut in one piece each and can be made in any desired length.

Here a pretty striped flannel is trimmed with white and with buttons, and the whole effect is exceedingly attractive. The trimming straps are cut on the cross of the material and that contrast is always pretty.

Shepherd's check would be pretty made in this way with the trimming straps cut on the bias and the collar and shield of solid color. Fine French serge is always good for school use and is pretty with trimming of white or of red.

A great many mothers prefer washable materials for the entire season, and these materials can be used with perfect success for this model.

For the eight-year size, the dress will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 36, or 2 1/2 yards 44, with 1/2 yard 27 for the collar and shield.

The pattern of the dress (7763) is cut in sizes for girls from six to ten years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



BREAD RULE OF NATION'S BAKER

THE United States government's "chief" baker, Miss Hannah Wessling, gives her recipe for bread as follows:

For three-pound loaves—Make ferment of one ounce cake compressed yeast, one ounce granulated sugar, half ounce salt and 20 ounces water. Place in even temperature for an hour. Weigh four and a quarter pounds flour and let it warm. Mix flour and ferment together. Cover mixture and warm for 20 minutes.

If dough is too stiff, add lukewarm water. After 20 minutes, more take up dough with hands slightly greased and fold over and over 14 times. Cover, set aside for 20 minutes, then fold nine times.

After 20 minutes more, mold into loaves and bake 40 minutes in a steady oven 400 to 410 degrees Fahrenheit. A cup of water in the oven will make a tenderer crust.

FURNITURE POLISH

An excellent home-made polish especially good for mahogany furniture, is made by mixing three tablespoonfuls of olive oil with one of vinegar. Apply with a piece of flannel and polish with a dry flannel.—Mother's Magazine.

BRIDE'S GOWN HAS NEW OUTLINE

Little change in the materials

IT is in the outline that the October bride differs from her predecessors of the spring. There will be very little change in the materials for the bride's gown of gowns, according to the New York Tribune. The beautiful brocaded satins with metallic threads of gold and silver, preferably silver, will be combined with chiffon and the plain satin in many of the more pretentious bridal robes, and velvet, the soft, supple, cobweb velvet, will also be used extensively. Both of these fabrics make ideal court trains, and the long, flowing trains made famous by Watteau are being copied in these exquisite stuffs. The train may end in a long point, not unlike the fish tail of other years, or it may be extended in two snaky points, or again it may be square.

The skirt itself may be of any silken stuff, plain or brocaded, but it is almost sure to be combined with chiffon, and the chiffon is equally sure to fall in bouffant drapings, reminiscent of the paniers of other days. Today these drapings go by the name of flounces, for everything that falls from the waist line is either a flounce or a tunic. Though the greatest fullness comes between the knees and the hips, the newest gowns show a tendency to bring this fullness to the back. Opposed to this mode is the true oriental style, which prescribes long, untrammelled lines. If the bride has the right figure and is sufficiently eastern in makeup, a wedding gown of velvet or brocaded satin cut in this severe mode is stunning, but on the average bride the softer drapings of the chiffon are more becoming.

It is not always easy to select a suitable "going away" costume, for it cannot be as severe as the tailored suit which the bride will later use as a general utility suit, nor should it be as dressy as the so-called "dresy" tailored costume, the three-piece suit she will wear later when she returns her calls and leaves her cards at teas and receptions. Like this suit, however, it is generally of the three-piece type. Duvelyn has solved the problem for many brides, as it is classed among the materials for the costume tailor, and yet it is not

as severe as serge, tweed or even velours de laine, for it has a silky face which makes it dressy.

Besides this suit, the bride will require a rough suit for hard wear, one of serge, velours de laine or tweed. It will be smartest if kept severe in its simplicity, though even such a disciple of simplicity as Poiret is showing inverted plaits around the bottom of his utility suits. When he uses plaits in this way he repeats the idea in the skirt, or peplum, portion of the coat. All of these coats are so loose and shapeless that they require a belt of some kind to hold them at the low waist line so that they cannot "slouch" away entirely. The motor coat, which is a necessity in the trousseau, reveals the same shapeless, loose, "blousy" effect. A chasuble collar and deep cuffs of fur may be added if desired.

Still another street costume will be required by the bride, and that is the three-piece dressy costume for calling and receptions. This season the first choice is velvet, and probably black velvet, for there is nothing so chic as the black velvet costume. The new velvets are so supple that they can be draped like chiffon. The upper part of the waist is made fashionably transparent by coverings of chiffon or lace, and the velvet serves as the lower and "staying" part of the bodice. Fur collar and cuffs are an integral feature of this suit, and the effect is very handsome when the collar is extended to form revers of fur. Ostrich plumes and feathery fantasies are used for the trimmings of the fairly large hats, on the sailor order, which should accompany such a costume.

ALL WINTER SUPPLY OF PARSLEY

Nail-peg method of growing the plant

NO ONE of the culinary herbs can compare with parsley in popularity. Not even sage, which is the flavoring par excellence with such meats as duck, goose and roast pork, can approach it either dried, decocted or fresh. It is equally popular whether used as an ingredient in dressings or sauces with stewed meats or as a garnish. For the ordinary purposes of cookery dried or decocted parsley will answer all the demands of the housewife, but for garnishing, the leaves must necessarily be fresh. Comparatively few housewives know that a winter supply of parsley may be maintained from the time the ground freezes in the autumn until the plants allowed to remain in the garden begin to supply the spring demands, and this, too, without any more trouble than the ordinary house plants demand.

Always buy the freshest leaves possible. If they have some of the roots attached, so much the better. Small plants are often sold in this way. The purchase should be made the day before the leaves are to be used, so they may be placed in water over night. Next morning the leaves will be plump from the water they have absorbed. They may then be used for garnishing.

After the meal they must be washed in water to remove any traces of gravity. Warm water will do no harm to the leaves if not warmer than will just melt the fat. A rinsing in cold water should immediately follow. Then while the leaves are wet they may be placed in oiled paper and put in the refrigerator or a cool place for later use.

Where the housewife has no garden from which to secure plants, a supply may be procured in the market from market gardeners and truckers, who if they do not usually bring more than the leaves, will be willing to sell a few small ones for a reasonable compensation. For 25 or 30 cents, a dozen or two may be purchased. Where there is a home garden, the plants may be dug at any convenient time. Preferably the digging should be done during the latter half of October or the first half of November.

As far as possible the plants should be lifted without serious breakage of roots and preference should be given to those specimens which are most robust but not over-large.

All the full grown and well developed leaves should be removed, preferably with a sharp knife, close to the crowns of the plants. Only such trimming of the roots should then be made as will cut away the bruised and torn portions. The leaves removed may be used as noted above for garnishing or culinary purposes. The roots must be planted in moderately rich soil, but soil that is by no means heavy, sticky or hard. It should be well supplied with decaying vegetable matter or humus.

Where there is a greenhouse the parsley plants may be set at intervals of six or eight inches apart along the margins of the benches, provided these are filled with earth; otherwise they should be planted in pots or boxes, the former preferred. Where a cold frame can be used, it will answer almost as well as a greenhouse, except that the quantity of leaves produced will be considerably less than in the greenhouse. Therefore a larger supply of roots should be secured for this

cold frame plan. But supposing there are neither greenhouses nor cold frames, then what? A nail keg, a window box or two or three large flower pots may be called into requisition.

The nail keg method is doubtless the best of the three. It is as follows: First see that the hoops of the keg are firmly nailed to every stave and that the bottom is also well fastened. Numerous holes must be bored in the sides at intervals of six or eight inches. If the plants are rather small the holes need not be more than three quarters of an inch in diameter. The lowest row of holes should be not closer than two inches from the bottom.

All is now ready for filling the keg and planting the roots. First place a layer of soil as deep as the lowest tier of holes and packed down firmly. Then put a plant through each of the lowest holes just far enough to have the crown or union of leaves and roots come flush with the inner side of the keg stave. Around the roots then pack some soil very firmly. When all the holes on that tier are filled with plants add another layer of soil and pack it down firmly. Continue in this fashion until the keg is full. Then around the margin at the top of the keg place more plants standing erect, but leave the soil lower toward the middle of the upper surface than around the edges. An inch or two will be about right. This is to provide for watering.

Watering should always consist of thorough soaking from top to bottom, followed by a period of draining to allow the excess water to escape. No cutting of leaves should be done until the plants have had a month or six weeks in which to recuperate. Then only the most highly developed leaves should be removed and not more than one or two from any one plant.

TRIED RECIPES

PUMPKIN FRITTERS

BE SURE your pumpkin is a good solid meated one to start with. But in pieces without peeling, scrape out the seeds and shreds that hold them, cut the pumpkin in small pieces and boil with a cup of water to keep from sticking, until tender and nearly dry. This requires five or six hours' slow cooking. Strain through a colander and to every teaspoonful add a beaten egg, salt and sugar to taste and flour to thicken as stiff as for corn fritters. Drop by the spoonful into a kettle of boiling lard, and as soon as brown and light take out, drain and send to the table. Some cooks prefer to add a little cream to the pumpkin and more flour and egg.—Michigan Farmer.

GERMAN ROLADEN

One pound and a half of round steak cut into five square pieces. Put a thin slice of bacon on each piece, then a slice of onion and dust with paprika. Roll up the meat and tie tightly with a cord. Brown a piece of suet in a small baker; when very hot put in the meat rolls and brown on all sides. Then add one pint of boiling water, a small piece of lemon rind, a clove, the half of a bay leaf, a green pepper minced and half of a teaspoonful of salt. Cover closely and cook slowly about an hour and a half. Remove the cord from the rolls and thicken the gravy before serving.—Chicago Record Herald.

SCALLOPED CORN

Two cups corn pulp scraped from ear (or cold boiled corn), two tablespoonfuls butter, two tablespoonfuls flour, one teaspoonful salt, one half finely chopped onion, one small green pepper, finely shredded, one half-cup milk, yolk of one egg, one scant cup fine cracker crumbs. Cook pepper, onion and butter five minutes. Add flour mixed with seasonings, and then pour on milk, stirring constantly. Bring to boiling point, and add egg and cracker crumbs and corn. Turn into buttered baking dish, and bake in hot oven until brown.

CORN SOUFFLE

Two cups corn pulp, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls flour, one tablespoonful butter, one cup milk, one and a quarter tablespoonfuls salt, few grains cayenne. Melt butter, add flour and pour on gradually milk. Bring to boil, add corn and seasonings and yolk of eggs beaten until thick. Fold in stiffly beaten whites and place in buttered baking dish. Moderate oven a half-hour. Serve at once.—Montreal Star.

MODES IN BRIEF

Evening gowns of a plain color with a draped overdress of the metallic embroidered chiffon are beautiful.

The long shoulder seam is seen in the new blouses that have any shoulder seam at all; others are cut on kimono lines with the seam entirely lacking, says the Newark News.

The wide woven girdles in plain or two-tone effects are finished with a long fringe. They do not crush so easily as ribbon, and, when tied about the waist, "fit" the figure well.

Bandings, edgings and striking motifs made on a foundation of black net, with designs wrought out in beads, silks or metallic effects, singly or in combination are very smart for trimming afternoon and evening gowns.

Bullock's Los Angeles

"To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions."

"To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree."

"To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness."

"To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it."

"To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding. "The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

Suitable Floor Coverings

THE rug is the keynote of the decorative scheme of a room; and should be the earliest selection.

For an interior whose colorings and draperies are first decided, or already executed, it is difficult, and often impossible, to find an appropriate rug, suitable in color, design and size; but, when the rug is wisely chosen in advance, an adequate and artistic decorative effect may be easily evolved therefrom, and a satisfactory result follows as a natural certainty. This procedure, of course, applies rather to the Oriental rugs than to the specially woven, hand-tufted Indian or Austrian rugs, or to the Savonnerie or Aubusson carpets; all of which may be designed and executed in any favored design or coloring and of the proper size and shape. We are prepared to exhibit, design or make any of the above styles of rugs, and our stock comprises many fine examples at reasonable prices.

PEASE BROS. FURNITURE CO.

640-646 SO. HILL STREET

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

New Japanese Crepes, California Importations

THESE crepe weaves, washable fabrics that require no ironing—effective—and inexpensive—only 20 cents the yard. A just received importation from Japan—old blues, the rose colorings, ecru, soft greens, violets—and white. Samples sent on request.

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PARISIAN PATTERN HATS Imported Directly by the "Ville"

Exclusive creations from famous French designers. Unique effects in velvet, meline and plush. Hats that will impart to the wearer a marked degree of individuality. Modes of the moment in Paris. PRICED UNUSUALLY LOW, FROM \$15.00 UP

Beeman & Hendee 351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Boys' Fall Wearables

Mothers of small Boys will find it interesting and advantageous to make early inspection of our BOYS' HATS, COATS and SUITS for Fall.

New models that radiate jaunty style and genuine exclusiveness.

Sensibly priced to meet with your approval.

WOMAN'S TASTE

is as much gratified by the beauty of THE LEE BROOM as her pride in neatness is gratified by its efficiency.

The LEE is graceful and perfectly balanced; the handle has a hard satin enameled finish. The soft, full tip gets all the dirt and saves carpets. Ask for MIDGET, FINEST, DAISY LEE or FAIRY QUEEN.

Cut the name off the wrapper and send it to us with your dealer's name, and receive free LEE'S artistic broom holder.

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY BOSTON, MASS. DAVENPORT, IOWA LINCOLN, NEB.

UTILIZING REMAINS OF ROAST

May be put into meat pie, hash and omelet

WHAT to do with the remains of a roast is often a puzzle to the cook whose family is too small to eat a fair-sized roast at the first meal. Of course, it can be sliced and served cold, or converted into hash, but these two methods soon wear out, especially the hash, though it be made appetizing with a bit of onion and the brown gravy left over.

In one family the roast is often served up in a meat pie, says the Michigan Farmer. For the crust simply make a good rich biscuit dough. You may make enough to line the dish, or simply enough to cover the meat and gravy, if your family are not fond of the crust. Cut the roast into small cubes and place in a stew pan. Add chopped onion, a few slices of carrot, bits of cold potato, the few peas or beans left from yesterday's dinner, pour on boiling water to cover, season with salt and pepper and let simmer on the stove while you make your crust. Thicken the gravy with flour, and if you like add a half teaspoon of kitchen bouquet just before you put the meat and gravy in the dish in which it is to be baked. Make an opening in the top crust to permit the steam to escape and bake until the crust is done.

Instead of making a meat pie out of the mixture drop dumplings into the gravy and cook on top of the stove. For the dumplings sift four even teaspoons of baking powder and a half teaspoon of salt with two cups of sifted flour. Stir up with just sufficient milk or water to make of the right consistency to drop from a spoon into the gravy. Drop by

teaspoonfuls, wetting the spoon before taking up dough each time so the dough will slip off easily. When all are in, cover the dish tightly and boil 10 minutes without removing the cover. Then serve at once.

As another change, drop biscuit dough into the meat and gravy and bake until the biscuits are done, about 20 minutes. Still simpler, it would be to serve the meat as a plain stew, without crust or dumplings.

Or you can line a dish with mashed potatoes, pour in the meat, cover with potatoes and bake for 20 minutes. If you haven't enough potatoes left to line the dish, simply cover the top of the meat and bake.

For an occasional change, slice the meat as you would to serve cold, pour your left-over gravy in a frying pan, lay in the meat and simmer until it is heated through. Then put the meat on a hot platter, pour the gravy over and serve piping hot.

If you have only a few pieces of meat left, use them in an omelet. Beat up the number of eggs required for a family of your size, and just before pouring the omelet into the spider add the meat which has been chopped fine and beat well into the egg. Or you can leave the meat out until you are ready to fold the omelet and then put it between the fold.

If your family like croquettes, serve the meat in this form: Chop it fine and mix with one or two well-beaten eggs and a few fine bread crumbs. Form in small cakes in the hands, dip in egg and crumbs and saute in hot drippings.



SPECIAL For one week only, this beautiful Gas or two-light Electric Lamp, \$10.00

13 1/2 in. Shade Eight-sided overlaid Metal Art Shade, amber or green glass, red flowers. Finish, old brass or verde

We have in our Showroom over 400 styles in Electric, Gas and Oil, Table and Floor Lamps, all lighted to show desired effects.

McKENNEY & WATERBURY CO Franklin Street, Corner Congress, Boston, Mass.

Fall Styles in Clothes

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Everything in the big stock of this big store reflects the intelligent service of trained buyers and courteous salesmen.

Stein-Bloch Clothes for Men Stratford System Clothes for Young Men

Harriet Frank MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS 237-241 So. Broadway

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Busy Times for the Candidates of State

CONG. GARDNER IS READY FOR RALLY TONIGHT

Big Crowds Expected at Debate in Faneuil Hall Between Republican Candidate for Governor and Progressive Leader

CRITICISM PLANNED

Faneuil hall's capacity is expected to be taxed to the limit tonight at Congressman A. P. Gardner's meeting.

It has been understood that the affair was to be a joint debate between Mr. Gardner and Wendell P. Thore of Boston, president of the Progressive Club of Massachusetts, but according to the congressman's latest statement part of the program is to be a lecture by him on "Benevolence as a Political Asset," in which he will attack Charles S. Bird's record as a just and humane employer of labor.

In a statement issued this afternoon Matthew Hale, chairman of the Progressive state committee, says that public advertisements relative to the Faneuil hall meeting this evening are misleading so far as they imply that Mr. Thore is a representative or a substitute for Charles S. Bird. Mr. Hale says that Mr. Thore speaks as a private citizen and as a representative or a substitute for the meeting is an outcome of repeated statements by Congressman Gardner that unless Mr. Bird stopped making alleged misstatements about the Gardner policies Faneuil hall would be secured and a vigorous answer made by the congressman. Subsequently Mr. Gardner challenged Mr. Bird to meet him in joint debate at such a meeting, asking for but one hour in which to make a personal attack on him.

In reply, Mr. Bird said that he had not misrepresented his opponent and declined to engage in personalities while campaigning for the high office of Governor of the commonwealth. Arthur D. Hill of Boston refused to preside at the meeting on similar grounds.

Then Mr. Thore, acting on his own initiative, according to Mr. Bird's secretary, wrote to Congressman Gardner offering to take the Progressive candidate's place. Whether Mr. Gardner understood that Mr. Thore was the accredited substitute for Mr. Bird, offered by the Progressive party leaders, is not clear; but the congressman agreed to carry out his part of the program and to debate with Mr. Thore.

By agreement of both parties to the debate, former Congressman John A. Keliher of Boston, a Democrat, is to preside.

Congressman Gardner hinted at what his "lecture" is to be when in the course of his speech at Mechanics' hall, Worcester, last night, he said:

"I see that Mr. Bird told the people of Fall River last night that he has a straight eight-hour day in his mills. I shall show the people at Faneuil hall that the statement is not in accordance with the facts. I have investigated not only Mr. Bird's Massachusetts mills, but his Rhode Island and Canadian mills. My discoveries have surprised me."

Some of the material which Congressman Gardner will present, it is said, consists of statements including sworn affidavits from former employees of Mr. Bird, alleging long hours, low pay and treatment not in accordance with that being advocated by Mr. Bird on the stump as justice to employees.

A political assistant, close to Mr. Bird, said when this matter was called to his attention: "We know about Congressman Gardner's intentions and have known for some time. We are prepared to answer every statement he makes on this line and to show that such cases as he presents are not typical."

GREATEST BATTLESHIP FORCE OF NAVY NOW IN PRACTISE

HAMPTON ROADS, Va.—The dreadnought division of the Atlantic fleet, comprising the greatest battle force in the United States navy, opened target practise off the southern drill grounds today.

Early this morning the Wyoming and the Rhode Island swung out, trailing behind them the President's yacht, the Mayflower, bearing Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Postmaster-General Burleson, Secretary of War Garrison, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Burleson and Mrs. William J. Bryan. As the Wyoming came along the waiting fleet of 19 guns gave the secretary of the navy salute and the ensign dropped from the Mayflower. Again the guns sounded as the secretary's party came aboard the Wyoming. The women in the party went aboard the Rhode Island.

The Delaware, Utah, Wyoming and Arkansas opened the day's program with target practise of all guns. Late this afternoon there will be torpedo practise and tonight target shooting.

MR. BLOOD HEADS LYNN CHAMBER
LYNN, Mass.—Charles O. Blood has been unanimously chosen president of the new Lynn Chamber of Commerce by the board of directors. Former Mayor C. Neal Barney and Franklin L. Goddard have been elected vice-presidents and Eugene B. Fraser treasurer.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MEDFIELD

Noanett lodge of Rebekahs has elected: Noble grand, Mrs. Cora G. Kennett; vice-grand, Mrs. Florence Bartz; past grand, Mrs. John H. Tuttle; right supporter to noble grand, William H. Everett; left supporter to noble grand, Emory H. Turner; right supporter to vice-grand, Miss Emma Mendenhall; left supporter to vice-grand, Mrs. Jennie Seper; treasurer, John Bartz; financial secretary, secretary, Mrs. Mary Everett; recording secretary, Mrs. Marilla Fairbank; wardens, Mrs. Florence Cain; Chaplain, George W. Cain; conductor, Mrs. Emma Roberts; inside guard, Mrs. Emory H. Turner; outside guard, John H. Tuttle. Fidelity lodge of South Framingham will initiate the charter members of this new lodge Thursday evening, Oct. 23.

HANSON

The Hanson Library Association and the Hanson public library have each received \$100 through the will of Mrs. Sara E. White. The income will be used for the purchase of books.

A special town meeting will be held in the town hall on the evening of Oct. 23. Hanson grange has organized a ladies' degree team and plans will be made for the holding of degree meetings during the winter months.

MARLBORO

At the Progressive rally held in Hunters hall last night the speakers were: Henry Clay Peters of Boston, Harry C. Hunter, candidate for councillor; Philip M. Clark of Cambridge, candidate for district attorney; Dr. Frederick P. Glazier of Hudson, candidate for senator, and William H. Wallen, secretary of the Franco-American Progressive Club, who presided.

ROCKLAND

The Rev. F. H. Allen of New York will preach at the First Congregational church tomorrow morning. In the evening the Rev. John Howland, D. D., of Guadalajara, Mexico, will be the speaker. His subject will be "The Situation in Mexico."

Rockland grange will observe neighbors night in Grand Army hall Wednesday.

CONCORD

David I. Walsh, Democratic candidate for Governor, will be the chief speaker at the Democratic rally in the town hall this evening.

At the meeting of the Concord grange next Tuesday evening the conferring of the first and second degrees will take place.

STONEHAM

The junior class of the high school has elected: President, Ernest Hinchcliffe; vice-president, Norman Hunt; treasurer, Winthrop Elliott; secretary, Harold Bancroft.

A girls' glee club has been formed in the high school and comprises members of all four classes. Mrs. Harlan A. Counce, supervisor of music in the public schools, will be the director.

WAKEFIELD

The T. T. O. Club will be entertained next Tuesday by Mrs. Palmer H. Southworth of West Chestnut street and Mrs. Greenleaf A. Goodale will have charge of the program.

The department president, Miss Agnes L. McCoy, assisted by Miss Anna Norton of Dorchester, chief aide, will conduct tonight the annual inspection of Julia Ward Howe tent, D. of V.

WELLESLEY

The Wellesley fire department holds its annual field day today. A general alarm will summon the firemen to parade at 2 o'clock at Forest and Washington streets. There will be contests between the various companies and an exhibition tryout of a motor fire pump.

WINCHESTER

Miss Lella Whittemore, teacher in the commercial department of the high school, has been elected to a similar position in the St. Louis schools and will resign her position here. Miss Edna M. Hubley has been temporarily elected to her position.

Invitations have been issued for a social function to be given by Mrs. Oren C. Sanborn and Miss Mary Kellogg in the town hall Nov. 8.

LEICESTER

Leicester Men's Club has elected these officers: President, George H. Waite; vice-president, B. A. Gibson; secretary and treasurer, George S. Whittemore; directors, Walter C. Watson, George H. Waite, F. Willard Trask, B. A. Gibson and George S. Whittemore; social committee, Arthur A. Rhoades, Robert B. Scott and John C. Asbey.

HOLBROOK

The Rev. C. W. Wise of the Methodist Episcopal church will start a class in teacher training for the Sunday school tomorrow night at the church.

The Winthrop Associates of the Winthrop Congregational church holds its monthly meeting in the vestry Monday night. Superintendent of Schools Samuel S. Blodgett will deliver an address.

CHELSEA

Tomorrow will be observed as rally Sunday at the Mt. Bellingham Methodist church.

The mining of coal and manufacture of coke is the subject of the pictures to be displayed for the next three weeks in the library art exhibit at the public library.

NEWTON

A course of entertainment for the members of the local Y. M. C. A. has been arranged by the social committee. The first will be on the night, Nov. 20.

A fall handicap bowling tournament will begin on the Y. M. C. A. alleys, Oct. 20.

JAMAICA PLAIN

Under direction of the W. C. T. U. of the Baptist church a gold medal contest will be held tonight in the vestry.

Tomorrow night the Rev. Leon Austin of the Congregational church will give an illustrated lecture on "Mexico."

REVERE

Tomorrow will be observed at the Methodist church as rally Sunday.

At the Trinity Congregational church tomorrow evening the pastor, the Rev. Israel Ainsworth, will preach on "Christian Baptism Versus Water Baptism."

BEDFORD

The first assembly of company C of the Lexington Minute Men takes place in the town hall Tuesday evening, Oct. 23.

An informal reception will be held by the members of the Bedford Parent-Teachers' Association in the town hall Thursday evening, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock.

RANDOLPH

Miss Mary C. Smith, a teacher at the Stetson high school, who recently resigned, has been appointed to a position at the Technical school at Fall River.

Pilgrim lodge, N. E. O. P., holds a harvest festival in Odd Fellows hall Tuesday evening.

WESTBORO

The Girls Sewing Guild of the Methodist church is to meet once in two weeks. A committee is arranging for Halloween.

Miss Grace Baldwin, for the past eight years assistant librarian at Westboro Public Library, has resigned, to take effect Nov. 1.

PEMBROKE

The High street fire company is to hold an entertainment next Friday evening.

Charles H. Poole of this town has been elected commander of the Plymouth County G. A. R. Association.

MALDEN

Charles M. Cox of Melrose, Progressive senatorial candidate in the fourth Middlesex district, opened his Malden campaign last evening with a rally in ward 2. A young men's Progressive club will be formed in every ward.

ARLINGTON

A "harvest food sale" was held this afternoon in the St. John's Episcopal parish house by the members of the Woman's Guild.

A Republican rally will be held in the Robbins Memorial town hall, Saturday, Nov. 1.

HANOVER

Miss Carrie Russell has been elected junior vice-president of the Plymouth county W. R. C. Association.

Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor, is to speak here this afternoon.

MELROSE

The opening night of the Melrose Club will be held Tuesday with an entertainment by the Temple Quartet and Nina Bearse Wilbur, reader. The club membership campaign closes tonight, when 100 new members will be reported by the teams.

MAYNARD

Maynard and Millbury will meet here this afternoon in a soccer football game.

MR. WALSH TO OPEN CAMPAIGN IN MIDDLESEX

Democrat Candidate for Governor to Make Several Speeches Tonight Accompanied by Members of the State Ticket

DISCUSSES REFORMS

Accompanied by associate members of the Democratic state ticket, Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh, candidate for Governor, will open his campaign in Middlesex county tonight with speeches at Hudson, Maynard, Concord and Lexington.

In the course of his speeches at Greenfield, Shelburne Falls and Turner's Falls last night, Lieutenant-Governor Walsh credited the Democratic party with initiating several of the more prominent reforms that have been effected recently. Relative to the income tax and the direct election of United States senators, he said that the Democratic party began to declare for them as far back as 1897.

Edward P. Barry of Boston, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, spoke for a state-owned trolley system in western Massachusetts, saying in part:

"A state-owned system of trolley lines to be built for the rural regions may be rather visionary and utopian at the present time, but I have every reason to believe that private capital will in some way cooperate with the state in a legal and legitimate manner and without any corporation committing the sin of ultra-vires that in the immediate future the rural towns will get relief."

Democratic leaders of Worcester, at a meeting in the Bay State house last night, organized in the interest of Mr. Walsh. A subscription of \$400 for his support was raised and plans for a campaign in his interest were discussed.

Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald of Boston charges the city's election department with carelessness in certifying signatures on John J. Crowley's independent Democratic nomination papers and also has protested to the ballot law commission against allowing Crowley's name to appear on the ballot as his opponent in the sixth Suffolk senatorial district—wards 20 and 21.

Col. William A. Gaston, in an interview, says that he cannot see how Governor Foss expects to win a fourth term, running as an independent. He expects Lieutenant-Governor Walsh to be elected by a substantial vote.

SOMERVILLE

At a special meeting of the Somerville Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire Club last evening Frank E. Merrill, water commissioner, was elected president, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Everett W. Boyd. Mayor Burns, as vice-president, presided.

The regular meeting of Anne Adams Tufts chapter, D. A. R., will be held with the regent, Mrs. George H. Carleton, 37 Benton road, Monday, Oct. 20. At 2:30 p. m. a paper on "Music" by Mrs. Clara Kelsey, will be given.

EVERETT

On account of the sale of the Y. M. C. A. building on Chelsea street to a motion picture company, the entertainments to be given by the association will be held in the various churches, the first to be held Nov. 12 in the First Congregational church with a male quartet and reader. The association is planning to enlarge its new quarters on the Barnard estate in the near future.

NEEDHAM

The Board of Trade will meet in Masonic hall Monday evening and will be addressed by John H. Gordon, district traffic manager of the New England Telephone Company on "Needham Telephone Service." An inspection of the local exchange will follow the meeting.

Twenty voters were added to the list this week. The final session of registration will be on Saturday next, Oct. 25, at the town hall from 12 noon to 10 p. m.

QUINCY

The Gardner Club of Christ church has elected: President, Henry Boutellier; vice-president, Phillip Halvoza, Jr.; secretary, Ellis Young; treasurer, Russell Westland.

Em. Sir Albert W. F. y, grand lecturer of the Grand Commandery Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island installed the officers of Winslow Lewis Commandery of Salem last evening.

LEXINGTON

A Democratic rally will be held in the town hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

Miss Ethel Grafton and Miss Ethel Whitaker, violinists; Miss Rose Tucker, pianist, and Miss Nathalie Kinsman, contralto, will furnish the musical program at the vespers service in the chapel of the Hancock Congregational church tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WHITMAN

Old Colony Commandery, K. T., is arranging for the fiftieth anniversary celebration which takes place the latter part of the month.

Mrs. Helen C. Ford, who has retired as president of the Past Grands Association, has been presented by the association a past president's jewel and a silver ladle.

CHARLES S. BIRD HOLDS TWELVE RALLIES TODAY

Progressive Leader's Tour Is Through Plymouth County and Will End With Speeches in Lynn and Salem Tonight

TALKS ON ECONOMY

On his way from New Bedford to speak at rallies tonight in Lynn and Salem, Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor, is touring through Plymouth county with 13 speeches to make en route at the following places: Acushnet, Rochester, Long Plain, North Carver, Plympton, Halifax, South Hanson, South Pembroke, Pembroke, North Pembroke, Hanover, Norwell and Assinippi.

A large hall not having been obtained for him, Mr. Bird was obliged to deliver his speech at New Bedford last night at two open-air meetings.

Economy in management of the state's business was again considered by Mr. Bird in his speeches. He recommended that the engineering department of the state be reorganized with a single high-class chief engineer at its head. As an illustration of the saving which might be made Mr. Bird considered the purchase of coal for state institutions, saying, in part:

"We consume in these institutions more than 100,000 tons of coal, which costs the state more than \$425,000. We purchase many different grades of coal—the poorest, as well as the best. One institution burns the poorest grade of Pennsylvania gas coal, while another burns the best grade of Pocahontas. It is difficult to understand why the different institutions buy different qualities, a condition which would never exist in a large industrial enterprise."

"Tewksbury and Bridgewater each burn a very large amount of Georges Creek coal, which is bituminous, high grade coal. In Tewksbury they paid 42 cents per ton more for this quality of coal, which they consumed in the year 1912, than Bridgewater paid during the same period, and 62 cents per ton more than Taunton paid, reckoning in each case the equalized cost of freight. This one institution at Tewksbury, by this extra cost of coal alone in one year above the price paid at Taunton, took \$6200 out of the people's pocket. Now there is no reason why all the institutions could not have bought the coal at as low a price as Taunton or Bridgewater paid, and if they had, it would have represented a very large saving on the \$425,000 worth of coal which was purchased by our different institutions."

EIGHTEENTH GRADE SCOTTISH RITE CONFERRED ON 45

Conferring the eighteenth grade on a class of 45 candidates was the work of Mt. Olive chapter of Rose Croix, Scottish Rite Masons, at Masonic Temple last evening.

This was the first assembly at which officers installed last spring had taken charge of the ceremonies. Benjamin S. Frost, thirty-second degree, wise master, had charge, and was assisted by Joseph T. Paul, thirty-third degree; Frank E. Buxton, Walter B. Tripp, William Morris, Arthur L. Foster, George T. Wiley and Stephen F. Johnson, all thirty-second degree Masons.

Deputy Charles T. Gallagher and the Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, thirty-third degree active members of the supreme council, were in attendance. John J. Van Valkenburg, thirty-third degree, three potent master of Boston Lafayette lodge of perfection, and Edward O. Hatch, thirty-second degree, sovereign prince of Giles F. Yates council, Princes of Jerusalem, were guests.

MR. TURNBULL TO TALK ON HARBOR

LYNN, Mass.—Dissatisfied with the manner in which the proposition relative to the development of Lynn harbor has been referred to the citizens in the form of a referendum vote at the coming election, Frank Turnbull, commissioner of finance, announces that he will speak on the subject at the special hearing Monday night at 8 p. m.

The referendum vote is to determine if the city shall go ahead with the recommendations submitted by the harbor development committee, the report of which involved an expenditure of \$1,200,000.

ARMENIANS TO CELEBRATE OCT. 26

In celebration of the fifteen hundredth anniversary of the origin of Armenian letters and the four hundredth anniversary of the origin of Armenian printing, the Armenian Benevolent Association will give an entertainment in Franklin Union hall Sunday night, Oct. 26, showing the history of Armenia from the earliest times in pictures. Not only political history will be told, but the history of agriculture, education, industry, social progress, art, architecture.

HENRY SIEGEL Co.

WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STS., BOSTON MASS.

A Sale of Smart Fur Coats

that you can patronize in safety regardless of the exceptional savings it affords

Every garment in the showing has been selected with expert care and is fully guaranteed as of

exceptional quality, correct style and faultless in fitting qualities.

The reason for the savings is directly traceable to the fact that a large maker had to liquidate his affairs suddenly.

Examples

\$65.00 Natural Pony Coats—Made of beautiful marked skins (very light weight), new models, lined with very heavy quality satin. \$47.50

\$70.00 Near Seal Coats, very newest models, made of No. 2 Chapelle dyed skins, lined with fancy satin. \$54.75
\$225.00 Hudson Seal Coats, ermine trimmed. \$179.50
\$250.00 Persian Lamb Coats, very flat curl (Leipsic dyed) \$199.75
\$225.00 Natural Mole Coats, trimmed with ermine. \$184.75
\$125.00 Persian Paw Coats, seal trimmed. \$89.75
\$200.00 Leopard Skin Coats, trimmed with civet cat. \$179.50

GOV. FOSS STAYS IN CONTEST; MANY CANDIDATES PULL OUT

Those who waited at the secretary of state's office about 5 p. m. yesterday hoping that at the last moment Governor Foss might withdraw from the gubernatorial contest were disappointed. The hour for withdrawals having passed the secretary of state assures that the Governor's name will appear on the election ballot.

There were, however, numerous withdrawals of candidates for the other positions, as follows:

Senator—Third Suffolk district, Thaxter R. Groves, Republican.
Representatives—Sixth Essex district, Atwood C. Delano, Republican; twenty-third Essex district, Freeman D. Hodson, Democrat; twenty-fifth Essex district, James E. Fowle, Progressive; nineteenth Essex district, P. Frank Packard, Progressive; seventeenth Essex district, George Upton, Progressive; seventh Hampden district, Edwin A. Field, Socialist; twentieth Middlesex district, Bernard J. Golden, Democrat; twenty-third Middlesex district, James A. Armstrong, Democrat; twenty-third Middlesex district, John P. Whalen, Democrat; thirtieth Middlesex district, Frederick G. Barker, Progressive; seventh Plymouth district, James P. Leahy, Democrat; fifteenth Suffolk district, Thomas P. Bradley, Progressive; twenty-

seventh Suffolk district, Leon P. Dutch Progressive; eleventh Bristol district, Francis T. Miller, Democrat; eighth Norfolk district, Lester Thurlow Torrey Progressive; fourteenth Suffolk district, George G. Proctor, Progressive; eleventh Suffolk district, Daniel H. O'Connell, Democrat; eleventh Suffolk district, John W. Butler, Democrat.

County commissioner Hampden county—Clarence E. Hodgkins, Progressive. District attorney, Northwestern district (Hampshire and Franklin counties)—George P. O'Connell, Progressive.

MELROSE PLANS PUBLIC FORUM

A series of community meetings for Melrose is announced, to be held under the auspices of the Marshall hall forum, founded last year. David G. Davidson, Stephen W. Harvey and William H. Sturges were named a committee to select the speakers for this season. The initial meeting will be held the latter part of this month.

EVENING SCHOOLS TO OPEN

PEABODY, Mass.—Evening schools will open next Wednesday in the Center school building and the old high school building.

Filemex

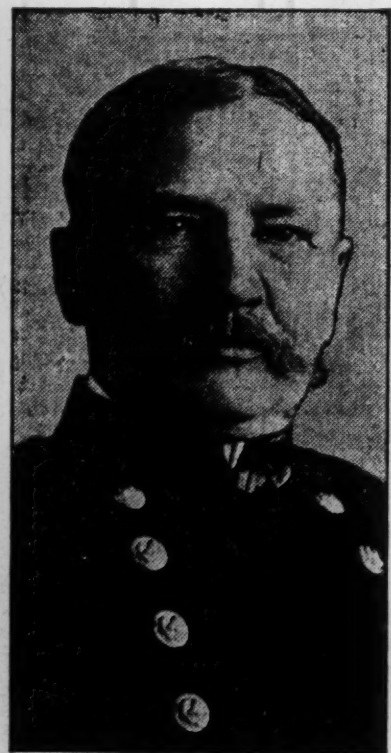
ELEVENTH ANNUAL "BON MARCHE" SALE OF GLOVES

Ten years of value giving have earned for this sale a high reputation among the women of New England

¶ Begins Monday, continues all the week.
¶ 24,600 pairs of new, fresh gloves at savings.
¶ Our biggest glove event of the season.
¶ 27 lots for women and juniors.

\$1.75-\$2 kid gloves, \$1.20	\$1.00 washable doeskin gloves, 85c
\$1.50 kid and lamb skin gloves, \$1.15	75c washable duplex gloves, 55c
\$1.15 glaze and cape gloves, 85c	\$4.00 20-button long kid gloves, \$2.00
\$3.50 fur lined mocha gloves, \$2.50	\$3.50 16-button long kid gloves, \$2.75
\$2.75 12-button washable doeskin gloves, \$1.95	\$2.00 12-button long kid gloves, \$2.25
\$1.35 washable doeskin gloves, \$1.05	Junior \$1.25 cape gloves, 85c
\$2.25 16-button washable doeskin gloves, \$2.25	Junior \$3.50 fur lined mocha gloves, \$2.50

(Street Floor)



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)
REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES J. BADGER
Commander-in-chief of battleships engaged in target practise off Virginia

Among the Women's Clubs

ACTIVE work in the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs begins Oct. 27 with the annual conference of presidents in Malden at the invitation of the Old and New Club, under Mrs. Elizabeth Decatur, president. Other meetings and conferences of the federation already scheduled are as follows: Civil service conference, Boston, Nov. 6; art conference at the Museum of Fine Arts, Nov. 11; literature conference under the direction of the Roxburgh Club, Nov. 20; public health, at Needham, Dec. 3; economics, at Everett, Dec. 12. The Whitman Woman's Club, with Mrs. George O. Jenkins as president, will entertain the federation Nov. 27, when the annual fall meeting will be held. Practical help in arranging courses of study and preparing programs will be given by the art department of the state federation at the conference of art chairmen today at the New England Woman's Club rooms in the Chauncy Hall building, Copley square. The principal feature of the meeting will be the explanation of how to study a picture by members of the department. The meeting is in charge of Miss Helen A. Whittier, chairman of the federation art department.

Upland Woman's Club of North Reading opened its season on Thursday afternoon in Grange hall, hearing a lecture on "Mexico As I Have Seen It," by Mrs. Josephine E. Hayward of Woburn. The new officers of the club for the season are: President, Mrs. Leslie A. Nichols; vice-presidents, Mrs. Franklin W. Perry, and Mrs. H. Leslie Upton; secretaries, Mrs. Owen E. Power and Mrs. Arthur G. Eaton; treasurer, Mrs. Edward A. Carpenter; auditor, Miss Nellie J. Clarke; directors, Mrs. Alfred L. Danforth and Mrs. Wallace L. Upton.

With motion pictures as the added attraction, Friday afternoon's lecture brought out many members of the Kosmos Club of Wakefield. The meeting was held in the Princess theater in order that the pictures might be used and Richard Follett, curator of the Detroit zoological gardens, gave a talk on the conservation of useful animals. Besides the club members, high school pupils were present in large numbers, by special invitation of the club and members also brought many friends. Mrs. W. S. Ripley, Jr., the recent president, has been elected a director for three years in the state federation of women's clubs and will also serve as a member of the executive board.

Activities of the season for Faneuil Hall chapter, D. A. R., began at the home of Mrs. Andrew D. Fuller in Wakefield Wednesday afternoon, when the opening reception brought out a large attendance of members, more especially because of the state regent, Mrs. George Jenkins of Whitman, and the vice-president-general for Massachusetts, Mrs. Charles H. Bond of Boston, were the chapter's guests. Both spoke, Mrs. Jenkins emphasizing the fact that work in the home circle is also work for the country and Mrs. Bond giving an account of the recent council in Washington. The hostesses for the afternoon were a group of Wakefield members of the chapter, Mrs. Andrew D. Fuller, at whose home the meeting was held; Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley, the regent; Mrs. Edwin C. Miller, Mrs. Frances A. Mansfield, Mrs. Juliet Gowing, Mrs. Josephine P. MacQuinn, Mrs. A. G. Bouve, Miss Florence MacQuinn and Mrs. Mary W. Warren. The members took special interest in an historical collection loaned by Mrs. Carrie Ayres, comprising two autograph letters, one signed by Washington and the other by Lafayette. Both were written to one of her ancestors, Brigadier-General Heath of the continental army.

Somerville Woman's Club will hold its first meeting of the season today in Unitarian hall. A reception to the new officers will precede the regular meeting, which will be followed by a musicale, at which the following will furnish the entertainment: Tolmanino trio and Miss Bessie Talbot Salmon, soprano. A social will be served at the close.

Coomonia Club of Somerville will hold its first meeting of the season today at the home of Mrs. Leon M. Conwell, 17 Monmouth street, when Pe-ahm-E-Squet (Floating Cloud) will lecture in costume on Indian life, with legends and songs of the Chippewa tribe. The calendar for the remainder of the season is as follows: Nov. 29, Alvah Glover Salmon, interpretation of Russian music, open meeting in Unitarian hall; Dec. 20, Mrs. Christabel Kidder, "The Melting Pot," Langwill Club entertained by Miss Bella Knight, 114 Professors row; Jan. 17, William H. Bain, stereopticon lecture on New Zealand, meeting at Fitzward bungalow; Feb. 21, mid-winter carnival under the direction of Mrs. Florence Conant Howes, at Fitzward bungalow; March 21, dramatics, open meeting, and April 18, annual meeting.

Beginning Oct. 27, Mr. Hubbard of the Boston opera house, starts the series of 148 opera talks which have been already booked. These will take him to 49 different towns and cities and bring him before some 58 different women's clubs and music societies in and around Boston. Many of the clubs are taking a series of six talks which will cover all the novelties being presented this year at the opera house. During the week commencing Oct. 27, the West Roxbury Club, the Boston Art Club, the Tadmark Club of Westford, the Seitate Woman's Club and the Taunton Woman's Club will listen to Mr. Hubbard, the subject of the talk being chosen from "Jewels of the Madonna," "Mme. Butterfly" and "Louise." Floyd M. Baxter, pianist, will be the musical illustrator.

CLUB IN MALDEN OPENS SEASON WITH NEW HEAD

New Century Club of Malden held the initial meeting of its thirteenth season Wednesday afternoon in Pythian hall, with the new president, Mrs. Cora May Hammond, in the chair. After the



MRS. CORA MAY HAMMOND

address of welcome the program for the afternoon was given under the direction of the hospitality committee, Mrs. Nellie F. Lawler, chairman. Readings were given by Miss Mildred Crandon, Miss Marie Sladen was soloist with Miss Ruth C. Melendy as accompanist. Selections were rendered by an orchestra composed of Mrs. G. H. Stratton, Mrs. E. J. Damon, Miss Gladys Moore, Miss Vera I. Moore and Miss Isabelle Hada-way, members of the club. A club social followed.

Mrs. Alice Kent Quimby, president of the Arlington Heights Study Club, gave her first reading Tuesday afternoon, in her home on Appleton street, Arlington Heights. She read parts of Browning's "Ring and the Book." At her next dramatic performance, Oct. 28, Mrs. Quimby will give selections from William W. Moody's "The Fire Bringers." The last meeting will be held Nov. 4.

Under the direction of the ways and means committee of the Arlington Woman's Club, a monthly illustrated magazine of local interest is being published. It is called the Menotomy Times, and the number for the past month is of especial interest to Arlington people, being filled with 18 photographic pictures of the new Robbins memorial town hall.

At the meeting of the Follen Study Club of East Lexington in the reading of the Cary Memorial branch library Thursday evening, the members read from Olive Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm." This was the fifth full study session, and Mrs. Harold Lionel Pickett was in charge. The next meeting of the club will be held Oct. 23.

A radiopian entertainment was held in the vestry of the Second Parish Unitarian Follen church at East Lexington Thursday evening, under the direction of the East Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance, and following the entertainment refreshments were served by the committee in charge, made up of Mrs. Maurice Page and Miss Fiske.

The regular monthly meeting of the Friday Social Club of Arlington Heights was held yesterday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Alexander Livingstone on Cliff street, Arlington Heights and following a short business meeting, the ladies spent the afternoon sewing for the Rainbow bazaar to be held in the Park Avenue Congregational church, Nov. 28. Refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Livingstone.

With a large number of the members and their invited guests in attendance, the tenth year of the Maynard Woman's Club was opened Tuesday afternoon in Masonic hall, Maynard, when a musical program featured the occasion. Mrs. Mary D. Morse, the new president, gave a short address of welcome, after which a concert was given by the Chadyen trio, comprising Miss Ruth Ivy, violinist; Miss Edith Soden, violoncellist; and Vida Chase, pianist, assisted by Percy F. Baker, baritone. Refreshments were served after the musical hour.

Ladies of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club began their nineteenth annual club year last Monday afternoon in the Concord town hall, with a reception to the newly-elected president, Mrs. George Minot Baker. In receiving, Mrs. Baker was assisted by the vice-presidents, Miss Florence W. Richardson and Mrs. Charles H. Towle, together with these former presidents; Mrs. Frederic C. Dumaine, Mrs. Henry C. Rolfe, Mrs. Anna H. Burrill, Mrs. George E. Walcott and Mrs. George M. Brooks.

At the third meeting of the Sudbury Woman's Club in that town Thursday evening, a lecture on "Yellowstone Park" was given by Miss A. Louisa Sanders

of Wayland, her talk being illustrated with stereopticon slides.

With 50 of the members attending, Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, opened its season with a meeting at the home of the regent, Mrs. George Minot Baker, on Baker avenue, Concord, last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. George O. Jenkins, the state regent, spoke on "We and Our Neighbors," dealing with many problems of vital interest to the future of the country. Miss Mary V. Tewksbury sang two solos. Following the literary hour, refreshments were served.

Ladies of the West Acton Woman's Club opened their new year Monday afternoon with a reception to the officers and new members in the vestry of the Baptist church at West Acton. Besides a program of music, Miss Martha Kimball of Littleton entertained with a talk on "Thrill." At the meeting Oct. 27, Miss Mary C. Wiggins of the Massachusetts Consumer's League will speak.

The meeting of the Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the country home of the regent, Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby, in "Liberty Hall," Massachusetts avenue, Lexington, on Thursday afternoon, was largely attended, over 30 of the members being present. The chief guests of the afternoon were Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, president of the United States Daughters of 1812, and Mrs. Chick, state vice-regent of the D. A. R. Mrs. Mabel Wing Castle of Lexington spoke on "Social and Patriotic Conditions in Hawaii," and her sister, Mrs. Grace L. Crockett, sang several soprano solos.

Harvard Woman's Club met at 23 Ware street, Cambridge, on Thursday. It was voted that the future meetings of this year be held at Hotel Lenox, Boston. Twelve new members were admitted. After the business meeting the club was entertained by the hostess, Mrs. S. R. Pierpont.

Friday Club of Everett met yesterday afternoon in Whittier hall with the president, Mrs. Gertrude Spaulding, presiding over the business meeting. The afternoon's program was in charge of the department of art and literature, Mrs. Stella Osborne, chairman, and an address was given by Mrs. Annie Russell Marble of Worcester on "Sifting the Wheat in Literature."

Malden Musical Club has arranged its program for the year. It will hold recitals the second Thursday morning of each month in Esther hall, the change of halls being made to permit of increased seating capacity. The usual October recital is omitted and the first recital will be given Nov. 13.

Mothers' Club of Everett held its initial meeting Wednesday afternoon in the hall of the Mt. Washington school. Resolutions were adopted by the club urging the erection of a new school building in the Mt. Washington district and another building near the center of the city.

MEDFORD CLUB WILL BUILD ITS OWN QUARTERS

Medford Woman's Club, of which Mrs. Mary T. O. Brown is president, next Tuesday afternoon will take up the question of erecting a clubhouse of its own. A committee was appointed recently to look into the subject and a report recommending the erection of such a building is to be made by Mrs. Clara L. Rockwood, chairman of the committee.



MRS. MARY T. O. BROWN

tee. It is also planned to have speakers present from other women's clubs which have constructed their own buildings, to speak on the raising of funds for such a structure. At the same meeting Mrs. Julia W. Dalrymple will give a lecture on a trip through the Canadian north-west; Mrs. Lillias Folger, a former president of the club, will speak on "The Social Side of a Trip to Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington," and Miss Gertrude Dame will speak on "Camping at Mt. Marshall, Asheville, N. C." Miss Margaret Fay, violinist, will be the soloist.

Karshish Club of Malden was entertained Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Tenney Morse of Grey-stone road, it being the initial meeting of the club. Mrs. Clarence H. Dempsey, wife of the superintendent of schools presided and read a paper on "North America in the Making." Miss Mary Louise Fuller gave a geographical description of the continent.

Dorchester Heights chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, held its first meeting for the season, Thursday evening, at the home of the secretary, Mrs. Carolyn F. Cole, 488 Broadway, South Boston. The chapter regent, Miss A. E. Newell, presided. Following a short business session, an hour was devoted to an exchange of vacation experiences. Mrs. Berry recounted a recent visit to Berea College at Berea, Ky., and Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., where she had the opportunity to observe closely the educational work being done at both institutions for the children of the mountaineers of eight southern states. The region is sometimes designated as Appalachian America. Refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. Cole, Miss Newell and Mrs. Burroughs.

Woburn Woman's Club has planned an extensive program for the season which will include lectures by William J. Burns who will speak on "American Citizenship," Dr. Thomas E. Green on "America, the World Peace-maker," and Dr. Forbes who will give an illustrated talk on "Mountains, their History and Scenery." The president is interested in conservation work, and hopes through that committee to form a bird club during the coming season.

The regular meeting of the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club was held Thursday in the Dorchester Woman's club house, the president, Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, in the chair. The morning was a musical one, being a centenary celebration of Verdi. Selections from his works were rendered by members of the club. A biography was given by Mrs. Alice P. Bates, after which the following musical program was presented: Trio, "Il Trovatore," Miss Ruth Stickney, violin; Miss Imogene Stickney, cello, Mrs. Cora Gooch Brooks, piano; solo: aria "Coco Nome," from Rigoletto, Mrs. Agnes D'Arcy; solo: fragment for violin from Falstaff, Miss Ruth Stickney; solo, "O don fatale," from Don Carlos, Mrs. Alice Aberdeen; trio from "Aida," Mrs. D'Arcy; duet, "The Recordare" from "Requiem," Mrs. D'Arcy and Mrs. Aberdeen. Mrs. D'Arcy was chairman of the entire program.

New England Wheaton Club celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at the Vendome last Saturday. Mrs. H. C. Joyner, the new president, received, assisted by former presidents Miss A. A. Lincoln, Mrs. Charles Birtwell, Mrs. H. W. Stebbins, Mrs. W. R. Dalrymple, Miss A. Ellen Stanton, for many years principal of Wheaton Seminary, Mrs. C. W. Mitchell, vice-president of the club and Dr. Samuel V. Cole, president of Wheaton College. Nearly 100 of Wheaton's daughters, including 20 who attended the organization of the club at the Tremont house in '88, greeted one another. Violin solos by Miss Wingeate with Miss Maguire's piano accompaniment, and refreshments in charge of Mrs. Paul Curtis and her social committee added to the pleasure of the reunion.

Dr. Cole in his "Foreword" gave most encouraging reports of the new year at Wheaton, 30 freshmen entering the college course, the equipment in French and German being excellent. The club holds its meetings regularly at the Vendome, the second Saturday of the month, and all former students of Wheaton are cordially received.

Newtonville Woman's Guild opened its season Monday with a reception held at the home of Mrs. W. H. Lucas, 114 Kirk-stall road. The hostesses received in the parlor and included, besides Mrs. Lucas, the president of the guild, Mrs. L. O. Palmer and former presidents, Mrs. H. C. Carter, Mrs. Julia Hollings, Mrs. W. C. Boyden and Mrs. C. C. Adams. Decorations of chrysanthemums and begonias, added to the arrangements for the collation served in the dining room and sun parlor with its extended view combined to make an enjoyable afternoon. Mrs. J. G. Anderson, chairman of the social committee, and her corps of assistants, served in an efficient manner. The first regular meeting of the guild takes place Nov. 4, in the new church parlors.

Heptorean Club of Somerville, Mrs. Charlotte W. M. Hanscom, president, held the first meeting of its season last Saturday. A song recital was given "In a Persian Garden," presenting Asunta Michilini, soprano; Alice Riese, contralto; Robert Fitzgerald, tenor; William Gustafson, Jr., bass, and Pauline B. Riesen, accompanist.

The Bell Rock Club, recently organized, held its first meeting following organization Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Henry Worcester, 38 Converse avenue, Malden. It was voted to subscribe to many of the current magazines.

The annual meeting of the H. C. Club of Malden was held Tuesday afternoon and officers elected are: President, Mrs. W. F. Armstrong; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. J. F. Waitt. These two will appoint the other officers of the club. Mrs. Herbert F. Enslin of 194 Lebanon street was hostess.

Monday Club of Malden was entertained Monday afternoon at the residence of Miss Virginia Roberts, 197 Clifton street, with Miss Bertha Hada-way as joint hostess. Plans for the

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work of the Girls' Industrial Club were discussed and the extension of the sewing and cooking courses was decided upon. Mrs. John F. Neal of 232 Clifton street will entertain the club at its meeting next Monday afternoon.

Winchester Mothers Association held the first meeting of its fifth season in the high school hall Wednesday afternoon. A paper entitled "The Home Machine" was read by Mrs. Frederick H. Means, a former president of the association, and exhibitions of children's work were given by kindergarten teachers.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester held the initial meeting of the season Monday afternoon in the town hall with Miss Maude Folts, president, in the chair. Miss Folts gave an address of welcome and reviewed the work done the past year and told of plans made for the second year of her administration. Following the usual custom of the Fortnightly the meeting was known as "President's day" and the presidents and secretaries of neighboring women's clubs were guests. An entertainment consisting of readings and piano selections by Miss Eva Macey Watson and selections given by a trio from the Winchester Orchestral Association, under the direction of W. H. W. Bicknell, was given. A reception to the club officers followed.

Hyde Park Current Events Club held its regular meeting on Wednesday morning. A prolonged business session caused the postponement of roll call, current events. The second hour was in charge of the literature committee who presented the Rev. Frederic J. Gould in Galsworthy's play, "The Drama of Reason and Humanity." Next Wednesday morning current events will be given by Mrs. J. A. Keefe and Harry Phillips of London will lecture on "Industrial Peace."

Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester met Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. A. King, 35 Taft street. A lecture was given by L. R. Vredenburg, on the early history and development of electricity. The lecturer showed by means of lantern slides various appliances and the results from their use. The next meeting will be on Nov. 6, with Mrs. Horace Tobnan.

With a young people's assembly, which was attended by nearly 100 of the club members' children and their invited guests, the Lexington Old Belfry Club opened its twenty-second year last Saturday afternoon in the club hall on the corner of Forest and Muzzey streets, Lexington. This was the first in a series of three such parties that will be given by the club to the young folks of Lexington during the coming season. Miss Anita K. Dale presided at the piano.

An enjoyable afternoon was spent this week by the ladies of the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club, when they met Wednesday afternoon in the home of Mrs. William T. Roop on Paul Revere road, Arlington Heights. Next week the club will hold a meeting at the residence of Margaret M. Sanford on Massachusetts avenue.

At the regular meeting of the Thought and Work Club of Salem, Oct. 25, Miss Jennie A. Cole of Beverly will give a talk on current events.

Thought and Work Club of Melrose and Malden held its second business meeting of the season, Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. E. Pratt of Swains Pond avenue. It was voted to hold an entertainment next month and Mrs. Charles Earl was appointed chairman of a committee to ar-

range the affair. After the business meeting a luncheon was served by the hostess assisted by Mrs. Maude McGranahan.

Littleton Woman's Alliance opened its new season Wednesday afternoon with a neighborhood meeting in the vestry of the Littleton Unitarian church. The Rev. Edward S. Wiers of Montclair, N. J., spoke on "The Recreation Problem and the Renaissance of Play," and the ladies' quartet sang.

At the annual meeting of the Waltham Equal Suffrage League held at the home of the president, Miss Ida E. Hall, officers were elected and Caroline E. Stearns was given the league's endorsement as a candidate for the school committee.

It was announced at the meeting that a table at the bazaar to be held Nov. 6 and 7 at the Copley Plaza hotel, Boston, would be in charge of the Waltham, Concord and Lexington leagues. The officers elected were: President, Miss Ida E. Hall; first vice-president, Mrs. Christine Fuller; second vice-president, Mrs. J. P. McCarthy; recording secretary, Mrs. Nora S. Smiley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Josephine Hall; treasurer, Mrs. G. A. Hines, and auditor, Miss Maude B. Gerritson.

Mrs. Anna W. Priest, president of the Waltham Woman's Club, has announced her committee appointments for the ensuing year, as follows: Custodians, Mrs. George C. Carter, Mrs. Anna Wall and other members to be chosen by the chairman; hospitality, Mrs. Mabel Bates, Mrs. Alice Rice Childs, Mrs. Margaret Westwood, Mrs. Emily Hamlin, Mrs. Charlotte Turner and Mrs. Lucinda Coolidge; home garden, Mrs. Fannie Delano; nominating committee, Mrs. Herbert Jones, Mrs. Robert Eichler and Mrs. Georgietta Hadlock; and printing, Mrs. Florie E. Robie. The following members have been named to serve on the various State Federation committees: Art, Mrs. Amanda Wood; civic, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Johnson; conserva-

tion, Mrs. Abbie Warren; education, Mrs. Cora Parkinson; civil service reform, Mrs. Mary G. Howe; food sanitation, Mrs. George Twigg; household economics, Miss Alice Pratt; industrial and social, Mrs. Ella Locke; legislation, Mrs. Elizabeth Bisbee; library extension, Miss Edith Wentworth; literature, Mrs. Lizzie Safford and music, Mrs. Florence Bowers Bent. Mrs. Alice Higgins Lothrop of Brookline will address the club at the next meeting, Oct. 31.

A reception will follow the first meeting of the season of the Newton Center Woman's club, Oct. 30. A musical program will be given consisting of the Carl Webster trio, assisted by Mrs. L. C. Littlefield, soprano.

A study of "Pericles" was continued at a meeting of the Newton Highlands Shakespeare club, held today at the home of Mrs. J. H. Studley, Allerton road. Mrs. W. E. Moore was in charge.

A lecture on "John Galsworthy" by Mrs. White, will be the feature of the meeting of the Auburndale Review club Tuesday, with Miss Lucy Burr, Hancock street.

Members of the New-England Woman's Press Association and of the League of Remembrance, founded by Mrs. Ida Merrill Guild some two years since, are to be the guests of Mrs. Guild at a reception in her new home, the Honesty Inn, 6 Walnut terrace, Newtonville, next Wednesday evening.

The Boston Proofreaders Association, Miss Mary L. Allen, president, will hold its eighteenth annual dinner at the Westminister on the evening of Oct. 25. Among the guests who will contribute to the after-dinner program, which is always a feature with this gathering, are the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, William Dana Orcutt, Miss Mary C. Crawford, Nixon Waterman, Robert Seaver, Joe Mitchell Chapple and Frank J. Bonnelle. Miss Teresa Browne is to sing. Piano

(Continued on page nine, column one)

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Mr. Bryan Defends New Bills

MR. BRYAN SAYS BANKS EXIST TO SERVE PEOPLE

Secretary Defends Currency Bill, Particularly Central Board Plan for Control, and Praises New Tariff and Income Tax

TALKS REGULATION

WATERLOO, Ia.—Secretary of State William J. Bryan Friday night defended the currency bill, the new tariff and the income tax.

"For generations the national banks have held the government's money in return for contributions to campaigns and support of the Republican party," said Mr. Bryan. "The currency bill gives the bankers enough to make them happy and doesn't enable them to take enough to make the people miserable."

"There is one feature about this bill that should win the support of every banker doing legitimate banking business. Heretofore it has been necessary to put up bonds to secure government money, but by the provisions of the new bill the government loans money without requiring bonds."

"The government asks in return, something that every banker should be willing to concede, namely, that the government should issue the money itself. Why let the banks issue the money in times of peace when the government must issue it in times of trouble?"

"I also believe the banks can very well concede this point when they consider the benefits they receive through not having to purchase bonds as security and they will have to concede this point whether they want to or not."

Of the federal reserve board plan he said: "What do you regulate the banks for? For their own benefit? No, for the benefit of the people who do business with them. Whose money have the banks? Why, the people's money. Whose money do they get from the government? The people's. Then who says that the banks shall control themselves while they handle the people's money and regulate themselves and make themselves do what the people want done. You trust everything else to a political body; who, then, says that a political body cannot control the banks for the people?"

Secretary Bryan said Nelson Aldrich's opposition to the currency bill was necessary to secure the passage of the bill. "Mr. Aldrich has done more than any other man in public life to make the Republican party a third party in this country," said the speaker.

"We had a meeting in Boston the other day, and the papers said that when the question was asked as to whether they should be controlled by a board of bankers they all shouted, 'We think the banks ought to be controlled by bankers.'"

"What would you think of a railroad that said, 'We must control the interstate commerce commission that controls us in the railroad business?'"

"The way some bankers talk you would imagine that business communities exist for the benefit of the bank. It would be just about as absurd to say that people are in order to furnish a demand for farmers' products. This bill means that the banks are to fulfill the principles of their existence, and are to live for the accommodation of business and not for the control."

"Mr. Aldrich complained the other day that he did not like this bill. That is the reason it was written this way, so he would not like it."

BROOKLINE PUPILS GET SCHOLARSHIPS

At a recent meeting of the Brookline school board, three scholarships from the William H. Lincoln fund were granted to the following boys, each pupil receiving \$100: James F. McGrath, Matthew F. Mealey and Michael L. Tonna. At this same meeting William H. White, on account of change of residence, resigned from the school committee.

Hotel Vendome. The entertainment, under the auspices of the association, will afford Mrs. McCormick an opportunity of explaining how the woman's vote was won in Illinois. There will be covers for 150.

Eugene S. Jones being called suddenly to New York on business, the lecture for the 1905 Club of Wakefield, at his home Thursday evening was postponed until next Thursday night. The club met, however, and were entertained by Mrs. Jones, members contributing informally to the entertainment. Miss Esther Johnson, Miss F. Addie Newman, Mrs. Bertha M. Lockhart and Miss Evelyn M. Boardman had charge and served refreshments. Mr. Jones in his lecture will show a large collection of stereoscopic views of scenes throughout New England.

The Book Club of Wakefield has organized for the season and will hold weekly meetings on Monday afternoons.

Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, wife of the United States senator from Wisconsin, will arrive in Boston Oct. 22. Mrs. La Follette will hold a mass meeting under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government at Huntington hall on that evening. During her stay in the city she will be the guest of Mrs. Glendower Evans at 12 Otis place.

Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago comes to Boston Oct. 29 to be the guest of honor that day at a luncheon at the

MR. TAFT IS TO BE SPEAKER AT Y. M. C. A. EVENT

Academic Procession to Be Feature Preceding Dedication of New Library Building

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Dedication of the new library of the Y. M. C. A. College here takes place this afternoon and evening. An academic procession is a feature to the exercises at which former President Taft is to be the leading speaker.

Invitations have been sent out to practically all of the colleges to be represented, and in the procession of doctors and bachelors of various degrees, gowning in the regalia of their position, will be representatives from Yale, Smith College, Mt. Holyoke College, Amherst College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Clark University and Harvard, besides other institutions which have accepted but have not finally appointed their delegates.

The procession will form in the lecture room of the administration building immediately after the 1 o'clock luncheon, and the march will be to the West gymnasium, where the afternoon program will take place. The trustees of the college will head the line of march, followed by the faculty, the representatives of the visiting colleges, the alumni and other invited guests. The students will follow in last place to the West gymnasium, and make a formal expression of welcome to former President Taft.

At the reception in the library following the program, Mr. and Mrs. Taft will be in the receiving line, together with the officers of the college and other prominent guests. Former Senator Winthrop Murray Crane of Dalton may also be present for the occasion.

Preparations for the performance of Aristophanes' comedy, "The Frogs," will be the feature of the evening.

FIRST THROUGH LYNN-CHICAGO CAR ON ITS WAY

Score of Manufacturers Pack It With 14,000 Pounds of Shoes for Western Market

LYNN, Mass.—Filled to its capacity with a shipment of shoes, the product of local industries, the first car in the new through freight service direct from this city to Chicago left here at midnight Friday over the Boston & Maine tracks. Fully 20 shoe manufacturers availed themselves of the through service and the shipment weighed 14,000 pounds, nearly double the weight required to guarantee a daily service.

Early Tuesday morning the car is expected to reach Chicago over the Lackawanna & Wabash railroads. Seven or eight cases of shoes in the consignment will be transhipped from Chicago to destinations in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Washington, Omaha and Denver.

The new service was secured through an arrangement made with the Boston & Maine railroad by the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association. Dana B. Cutter, local agent of the railroad, and business men said they were pleased with the showing of the first shipment.

NIGHT SCHOOL PLANS ARE MADE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Final arrangements for the conduct of the evening school and the special classes in domestic practice and drawing were made Friday night. There will be 122 pupils in the regular school. Seven have registered for the millinery class, which opens next Tuesday night. There are 30 pupils for the sewing class. The cooking class will start work next Wednesday.

Three teachers have been chosen for the special departments. Miss Lucy F. Cox of Malden will have supervision and teach millinery and sewing. She will be assisted by Miss Caroline E. Nourse of Arlington Heights, and Miss Abbie M. Russell of Arlington.

SALES EXPERT SOON TO BEGIN BOSTON COURSE OF LESSONS

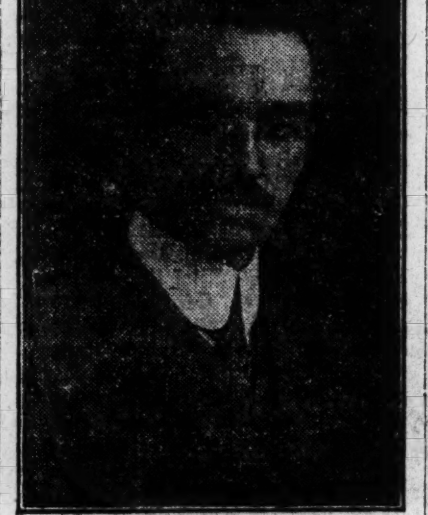
Authority on Right Methods of Salesmanship Will Give Exposition Under Auspices of Y. M. C. U., Business Men Helping

CHARTS HELP LEARNER

KNOW yourself," says the philosopher, pointing the way to success in life.

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And the method used by him in teaching potential captains of industry how to



H. WHITEHEAD

Business expert who teaches efficiency make the acquaintance of themselves, their prospective customers and their wares is worthy of note.

Mr. Whitehead is an Englishman who has long made a study of business transactions and systems, both in his own country and in the United States, and has gradually evolved a process of instruction that has proved highly successful. He has been called upon to develop sales plans for a number of large concerns in New York and elsewhere, and thus has had the opportunity of seeing his ideas carried out in practice. Within a few weeks he is to open a course in Boston under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Union, with the cooperation of a number of leading merchants and publicity experts.

Method Analytical

Qualitative analysis forms the basis of Mr. Whitehead's course. He attempts to open the eyes of his students to the qualities that are present or lacking in themselves as salesmen; the qualities of their commodities that should be exploited; and the qualities that they should look for in the buyers.

A unique chart, arranged in the form of a genealogical table, and dividing and subdividing business into its elements and factors, serves to visualize the work of the course and to display the method. And incidentally, the reading of it is likely to awaken even the experienced business man to the possibilities that lie in a careful, analytical study of selling methods.

From this chart it is learned that every business transaction involves a seller, a buyer and a commodity. But to bring out the attention, interest, desire and confidence of the seller in the commodity, the three factors in the transaction must possess certain qualities, the listener is told.

Turning first to the salesman himself, it is seen that the wholesale salesman, who deals directly with other business men and contends with active competition, should have especially the qualities of courage, decision, punctuality and knowledge. In other words, he must be fitted to carry on an individual campaign, to deal with his customers quickly and decisively, and to bring to his work expert intelligence.

But the retail salesman deals with the public, with men and women of many moods and many temperaments. He must talk his wares to those who perhaps, have for the moment no interest in them. He will be called upon to interview a large number of people in order to accomplish a few sales. And he must be able to gain their friendship by cheerfulness and an attractive appearance. Therefore, he must possess affability, industry, neatness, tact and truthfulness, and as he works under a sales manager, obedience. The specialty salesman, who seeks a specific clientele and who would arouse interest in the unusual, should have also initiative, originality and a sense of humor.

Traits As Assets

Then Mr. Whitehead gives us the list of traits that are considered the main assets of every salesman, and it is obvious that a coincidence of them will mean a successful business man and a commendable character. This list includes activity, affability, ambition, carefulness, cheerfulness, competence, concentration, constructiveness, contentment, courage, courtesy, decision, earnestness, economy, efficiency, faith, helpfulness, honesty, industry, initiative, knowledge, love, loyalty, lucidity, neatness, obedience, optimism, originality, punctuality, recollection, refinement, reverence, self control, sense of humor, stability, strength, tact, temperance and truthfulness.

Commodities, Mr. Whitehead divides

into three classes: necessities, conveniences and luxuries. Under the first he places food, shelter and clothing; under the second, dry goods, small wares, machinery, hardware and the like; while the third includes amusements, fine raiment, flowers, etc.

A study of the qualities that attract the attention of salesman and customer in a single one of these classifications will serve to show how the student is taught to analyze. Under dry goods, for instance, the student is given 10 different points of contact between himself, his goods and his customer and therefore 10 different opportunities for bringing his sale to successful issue. If he becomes thoroughly familiar with each of these qualities in his goods, his ability to sell is that much increased. In luxuries, other factors enter into the desirability of the goods, as under fine raiment the student's attention is directed to beauty, color, finish, quality, scarcity and source of supply.

Types of Patrons

There are three distinct types of customers, says Mr. Whitehead and the salesman must be able to deal with each according to his kind. First, there is the quick, alert man. He is usually imaginative, impulsive, optimistic, witty and a quick thinker. To gain his interest and confidence the salesman must exercise activity, concentration, originality and initiative, the learner is told. Then there is the jolly, "happy-go-lucky" man who is generally cheerful, fond of friends and comfort, kind hearted, and sometimes procrastinating. In dealing with such a man, the salesman must be affable, loyal, exercise self-control and manifest a sense of humor. He must be ready to laugh at his jokes, retain his friendship and be patient when he delays in ordering. The third type is the logical, constructive, practical and usually self-contained and quiet man. With him it is the careful, competent salesman who knows his goods thoroughly that succeeds.

This chart of the virtues of the perfect salesman is valuable not only because it has systematized and analyzed selling methods, Mr. Whitehead believes, but because it allows his students to visualize business methods and the factors entering therein. This visualization method is used by him in many other ways. Thus he will illustrate his instruction with simple diagrams. Drawing a sketch of a cone whose sides are perforated with small holes, he illustrates the value of concentration by pointing out that the large end of the cone represents the introduction to the sale, the small end the completion, and the holes the possible errors of omission or commission. Thus his point is driven home and the student is more apt to retain it in memory.

Sales Scenes on Stage

This value of visualization methods Mr. Whitehead carries further by showing a series of sales scenes on the stage of the lecture hall. Thus at one lecture salesmen are shown going through the business of making a sale. Scenery and office fittings lend reality to each performance. The students see the salesman enter the office, engage the attention of the business man, display or praise his wares and finally, after argument and objections are answered, complete his sale.

Another feature of the course is a series of talks by prominent business men who give a general description of their respective branches of trade. In these the students are not supposed to learn the details of each business, but are given a glimpse of the possibilities and interesting phases of the various trades and professions.

Thus in the program for the coming year are found the following: "Service," by Robert H. Newcomb, publicity manager of the Boston & Maine railroad; "The Exportation of Hides," by W. W. Heckman of the John W. Heckman Company; "Business and the Law," by Amos L. Taylor, of the law firm of Adams & Taylor, and "Organization," by Stanley King, secretary of the W. H. McElwain Shoe Company. Other speakers are to include former Governor Curtis Guild, George E. B. Putnam, editor of the Boot and Shoe Recorder and George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

PARISIAN TAKES APPLE CARGO OUT

Carrying what is said to be the largest shipment of apples to go from Boston to Glasgow this season, the Allan liner Parisian, Captain Hains, left her berth at Mystic docks, Charlestown, early today with 53 cabin and 80 steerage passengers. The Parisian's sailing time had twice been postponed owing to unfavorable conditions interfering with loading cargo. On board was 7085 barrels of apples. The Parisian will make one more trip before going out of commission for the winter.

RADCLIFFE GIRLS STROLL IN HILLS

Members of the senior class of Radcliffe are entertaining the freshman class this afternoon at the Blue Hills. The party left Harvard square early this afternoon in special cars. The committee in charge of the outing are: Miss Katharine Dummer, chairman, Miss Alice Clark, Miss Frances Holmes, Miss Marian Sharkey and Miss Grace Stone.

C. F. Hovey & Co.

Items of Interest from October Housekeeping Sale

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases

	Were	Now
Irish Linen Hemstitched Sheets 72 x 108	\$10.00	\$7.50 pr.
Irish Linen Hemstitched Sheets 72 x 108	\$11.50	\$8.50 pr.
Irish Linen Hemstitched Sheets 90 x 103	\$7.50	\$6.25 pr.
Austrian Linen Hemstitched Sheets 90 x 108	\$14.00	\$10.75 pr.
100 Pairs Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases 21 x 35	Were \$1.25	Now \$1.00
50 Pairs Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases 22 1/2 x 36	Were \$2.00	Now \$1.65
50 Pairs Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases 22 1/2 x 36	Were \$2.62	Now \$2.00

Towels and Towellings

150 Doz. All Linen Hemmed Huckaback Towels, 20x35. Were \$3.00. Now \$2.40 per doz.	Individual Towels, 50 doz. hemmed huckaback towels, size 13x20. Were \$2.40 per doz. Now \$2.00
100 Doz. Hemstitched All Linen Huckaback Towels, size 24x40. Were \$4.50. Now \$3.00 per doz.	75 Doz. Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, size 15x24 1/2. Were \$4.50 per doz. Now \$3.00
100 Doz. Towels, assorted in two distinct styles and sizes, hemstitched, with red or white borders. Were \$6.00. Now \$4.50 per doz.	Fine Quality All Linen Dish Towels, 22x35. Were \$4.00. Now \$3.00
25 Doz. All Linen Hemstitched Irish Huckaback Towels, size 24x40. Were \$7.50. Now \$6.00 per doz.	Extra Quality All Linen Roller Towels, cut two and a half yards. Were 62 1/2c. Now, each, 50c
25 Doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, hemstitched. Were \$10.50 and \$9.50. Now \$7.50	500 Yards All Linen Crash, 17 inches wide. Was 15c per yard. Now 12 1/2c
15 Doz. Hemstitched Linen Huckaback Towels. Were \$12.00. Now \$9.00 per doz.	1000 Yards All Linen Crash, 17 inches wide. Was 18c per yard. Now 15c
Turkish Towels, 75 doz., specially priced hemmed Turkish Towels, with red, white or blue borders. \$3.00 per doz.	1000 Yards All Linen Twilled Roller Crash, 18 inches wide. Was 28c per yard. Now 25c
10 Doz. Extra Quality Hemstitched Turkish Towels, size 29x60. Regular price \$15.00 per doz. Now \$12.00	300 Yards Checked Glass Linen, 20 inches wide. Was 25c per yard. Now 20c
	400 Yards Checked Glass Linen, 24 inches wide. Was 28c per yard. Now 24c
	50 Dozen All Linen Hemmed Glass Towels, 20x35. Were \$3.12 per dozen. Now \$2.52
	50 Dozen All Linen Dish Towels, 17x35. Were \$2.40 per dozen. Now \$2.00
	25 Doz. Checked Glass Towels, fine quality, 22x35. Were \$3.48 per dozen. Now \$3.12
	All Linen Towels, hemmed and marked "Garage." Special at, per dozen. \$3.60

A New Lot Just Received

50 Dozen All Linen Hemmed Huckaback Towels Specially priced at, per dozen \$1.50

Table Cloths and Napkins

2 yds. x 2 yds.	Were	Now	2 yds. x 3 yds.	Were	Now	Napkins	Were	Now
50 Cloths (Spot Pattern).....	\$2.75	\$2.25	9 Cloths (Spot Pattern).....	6.00	5.00	20 doz. 20 1/2 inch Napkins.....	\$5.00	\$4.00
10 Cloths (Spot Pattern).....	5.00	4.00	15 Cloths (Assorted Pattern).....	6.25	5.25	10 doz. 22 inch Napkins.....	6.00	4.25
25 Cloths.....	6.00	4.50	2 Cloths.....	7.50	6.00	15 doz. 22 inch Napkins.....	7.50	5.00
25 Cloths 7.00, 7.50, 9.00	6.00	6.00	10 Cloths.....	9.00	6.75	12 doz. 22 inch Napkins.....	8.00	6.50
4 Cloths.....	12.00	9.00	3 Cloths.....	11.00	8.50	15 doz. 24 inch Napkins.....	5.75	4.50
2 yds. x 2 1/2 yds.			2 1/2 yds. x 2 1/2 yds.			50 doz. 26 inch Napkins.....	4.75	3.25
6 Cloths.....	5.00	3.75	20 Cloths.....	8.00	6.00	50 doz. 26 inch Napkins.....	7.50	5.00
15 Cloths.....	7.50	4.75	7 Cloths.....	12.00	8.00	15 doz. 25 inch Napkins.....	7.75	5.25
20 Cloths.....	7.50	5.50	2 1/2 yds. x 3 yds.			15 doz. 25 inch Napkins.....	9.00	6.75
3 Cloths.....	7.50	6.00	5 Cloths.....	12.00	9.00			
20 Cloths.....	8.75	6.50	2 Cloths.....	13.00	8.50			
6 Cloths.....	8.75	7.25						
2 Cloths.....	12.00	7.75						
10 Cloths.....	12.75	9.50						
5 Cloths.....	14.25	10.00						

Hemstitched Irish Damask Doyleys (Spot Pattern)	Special Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths	Round Scalloped German Art Linen Centres
Size 13 inches square. Regular price \$6.00 doz. Now \$4.50	Size 20 x 30. Regular price \$2.25 each. Now \$1.25 each	24-inch diameter. Regular 75c each. Now 50c

Cotton Department

Dwight Anchor Sheets and Cases	New Bedford Sheets and Cases
Dwight Anchor Sheets 90 x 108 at \$0.88	New Bedford Sheets 90 x 108 at \$1.25
81 x 108 at .81	81 x 108 at 1.14
72 x 108 at .75	72 x 108 at 1.08
63 x 108 at .68	
Dwight Anchor Pillow Cases 45 x 40 1/2 at \$0.19	New Bedford Pillow Slips 42 x 40 1/2 at \$0.27
Dwight Anchor Hemstitched Sheets 90 x 108 at \$0.94	New Bedford Hemstitched Sheets 90 x 108 at \$1.40
81 x 108 at .88	81 x 108 at 1.32
Dwight Anchor Hemstitched Slips 42 x 40 1/2 at \$0.20	New Bedford Hemstitched Pillow Slips 42 x 40 1/2 at \$0.32
	45 x 40 1/2 at \$0.33

Blankets

White Blankets for Single Beds	Double Bed Blankets
Were \$3.75. Now \$3.00	Were \$4.25, \$6.50, \$7.50. Now \$3.50, \$5.00, \$6.00
4.50 3.50	(All Wool)..... Were \$10.00. Now \$7.75
(All Wool)..... 6.50 5.00	
(All Wool)..... 8.50 6.75	72 x 90 Blankets with 3-inch Silk Binding..... \$15.00
All-Wool, 60 x 90, with 3-inch silk binding..... \$11.00	80 x 90 All White with 3-inch Silk Binding..... 16.50
60 x 90 Blankets, Scarlet. (All Wool)..... \$7.50	78 x 108..... 13.50
	Fancy All Wool Plaid Blankets..... 8.75

Oriental Rugs (Carpet Sizes)

	Formerly	Now		Were	Now
Gorevans 15.0 x 11.8	\$400.00	\$350.00	Afghan 9.5 x 6.10	\$95.00	\$85.00
Gorevans 14.7 x 11.1	375.00	225.00	Afghan 10.0 x 7.8	90.00	70.00
Gorevans 11.10 x 8.5	150.00	115.00	Afghan 10.9 x 6.11	90.00	75.00
Gorevans 12.0 x 8.11	150.00	125.00	Afghan 10.8 x 6.9	90.00	75.00
Gorevans 13.0 x 10.2	200.00	150.00	Turkish 8.0 x 7.9	75.00	50.00
Gorevans 11.8 x 9.2	165.00	140.00	Serebend 11.4 x 8.10	175.00	150.00
Sparta 12.5 x 9.0	275.00	200.00	Meshed 12.8 x 10.2	250.00	175.00
Meshal 13.0 x 9.7	225.00	150.00	Camels Hair 11.10 x 9.0	235.00	175.00
Meshal 12.10 x 9.5	200.00	150.00	Camels Hair 11.10 x 9.1	235.00	150.00
Afghan 10.3 x 6.7	125.00	90.00	Buluk 11.10 x 9.6	175.00	125.00
Afghan 9.7 x 6.3	100.00	80.00	Buluk 14.11 x 9.6	235.00	175.00
Afghan 9.6 x 7.6	95.00	75.00	Buluk 11.10 x 8.7	175.00	125.00

The Monitor Is the Paper for the Home

English Player Wins National Golf Title

(Continued from page one)

on the eighteenth and took 2 to get out on her fourth. She was well up on the ground, but did not play as she could not win. Miss Ravenscroft was safely just short of the brook on her drive and pitched over on her second so closely that she had every chance for a par 3 had she holed out. Thus the title went abroad for the third time. Their cards:

Out—
Miss Ravenscroft. 6 4 5 4 6 6 2 6 5—44
Miss Hollins. 6 3 7 4 6 6 3 6 5—46

In—
Miss Ravenscroft. 6 4 5 4 6 4 4 5 3—80
Miss Hollins. 5 6 5 4 7 3 4 5 5—91

Miss Hollins won her way to the final round Friday by defeating Miss H. S. Curtis of Manchester, Mass., and national champion in 1906, by 1 up in a hard-fought 20-hole match. Miss Ravenscroft won her place in the final by defeating Miss Muriel Dodd, British and Canadian champion, by 8 and 7.

The women engaged in a best-ball competition in the afternoon, and the event was won by Miss Muriel Dodd and Miss Lillian B. Hyde with an 80. Miss Dodd had an 83 herself.

SAVINGS BANK PROVISION MAY BE STRUCK OUT

Statements Indicate This Section of Currency Measure Will Be Thrown Out, or Greatly Altered, and Probably the Former

MEMBERS ARE OPPOSED

WASHINGTON—The savings bank section of the currency bill will be stricken out or greatly altered, probably the former, by the Senate committee, it is learned today from Senator Owen, chairman of the committee. When questioned about it by a banker the senator characterized this section as a "monkey wrench in the machinery" and said there was not a senator on the committee who approved of it. Senator Weeks corroborated this view, and said the section would probably come out. "Savings ought to be in savings banks," he said, "where they will not be liable to loss or subject to withdrawal. They should not be in national banks."

The committee Friday continued its hearings. The Senate and House are marking time, awaiting a report. Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of the College of the City of New York gave the committee an exhaustive discussion of the theory of money, currency and economics. He endorsed the general plan of the bill, but proposed various amendments as to detail.

A possible recess of Congress to await the action of the committee was generally discussed about the Capitol Friday, but no definite plan was formulated. Democratic leaders left the entire situation to the committee, declaring that any recess must be based upon an agreement as to a date for a report on the bill. The President, it was said, would oppose any recess plan that did not involve such an agreement. The House adjourned until Monday. No hearing will be held today, but on Monday Victor Morawetz of New York will present his views on the bill.

MASSACHUSETTS PLANT MAY GET TWINE CONTRACT

WASHINGTON—The twine contract for the postoffice department will probably go to a Massachusetts firm again this year, it is said. Bids have just been opened by the purchasing agent showing the Ludlow Manufacturing Association, with offices in Boston and factory at Ludlow, Mass., to be the lowest bidder, naming a price of \$0.1265 per pound for part or all of the 2,000,000 pounds needed by the government for tying its mail in 1914. Last year this firm furnished two thirds of the amount used—and it is the only plant in the country capable of producing the entire amount, it is asserted.

Another Massachusetts firm, Smith & Dove Manufacturing Company of Andover, was third bidder, naming a price of 18 cents with a total capacity of 350,000 pounds.

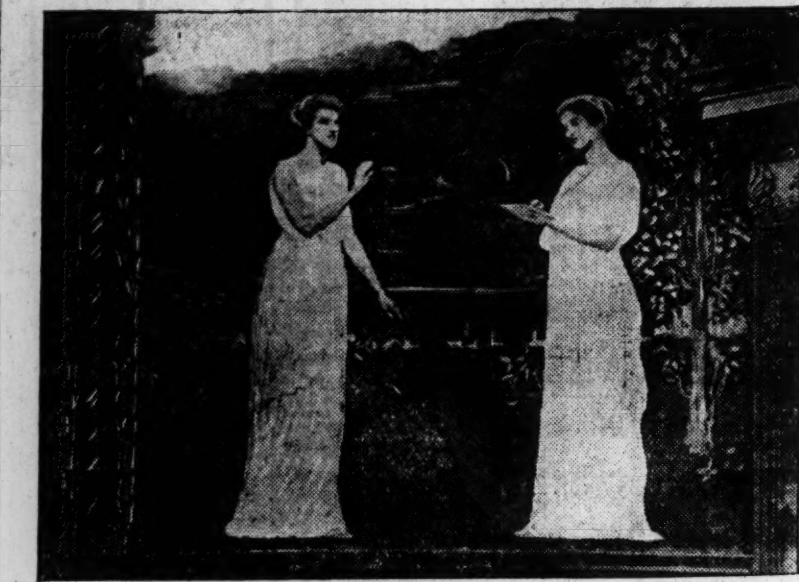
Each bidder on the twine contracts submits 30 balls of twine as samples, which are tested by the bureau of chemistry for their comparative yardage and tensile strength. Award of the contracts will be made probably Friday or Saturday of next week.

SOCIETY TO HAVE "AT HOME" OCT. 24

The October at home of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants will be held at the headquarters of the society, 53 Mt. Vernon street, the afternoon of Oct. 24. The committee which will receive includes Mrs. Charles H. McIntyre, Mrs. George A. Burdett, Mrs. George H. Woodman, Miss Fanny B. Allen and Mrs. L. D. Baker, Jr.

"Compact day," which comes Nov. 21, has been selected as the day for the eighteenth annual dinner, and a commemorative service will be held on Forefathers' day, Dec. 21, at the Old North church.

STEINERT HALL PATRONS TO SEE NEW MURAL DECORATIONS



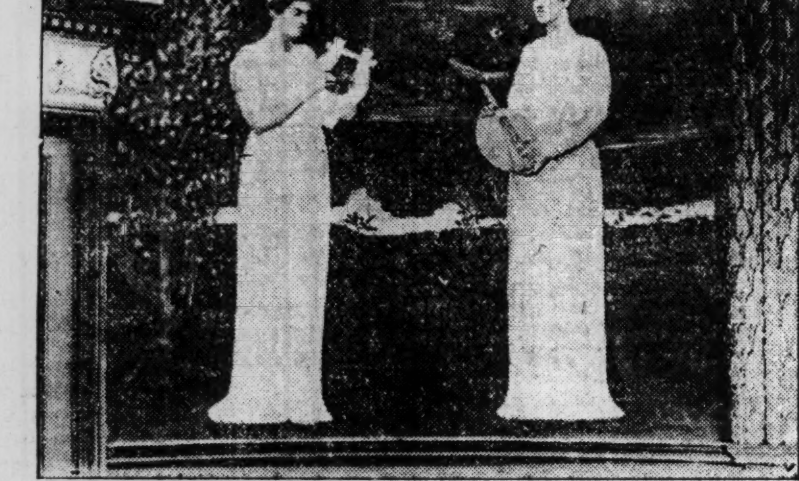
"Expression" at the left and "Literature" at the right

Patrons of Steinert hall, beginning with the concerts of next week, will find a handsome mural decoration occupying the semi-circular space back of the platform where was once only rather forbidding formal plaster ornaments.

The decoration is the work of Charles A. Aiken, a Boston artist, made during the past summer at his Wellesley Hills studio, and is generally regarded as one of his finest works, a worthy addition to the art treasures of the city.

The artist has symbolized the use of the hall in four classic feminine figures, representing Expression, Literature, Music and Painting, each figure picturing the idea in pose and accessories. Two graceful trees break the harsh straight lines of the doorway.

The white-robed figures stand out boldly against the soft green landscape. The green tint forms a complementary note of color to the red in the ceiling above. The stronger light on the platform makes the decoration stand out pleasantly from the semi-darkness of the auditorium, with its soft diffusion of reflected light.



Section of Aiken work—"Music," at left, and "Painting"

PRICE RECISSIONS ON MEAT, POULTRY, CHEESE AND CREAM ANTICIPATED BY MARKET MEN

Market circles are looking for a considerable recession in prices soon. Produce dealers, dairymen and meat-market owners agree in saying that quotations should be lower soon, probably in about 10 days on some articles, and mention cheese, beef, cream and potatoes in particular.

Many observe that numerous carloads of live cattle which have arrived in the United States from Canada will do more to bring down the price of beef than the importations of Argentine beef which have begun to arrive in the country. Especially, they declare, as Canada has promised many carloads more, Canada also has made year contracts with several cheese firms of the United States to supply them with cream. The states bordering on Canada will feel the first change, and it is regarded probable that New York will be the first to be effected, in lower prices on cream and cheese.

There is speculation also that absence of duty on poultry may also make the price of turkeys lower, and that the birds now supplied to a great extent by Vermont and other states of prominence

DREDGING TO MAKE SAUGUS RIVER OF GREAT TRADE VALUE

LYNN, Mass.—The commercial importance of Saugus river will be considerably enhanced when the present dredging operations are finished. This river was once the means of communication between many manufacturing plants, including boatbuilders and mills, with Lynn harbor. Owing to modern businesses requiring ships of greater draft, the river gradually fell into the discard until recently when a petition was presented to the Legislature for an appropriation to dredge it.

The bill passed, and an appropriation of \$17,000 for the work was set aside. The importance of the river was so great that the Brett Lumber Company gave over a sum of \$2000 additional for the work. The reclamation of thousands of square feet of land in this district has added greatly to the commercial valuation of property adjacent to the course of the river. The River Works plant of the General Electric Company will also derive great benefit from the deepened river bed. A large amount of freight that is now being handled by train, can be handled direct hereafter by boat. Several boat building concerns farther up the river, toward East Saugus, will be benefited. The new Saugus river bridge and the

new Fox Hill bridge, both of which have recently been completed, have been made with spans wide enough to admit ships of 30-foot beam. The river is being deepened to an extent of six feet at low water, giving plenty of room for deep draft vessels when heavily laden.

MAYOR HATFIELD ALDERMEN'S HOST

NEWTON—About 40 members of the Board of Aldermen were the guests today of Mayor Hatfield at the annual inspection of streets, public buildings and playgrounds. The party left the city hall in automobiles to visit the various sections of the city. Late the members of the party were the guests of the mayor at the Brae-Burn Country Club, where plans for the budget were discussed.

NEW HAVEN BOARD PLACES OPEN NEW YORK—The places of Theodore N. Vail and Alexander Cochrane, who resigned from the board of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, to continue as members of the Boston & Maine board, had not been filled Friday.

UNITED STATES MUST INTERVENE SAYS R. R. EXPERT

Former President of Mexican Central Line Talks to Twentieth Century Club

Conditions of affairs in Mexico is the subject of the speakers at the dinner of the Twentieth Century Club today. Stephen W. Reynolds, former president of the Mexican Central railroad but now a resident of Brookline, and the Rev. John Howland, for many years a resident of the Central American country discuss the situation informally.

Mr. Reynolds in speaking today before the meeting, said he was disposed to view the situation with considerable optimism. Affairs are not so discordant he says as many reports would intimate and although he feels that the United States will eventually be obliged to intervene by force and possibly quite soon he calls attention to the increase in commerce of Mexico for last year over the previous one.

With the intervention of this government Mr. Reynolds says there should be an announcement of a definite policy. He did not care to say what would be the result of the approaching election—about one week away—as he said that no one could tell what would happen.

Although Mr. Reynolds said that he believed that Mexico would eventually work out her problem as a republic yet he felt that the need for today was a man like former President Diaz—a dictator who could handle the many reins of government in a decisive manner. The Mexican congress, he said, was made up mostly of the leisure class of men who had plenty of money and were disposed to resist any attempt of Huerta to establish himself in a dictatorial position.

The coming of the younger Diaz would bring about a very interesting situation in the opinion of Mr. Reynolds. This exponent of the elder Diaz, he said, besides drawing to him the following of his uncle, was also very popular among the younger population and would, he felt, be a strong candidate for the presidency. Mr. Reynolds said that the people of this country should take more into consideration the personality and customs of the Mexican people in solving their peculiar problem.

DR. ELIOT URGES AMERICANS TO RESPECT ALIENS

He Says Newcomers Here Deserve Assistance — Dr. Cabot Declares Inspection Is Faulty

Urging upon Americans respect for the immigrant and declaring that no greater mistake is made than the exercise by some Americans of contempt for the incoming people, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, delivered an address on "The Citizen of Tomorrow" at the evening session of the conference held at the Boston City Club Friday by the Student Christian Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

"These people who are entering the United States are highly intelligent; though not highly educated," continued Dr. Eliot. He said they possess some characteristics which the Americans appear to lack. "The finest kind of assimilation, occurs when the newly-arrived immigrant acquires the American idea of owning some property of his own. It is a splendid thing to make it possible for the immigrant to invest in even one share in some good, sound corporation."

Dr. Richard Cabot of Harvard, characterized as "make believe" the inspection of immigrants arriving on transatlantic steamships. He said, however, that the inspectors are doing as best they can in view of their limited resources. He urged better housing conditions for the immigrant.

BROOKLINE PLANS FOR CELEBRATION

At the first full meeting of the Brookline Business Men's Association last night, a celebration was planned to be held at the turning on of the new lights in Brookline Village square and a committee of 25 was named to make the arrangements. An amendment to the constitution was made so that any professional man or person doing business in the town, such as a manager or superintendent, could become a member of the association, as well as owners of businesses. The present membership of the association is about 150.

The office of secretary-treasury was divided, W. D. Allen becoming secretary and W. F. Foley treasurer.

PASTOR MAY RESIGN

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The resignation of the Rev. Hugh A. Heath, D. D., for 12 years pastor of the local Baptist church, is expected. Dr. Heath has been recommended for election as general secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Mission Society.

DEDICATION SET FOR DEC. 10

Formal exercises of opening and dedicating the new Wesleyan building at 581 Boylston street will be held Dec. 10 in connection with the annual meeting of the Boston Wesleyan Society.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS END MEETINGS WITH ELECTION

State Convention at Springfield Chooses H. P. Bosson of Reading as President of Workers—Meet in Worcester Next

ABOUT 3000 ATTEND

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The twenty-fourth annual Massachusetts Sunday-school convention closed its three-day course last evening.

The total registration for the convention, including many Springfield people, was 2744. Of these the Congregationalists were most numerous with a count of 1158. Last night's speaker was the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell of New York city, whose address, "The Greatest Story in the World," was a testimonial to the supreme value of the Bible.

Yesterday the new corps of officers was elected, Worcester was chosen for the next year's annual gathering and a great deal of instruction to teachers of Sunday school classes was given in the conferences during the day. Succeeding Dr. W. F. Andrews of this city as president is Harry P. Bosson of Reading. The remainder of the official list follows:

Vice-presidents, the Rev. Charles M. Jackson of Fall River, Seba A. Holton of Falmouth, Robert Chapin Parker of Westfield, the Rev. Charles P. MacGregor of Pittsfield; recording secretary, Ernest P. Carr of Marlboro; treasurer, Harry V. Meyer of Watertown; auditor, Charles R. Magee of Malden; chairman executive committee, Charles H. Fuller of Dorchester; permanent members, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence of Boston, the Rt. Rev. J. W. Hamilton of Boston, James I. Milliken of Lawrence, W. N. Hartshorn of Boston, Stephen Moore of Newton, the Rev. Dr. M. C. Hazard of Boston, the Rev. Dr. F. N. Peloubet of Auburndale.

WORK RESUMED ON FOURTH ELEVATED TRACK IN LYNN

Contractors Announce Completion of the Structure Will Take About Three Quarters of Year

LYNN, Mass.—While the work on the four-track elevated structure through Lynn is proceeding as rapidly as possible, it was announced today that the contractors could not complete their work for at least nine months, when the four-track structure from East to West Lynn will be in full operation, and unobstructed. Trains from Portland to Boston will then have a clear passage through this city and non-stop trains will be able to save several minutes. Concrete work has been resumed after interruptions of the past two weeks, and this work is being pushed late into the night. The last of the arches is being finished and when this work is complete, the iron work will commence. The heavy spans across Central square, for the fourth track, it is expected will be swung into position by Nov. 1.

The work of lowering Central square itself a distance of 18 inches is now in progress.

SALEM OFFICIALS VISIT LYNN FOR SIGN INQUIRY

SALEM, Mass.—The mayor and the four directors of the city council, together with President John F. Cabene of the Salem Board of Trade; President George W. Morrill of the Salem Merchants Association, and President John F. Browning of the Civic League of Salem visited Lynn yesterday afternoon for the purpose of looking into Lynn's sign regulation and ordinance. They were met at Lynn city hall by Mayor George H. Newhall and the four commissioners of the Lynn city government, and were given all the information desired.

Salem, on July 25, passed an order that all hanging signs, which extended over the sidewalk, should be removed in three months. A protest was made by the business men and two hearings have been held in an effort to get the city council to repeal its order or at least make it less drastic.

After the conference, the Salem party went through the business districts.

SOCIALISTS TO TEST FLAG LAW

Socialists of Boston are having made a duplicate of the copy of the red flag carried by George Washington at the battle of White Plains, on exhibition at Faneuil hall. They say that this flag is to be used as a test of the act of the last Legislature prohibiting the carrying of red flags in street parades.

Tonight, George H. Wrenn, president of the Springfield Central Labor Union, who is the Socialist candidate for Governor, is to be the chief speaker at a rally in Tremont Temple. This is to be the principal Boston rally of the socialists during the campaign.

LAST THREE DAYS OF SALE
The Clearance Sale of Wells, Burroughs Co.'s Stock of
Fine China and Fine Glass
Will End at 5:30 P. M., Wednesday, October 22.

The Store at 338 Boylston Street will be open for business
Monday, Oct. 20—8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21—8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22—8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Some Things 40% Discount
All Other Things 50% Discount

R. H. STEARNS AND COMPANY

P. F. BONNEY'S SONS
Special! Special!
Only \$7.75 for this
Stylish, Serviceable Sport Coat
All colors and materials with the latest patch pocket and belt combinations.
515 to 521 WASHINGTON STREET
Two Doors Above West.

"THE HOME OF THE VIOLET"
"PICKED FRESH THREE TIMES A DAY"
The finest selection of roses and other blooms always here
SPECIAL FOR TODAY
With Penn's Quality Violets at \$1.50 we give the new "invisible" waterproof velvet gown protector, preventing spotting of bodice.
Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the United States.
3743 Bromfield St.

BASEBALL MEN ADDRESS BOYS AT SPRINGFIELD

Messrs. Maranville and Mann Tell Club Members How They Play Their Parts

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Walter Maranville, shortstop, and Leslie Mann, center fielder, of the Boston National League Baseball Club spoke at the Boys' Club entertainment last night at the rooms on Chestnut street.

Walter Maranville, the shortstop, was the first to speak. He gave the boys some pointers on how to cover the position of shortstop, and also spoke of the club itself, comparing the new club with those of former years. Maranville himself was a Springfield boy and a former member of the club and he has watched its progress with great interest.

Leslie Mann, center fielder, formerly on the Young Men's Christian Association College football team, spoke on "How to play center field," and also told the boys what a great advantage the club was to them, how much membership in a similar organization had done for him when he was a boy, and how the club was sure to be of equal benefit to all the boys who took advantage of the chance it gave them.

Roger Fowler played a solo on the violinello, accompanied by Miss Constance Fowler, and Hector Marquis, a remarkable young flute player, gave several selections between the speeches and at the end of the entertainment. He was accompanied by Miss Mabel Titus.

REST SOCIETY RECOUNTS WORK

NEWTON, Mass.—During the past season 126 women and 184 children, received vacations at the Mothers' Rest, Needham Heights, which is conducted by the Mothers' Rest Association of Newton Center, according to the report of the secretary, Mrs. H. H. Kendall.

At the annual meeting the reports showed that the association is in a most prosperous condition. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Samuel Ward; first vice-president, Mrs. W. E. Shield; second vice-president, Mrs. C. M. Goddard; secretary, Mrs. H. H. Kendall; treasurer, Mrs. F. F. Risteen and auditor, Mrs. E. E. Burr.

JEROME PRESTON IS TENNIS WINNER

LINGTON, Mass.—The first annual tennis tournament of the Lexington high school is closing. Jerome Preston '14, won the boys' singles yesterday afternoon by defeating Francis Dean '15, in three straight sets, 10-8, 6-3, 6-2. Miss Ruth Hoyt '14, and Miss Marjory Smith '15, in their semi-final match of the girls' singles Friday, with one set each, postponed the deciding set until Monday afternoon, the winner to meet Miss Marjory Patterson '17, who drew a bye to play for the girls' singles title.

DRESS COLOR IS LECTURE TOPIC
Illustrated by flowers, fabrics and dolls, the second of a series of free public Sunday afternoon lectures will be given in the Boston Public Library tomorrow by Ruth Butts Carson, B. L. Her subject will be "Color in Dress."

Half Price to Wears
19 Cts. PAIR
WHY PAY MORE?
YOU CAN ENJOY the buoyancy of youth, be on your feet as long again, walk as far again, and do it over again, if you will wear
BAILEY'S
"Wont Slip Rubber Heels"
The tread surface formed with "U" shaped ribs, together with flattened rubber studs, form a surface that is positively non-slipping on ice or other slippery surfaces. They are made from the toughest fibered rubber, and being formed in this shape are more durable than if solid, and will outwear two pairs of other makes. At our store or mailed. Bring or send diagram of boot heel.
BAILEY'S Rubber Soles 22 Boylston Street

Polish Societies Form Into Federation

Natives of Austria, Russia and Prussia Unite Small Bands in One Central Organization with News Bureau and Departments

OVER 200,000 STRONG

A MALGAMATION of all their organizations under one head to formulate the policies best suited to the 200,000 members and put them into operation by means of national and special committees is the step that has been taken by the Polish people of the United States in order to promote the economic welfare of their countrymen and enable them to cope more efficiently with the problems of their new environment. This plan is said to constitute a unique departure in the idea of federation.

Of the minor organizations fraternal insurance has been the chief object. Community of religious belief and of racial origin has been the basis on which members united in these groups, whose activities seldom, if ever, extended into fields outside of that for which they had been primarily organized. The social and economic problems with which Poles are confronted in this country have received but little attention, and the need of an organized movement for the promotion of social and economic interests of Poles has been obvious for some time.

The matter has been discussed again and again in the Polish press. Several projects were outlined, but none carried out. Of these some failed to arouse a wider interest because they were brought forth before the time was ripe for their realization, while others failed as a result of their impracticability.

Recently, however, the time seemed ripe to enact a union of parties and resources as universal as possible. After one or two unsuccessful attempts, an organization was evolved which federated a tremendous majority of the Polish parties and factions under the control of a central body, known as the Polish national council.

The nucleus of this organization already had been in existence for some time. But the outburst of national feeling caused it to combine into a mighty central body. The seat of the council is in Leopold (Lemberg), Galicia.

The Poles of the United States could not but feel acutely the stirring effect of international political crises. They likewise felt the need of setting aside their factional differences, and stepping out of the bounds of factional strife and narrow interests. They felt the need of uniting their energies to center them on those broad problems of their new environment which affect all of them and which they have thus far been meeting half-heartedly or even entirely ignoring.

They finally, with much effort, and after an attempt that almost proved destructive to their ideal, succeeded in launching an organization under the name of the Polish National Council of America (Polska Rada Narodowa, w Ameryce), closely allied with the organization of similar name which had been organized in Europe. In this central body the following Polish American organizations are represented: The Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, the Polish Union, Association of Poles in America, the Polish Maternity of America, the Polish Union of Bay City, Mich., the Society of Polish Literature and Journalists and several other organizations.

The Polish national council will make a thorough study of the problems which appear in the life of the Polish immigrant as he endeavors to adapt himself to his new home. Solution of many of these problems is practically impossible, unless directed by those who are themselves affected by these problems.

The council will take up the study of that most difficult question of the proper distribution of immigrants, in so far as it applies to its own nationalities. It will endeavor to devise means to attract and divert both newcomers from abroad and established city folk to the soil.

Poles are by instinct and habit an agricultural people. Poles are likewise familiar with intensive farming, the demand for which is becoming more and more urgent in America.

The council also will perform the function of an employment bureau, whose object it will be to keep posted on those points where a demand for labor may appear and to communicate the existence of such a demand to those who happen to be out of employment. Its object will be service, not profit. The council has made one of its objects the fostering of the Boy Scout movement among the Poles of the United States.

Among the Poles of the United States the Boy Scout movement has already met with general approval, and bids fair soon to number within its ranks thousands of enthusiastic boys and girls.

The council is engaged in the organization of sub-organizations, known as local committees, in all cities and towns where Poles live in appreciable numbers. These sub-committees engage in active propaganda under the direction of the council, and act as collectors of funds which are transmitted to a common treasury. Though in its initial stages, the work of the council is well under way and promises soon to bear fruit in all its fields of endeavor.

The press bureau of the Polish National Council of America has its headquarters in Chicago.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

A COMMITTEE of three boys from the eighth grade of the Eliot school in the North End waited upon the teacher of drawing. That there was something ominous the matter Mrs. Seldis could see at a glance by the importance of their bearing.

"What is it, boys?" she asked. "Why is our work so easy?" they demanded, "why isn't it as hard as it was last year?"

"Do you think it is easy? Why, do you not think it hard to put in the colors with crayon?" the teacher asked, when she had recovered from her surprise.

No, they didn't, and they wouldn't be satisfied until they got their water colors back. Water colors, be it understood, have been taken out of the eighth grades this year because such work seemed to be too difficult for the children, and crayons were substituted. The change works satisfactorily in most of the schools, but not so at the Eliot. The little Italian boys in that district love water colors and achieve good results with them. They have them back again this week and happiness and peace reign.

FROM THE DUDLEY RECORD

The story of the achievements of the Dudley Record, a tiny paper published by the boys of the Dudley school, is told by Harold T. Germain, of grade 8 in a recent issue. He says:

"For nearly two years the boys of the Dudley school have printed a school paper. The work of printing has been done on a small lever press, and enough copies have been printed at each time so that a copy could be given to each pupil in the grammar grades. In addition to this number, 800 copies have been printed for binding into books at the end of the year. In all, 1800 copies have been printed at each issue, which number requires 3600 impressions. This amount of work has been too much for our small press, and we have been able to print but one issue every two or three weeks. In order that we might print our paper more frequently and more easily we decided to buy a new press.

"The money with which to purchase a new press was obtained from proceeds of the prize drill and from the programs of the drill. This new press will print a form twice as large as our old press will, and it can be run by foot or by electricity. It will print from 900 to 1800 impressions an hour.

"The electric motor that runs the new press is a one-fourth horse power. It was presented to the school by the class of 1913. The schoolhouse commission gladly installed the motor, they themselves bearing the cost of installation. They planned to do the work before graduation but were delayed because the motor did not arrive in time. The work was, however, completed during the first week in July. We all feel proud of our new press and motor, and are grateful to all who helped to get them. We feel especially grateful to the schoolhouse commission and to those who advertised in the program of the drill. We hope to print our paper every week after this."

The paper is very neatly printed and is embellished by pictures of the presses, the old one and the new one, and the motor.

PAPER IS BOUND

Last year's Dudley Record has been bound, as was the first, and makes a neat little book showing the progress of the pupils not only in the practical art of printing and binding, for even this work was done by the boys, but also in the practical one of written expression, language, spelling and other things that enter into written work. A half-tone picture of the class of 1913 forms the frontpiece of the book.

The contents are full of interest. In them can be traced the trend of school affairs during the year. Early in the year there were many strong contributions on "What I Think of a Trustee," it was, in fact, a symposium. The verbal castigations of the trustee was such that a case of truancy in the district after these documents were made public could scarcely be imagined. The length of the school year, which agitated the elders, also was discussed by the boys of this school.

Leo Corey of grade 7 contributes some advice on "The Best Way to Spend a Dollar." He says: One dollar is quite a little money. When I get a dollar I try to spend it to the best advantage. One day my mother gave me a dollar for a present. I did not know then what to buy with it, so I went to my room. I picked up a book entitled "The Life of Lincoln." After reading a few pages a thought struck me. I would go down to the bookstore, for every cent Lincoln got he saved to buy books. At the bookstore the first book I bought was a dictionary which cost me 75 cents. Then I bought a package of paper and that night I was at home looking up words and writing them down.

"HOW TO BOIL WATER"

How to boil water was the subject of a lesson given Thursday afternoon to girls in the High School of Practical Arts. Not many minutes had passed before they learned that there was something more to it than putting water in a pan over a fire and not many more before they saw that the saying that a person does not know how to boil water was not so silly as it seemed. Alfred M. Butter, the instructor, showed them why water boils more quickly when it is covered than when it is not; and why water boiling over dries more quickly than what is pushed out of the spout of a teakettle when it gets to boiling too hard. In the course of the lesson they

learned a great deal about liquids, vapors, gases, vaporization and pressures and, lastly, why the teakettle sings.

When they went home that night most of the girls went into the kitchen to observe the preparation of dinner. Cooking had assumed wonderful, new proportions to them and had become a process of fascinating changes from one form to another.

Technical study at the High School of Practical Arts is not an abstract proposition. It has to do with the everyday things, even so delightful and ordinary an occupation as the making of fudge. The world seems a bigger world in consequence and there is a greater respect for rules and directions, for has it not been proven that for every one there is an adequate reason why?

BUILDING EAGERLY AWAITED

Going to school in temporary quarters not well suited to the uses to which they are put is not so pleasant for the Practical Arts girls as they are sure things will be when they get into their fine new building, but they work cheerfully amid the cramped surroundings and are making good progress. It is expected now that the school will move from the Roxbury high school building, where it is now quartered, by the middle of November. At present no cooking can be done, for there are no facilities for it, but the technical and academic sides are given closer attention and from the experience instructors are getting some valuable points to be used in the regular work when it can be carried on again.

PROGRESS IN SEWING

The sewing classes are conducted in a small crude room in the basement. Just now the pupils have progressed from the drawing of patterns to the cutting and fitting of tight linings, from which they will go to the making of woollen dresses.

PORT WORK GROWS IN SAN FRANCISCO

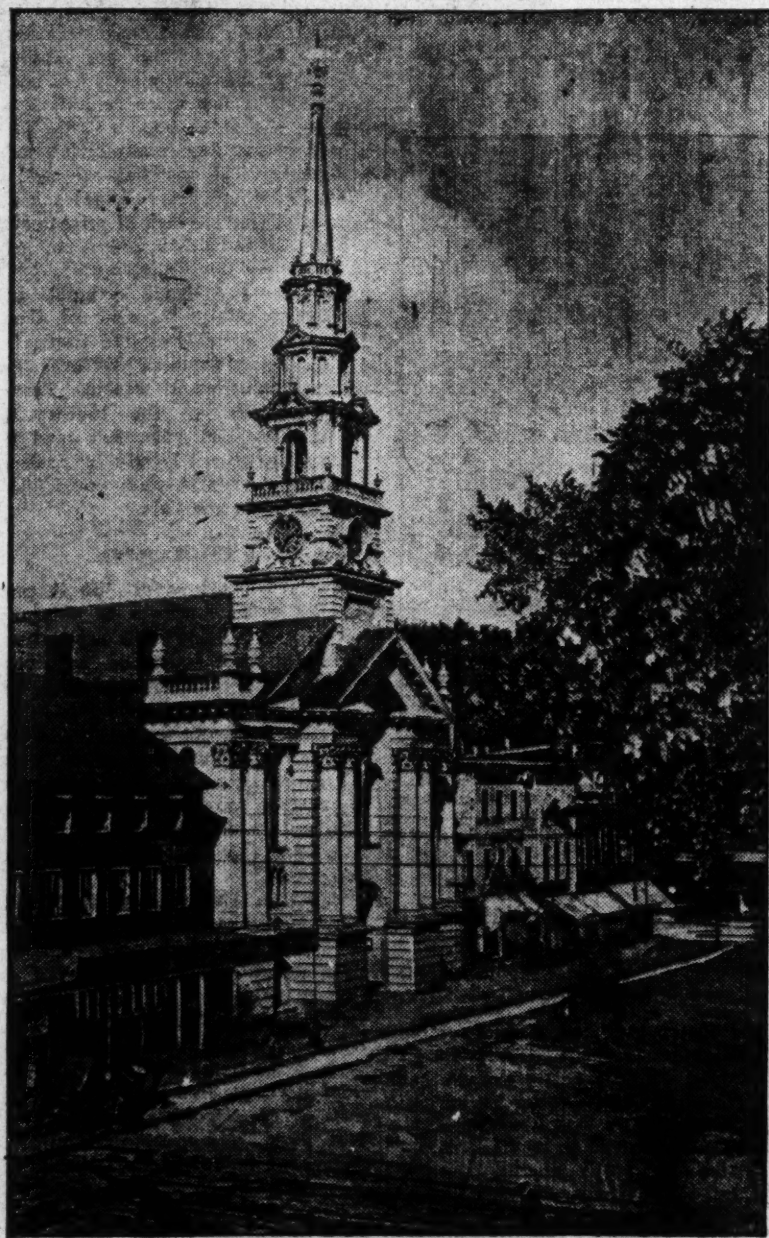
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Nearly 100,000 more ton of foods were handled in the port of San Francisco during the year ending September 1913, than in the year ending September 1912, says Acting Collector of the Port William B. Hamilton. This increase is shown in the statistics of the port, says the Examiner. The figures for entrance and clearance are:

For year ending September, 1912, 327,408 net tonnage.
For year ending September, 1913, 415,564 net tonnage.

CAMPAIGN FUND MEASURE PASSES

WASHINGTON—The Clapp bill, prohibiting the sending of campaign funds from state to state, for use in district or local elections, passed the Senate today.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN KEENE HAS ANNIVERSARY



First Congregational church, head of Central street, Keene, N. H.

KEENE, N. H.—The First Congregational church of Keene was established by the settlers of the township in 1738 and the church building erected at that time on lower Main street was of hewn

SOCIAL STUDIES BY EPISCOPAL CHURCH PLANNED

Ruling Houses Authorize Two Commissioners to Inquire Into Questions of the Day and Report in Three Years

BISHOPRICS DEBATED

NEW YORK—The Protestant Episcopal church is to make an exhaustive study of socialism and other questions of the day. Committees to begin a three years' investigation and prepare a report for the 1916 convention in St. Louis were provided for by concurrent resolutions in the house of bishops and deputies today. The resolutions authorize Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle of Missouri and the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Boston to appoint two commissions composed of bishops, clergy and laymen to make the study.

After debating all morning on the question of new bishops and coming to no conclusion, the upper house resolved to break all precedent and meet late this afternoon. It is believed that no elections will be announced until Monday. Appointments, resignations and transfers of prelates were considered by the house of bishops.

Bishop William Edward Osborne of Springfield, Ill., resigned. Bishop Joseph M. Francis of Indianapolis asked to be transferred and probably will be assigned either to Cuba or Porto Rico. Bishop Cameron Mann was transferred from South Dakota to Florida. Vacancies in one diocese and five missionary districts are to be filled by election.

The house of deputies adopted a report submitted by the committee of prayer book, which found that it was without jurisdiction to act upon the several resolutions proposing changes in the legal title of the church. Upon its own recommendation the committee was discharged from further consideration of the question.

PLAN FOR TORONTO SCHOOL COMPLETE

TORONTO, Ont.—It has been decided that the new High School of Commerce and Finance will have 24 class rooms and eight rooms to be used for general purposes, says the Globe.

A feature of the new building will be the assembly hall, which is placed in the center of the building with the class rooms all around. In view of the fact that the schools may in the future have only one session, provision has been made in the basement for the lunch hour of the pupils in the shape of a kitchen and separate rooms for the pupils.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

HOME-MAKING
Any carpenter knows very well, we suppose, how to build a fine house, just so, But it's those who abide, of the walls inside, That must make a fine home, you know.

PERTINENT
Mrs. Nubridge—The cost of living is so high I mean to economize in every way I can. Now what do you do with the left-over food?
Matron—I make hash of it.
Mrs. Nubridge—Yes, I know, but what do you do with the hash that is left over?

In nominating a candidate named Bird for governor, the Massachusetts Progressives hope, no doubt, to capture both wings of the former Republican party.

ABOVE IT
Don't hang a picture over a clock!
And why not hang it so?
Because if you should, why then, how could
You see the clock, you know?

CONDITIONAL
"I presume the best thing any man could be taught would be to mind his own business."
"Well, that depends; if he is a lawyer he must try to show folks that he is a success at minding other people's business."

EVIDENTLY
A horse is sympathetic,
That fact we clearly know
For he's always glad to listen
To his driver's tale of "whoa!"

RAILROAD MEN ASK GOVERNMENT FOR BETTER PAY

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Burleson had a conference late on Friday with a delegation of American railway presidents, who ask better pay for transporting mail.

President Ripley of the Santa Fe acted as spokesman for his associates, being seconded by President Rea of the Pennsylvania. They insisted that the railways now were being underpaid, receiving about \$15,000,000 a year for carrying the mails. For the parcel post, they declared, they practically were receiving nothing.

President Ripley conceded that the roads were obligated to carry the mails, but expressed the hope and expectation that the postmaster general would give them such pay as would enable them to perform their service satisfactorily.

Mr. Burleson assured the railway officials that he would try to see to it that they received what they were entitled to. He said, however, that it would be impossible for him to do anything in the way of readjusting railway mail pay until the commission created by Congress for collecting and tabulating data bearing upon the subject had made its report, probably in March next.

The postmaster general said it was his intention further to extend the facilities of the parcel post system, both by increasing the present maximum weight limit and by reducing the rates.

CHURCH UNITY IS AIM OF TRIP

NEW YORK—At a conference of ministers here Friday four clergymen representing the Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist and the Disciples churches were appointed to go abroad in January to enlist the support of nonconformist churches of Great Britain in the proposed movement for a world conference on church unity.

The men who will go are the Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts of Philadelphia, stated clerk of the Presbyterian church; the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth of New Haven, pastor emeritus of the First Congregational church of that city; Bishop John W. Hamilton, resident Methodist bishop in Boston; the Rev. Dr. Peter Ainslie of Baltimore, chairman of the unity committee of the Disciples church.

CANDIDATES OF DEMOCRATS MEET

About 100 Democratic candidates for office and members of the Democratic state committee met at the American House this afternoon for a "get-together" rally.

Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh, Democratic candidate for Governor, other candidates on the state ticket and Judge Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, addressed the gathering.

WASATCH NURSERY SHOWS PROGRESS

SALT LAKE CITY—The progress report for the Wasatch nursery for the month of September shows upwards of 10,000 trees shipped out during the month and 56,000 furnished for planting in the Wasatch forest, says the Desert News. The principal work at the nursery during the month was the distribution of trees, the exact figures being 106,100 trees sent out, and 56,250 furnished for the Wasatch forest.

Shepard Norwell Company

Winter Street Temple Place Tremont Street

Dorothy Dodd
SHOES
The Spirit of Youth
THE American Girl wears Dorothy Dodd Shoes because they are becoming to youth. Her mother wears them and shows the spirit of youth.
Dorothy Dodd Shoes give ease to the foot. They give it freedom, and allow full action. More than that—they have style and wearing qualities.

The new styles are now ready.
\$3.50 to \$5.00
EXCLUSIVE AGENCY
SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

STORE NEWS

There was interest in the voting around the polling booths which were located on each floor of the Filene building during the Filene Cooperative Association election. To avoid the publication of an "extra" the regular edition of the Echo was delayed one day to carry the full election returns. The main issue of the election was a proposed change in the constitution of the association, which, however, was lost, the votes not quite reaching the necessary two thirds majority.

Elections are held semi-annually so only a part of the list of officers was elected this fall. Over 1800 votes were cast, and Edward A. Filene, candidate for council-at-large, who received 1470 votes.



HARRY R. FLOYD
Secretary of the Filene Cooperative Association by election

had the greatest number of votes which were cast for any one person. Successful candidates were: Secretary, Harry Floyd, who is secretary to A. L. Filene, members of council-at-large, B. Tully, E. A. Filene and W. J. Kelley; members of council, C. J. Richards, Mrs. G. C. Carter, Miss Mary McAleer, C. F. Freday, E. B. Hall, M. I. Adams and C. Sullivan; arbitration board, J. J. Corbett, Miss M. Reed, Miss L. Bullman, Miss A. M. Cole, I. Pansky, Mrs. M. Brennan and J. J. McCarthy; clubhouse committee, E. M. Fisher; board of apportionment, G. G. Goldie, W. F. Davy and L. B. Lee; insurance committee, Miss Rosalie Webb, Russell Williams and Miss S. A. Lowe.

Gustave A. Papke, buyer of maulin underwear for the Jordan Marsh Company, is on the way for his first visit to European markets. He will be gone about eight weeks.

Practical store work has been arranged for a class of students of salesmanship at the girls' high school, on Newton street. Six of them will spend Saturdays at the Magrane Houston store. They began the work a week ago, by marking goods, and they will learn detail after detail in line for the position of saleswomen. Similar instruction is carried on at other stores.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include, Miss Helen Connors and Miss Jessie MacLaren of C. F. Hovey & Co., J. W. Horne of the R. H. White Company, A. C. Smith, B. Tully and C. G. Sheffield of the William Filene's Sons Company, and A. McKettick, J. E. Rowell and Miss McNabb of the Jordan Marsh Company.

COURT DECLARES A. M. A. TRUSTEES ILLEGALLY NAMED

Effect of Decision on Affairs of Association, Including Owen Bill, Subject of Speculation

CHICAGO—There is much speculation among members of the medical profession as to the probable effect of the recent decision of the appellate court of Cook county, which held that the trustees of the American Medical Association have been illegally elected for the last 15 years.

Just how far-reaching this decision will be is a matter of the liveliest conjecture on the part of both the friends and critics of this well-known medical organization. As the board of trustees of the American Medical Association constitutes the controlling and managing element in the organization, the decision, it is thought, will probably compel a reorganization of that body. How important this decision may be will be realized when it is understood that under the court's ruling all business transacted by the American Medical Association has been illegal.

Inasmuch as this medical society has been the sponsor for practically all the medical legislation offered in the federal Congress during the last few years, and especially since they have been the moving force behind the bill to create a department of health, which has been popularly known as the Owen bill, there is some question as to just what effect this decision may have on the future course of such legislation.

MISSION NEEDS IN NEW YORK CITED

WASHINGTON—"New York city is the greatest single mission field in all the world and offers the greatest opportunity for some missions in the United States," declared Bishop Luther B. Wilson of New York, secretary of the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church in an address at Friday's session of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine railroad private car No. 666 occupied by President Morris McDonald and party will be attached to the Bangor express from North station this afternoon en route to Portland, Maine.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road provided a 10-car special train from North station at 8:30 o'clock this morning for Hoosac tunnel excursionists, which leaves North Adams returning at 4:45 p. m.

The private Pullman car "Brewster," occupied by Charles Henry Davis and party arrived at South station over the New Haven road from South Yarmouth at 1:02 o'clock this afternoon.

The Pullman Company discontinued for the remainder of the season today parlor car service between Boston and Kineo, Me., via the Boston & Maine and Maine Central roads.

William Robinson, chief electrician of the New Haven road's roll-lift draw-bridge over Ft. Point channel, South Boston, has a force of men installing new electric locks on No. 2 and 3 spans.

I. W. W. LEADERS SENTENCED
SALEM, Mass.—Nathaniel Hermann, six months, and Carroll L. Pingree, three months in the house of correction, were sentences imposed by Judge Irwin in the superior court Friday. The defendants, I. W. W. leaders, were indicted for rioting in Ipswich on June 10.

Mary Antin Soon Will Revisit Boston

Hale House, Which Helped to "Emancipate Her From the Slums," to Honor Her and She Will Speak

FORD HALL HER FORUM

MARY ANTIN is coming back to Boston. Probably Union place knows not of her coming, nor Harrison avenue nor Dover street, but Hale house and Morgan Memorial do, and so do hundreds of persons who have never seen her, but who have made her acquaintance in "The Promised Land." She is coming back to visit, and Boston is eager to bid her welcome. Already she has been invited to speak twice at Ford hall, on Saturday afternoon and Sunday evening, Nov. 1 and 2, and already invitations are being sent out for a reception to be given in her honor at Hale house, Oct. 23.

And what of Union place whither she and the rest of the family were driven in a rickety cab upon their arrival in America? Has the place outgrown its squalor with the passing of the years? A visit to the spot shows that it has not. It is still "a short box of an alley, two rows of three-story tenements are its sides, a stinging strip of sky is its lid, a littered pavement is the floor, and a narrow mouth its exit." Across the street stand a few buildings, their roofs bordered with ornamental stone parapets that distinguish them from the more plebeian tenements which stood there in the days of Mary Antin's brief sojourn, but aside from them the district bears no apparent signs of progress. Yet who knows how many Mary Antins are spending their first week in America in those dingy tenements and how many Mary Antins shall dwell there in years to come? For the real Mary Antin spoke no truer word in her whole autobiography than when she said that her story was the story of scores of unwritten lives, and her history, in its larger outlines, typical of many.

Wheeler Street Changed

Wheeler street in the South End, where the Antins took up their abode after a year or two in Chelsea, can tell a far different tale from Union place, for a mighty transformation is in progress in that district, and no longer may one truthfully write of it that "it is not a place where a refined young lady would care to find herself alone, even in the cheery daylight." It was in the Wheeler street district that Mary and all the children of the neighborhood flocked once a week to Morgan chapel, where "a free entertainment was given, consisting of music, recitations and other parlor accomplishments."

That was several years ago, but Morgan chapel still is doing its work, only now motion pictures have been added to the weekly program, and the auditorium is in process of changes which make it a very different place from when the little Antins came with clock-like regularity to "hang upon the lips of the beautiful ladies who read or sang to them or to admire the scrupulously clean gentlemen who sang or played and to heartily applaud their performances." In those days Morgan chapel and Morgan Memorial, of

which it is a part, were hardly more than at the beginning of things. Today they are entering upon a program of increased neighborhood service that involves the spending of thousands of dollars.

The directors there hope that Mary Antin will come to see the place while she is in Boston. They want to show her what Morgan Memorial is doing for the Wheeler street district. They want to show her that the houses which made it unsafe for a girl to be alone even in broad daylight have been torn down and that in their stead a \$100,000 building is being erected which is to house the industrial work of Morgan Memorial, now grown to large proportions. They want to tell her that the present headquarters of the industrial work is to be turned into a children's settlement; that today workmen are completing a gymnasium in this building, and that the chapel has been improved by the raising of the roof and balcony so that more of the audience can get a satisfactory view of the stage. They want to tell her of their plans to build next door a rescue mission dormitory which shall shelter the very kind of men who used to be forcibly ejected from the side door opposite the Antin grocery store. This building is to cost \$40,000. There are to be 50 beds and a barber shop, and a temperance spa similar to the one now managed by the institution. Here men can secure a substantial meal for five cents, here they can find papers and magazines to read, here they are entertained with music, and here they meet other men who are ready to be true blue friends to them under all circumstances.

Something else has happened at Morgan Memorial that will be news to Mary Antin. A music, art and expression school for children has just been started, and already the enrollment is nearing 100. A well-qualified teacher is in charge, and the pupils are being taught to do those very things which many of the children in the Antin neighborhood longed to be able to do but for which in those days there was almost no opportunity for right instruction.

Improvements Made

Other changes are going on in the district for which the city of Boston, rather than Morgan Memorial, is responsible. The widening of Pleasant street at this point is increasing the value of property and the whole place is taking on a more attractive look.

Writing of Dover street, where the family moved next, Mary Antin says in her autobiography, "Dover street was my fairest garden of girlhood, a gate of paradise, a window facing on a broad avenue of life. Dover street was a prison, a school of discipline, a battlefield of sordid strife." No doubt there are girls of 14 living on Dover street today, girls whose earlier years were spent in Russia, who might truthfully repeat these statements, applied to their own present experiences. Dover street was a noisy thoroughfare 15 years ago but it is even noisier now and darker, especially at its juncture with Washington street, where the elevated stations cut off the light of the sun and the elevated trains pass and re-pass late at night as well as by day. It is just here, too, that the Hub theater stands, and one can imagine, if only Yiddish plays had been given there in the days when Mary Antin used to sit up to write and study while the rest of the city slept, that the mere witnessing of them might have

afforded some outlet for the emotions which she crowded into melancholy verses or perhaps only into troubled questionings for which there seemed then no adequate answer.

But if Yiddish plays were unknown in those days of struggle, Hale house was not. "It was my brother Joseph who discovered Hale house," writes Mary Antin in her book. "He started a debating club and invited his chums to help him settle the problems of the republic on Sunday afternoons. The club held its first session in our empty parlor on Dover street, and the United States government was in a fair way to be put on a sound basis at last when the numerous babies belonging to our establishment broke up the meeting, leaving the administration in suspense as to its future course. . . . The political reformers adjourned indefinitely, and the club was in danger of extinction for want of a sheltering roof, when one of the members discovered that Hale house, on Garland street, was waiting to welcome the club."

"How the debating club prospered in the genial atmosphere of the settlement house; how from a little club it grew to be a big club, as the little boys became young men; how Joseph and Isaac and Harry and the rest won prizes in

public debates; how they came to be a part of the multiple influence for good that issues from Garland street,—all this is a piece of the history of Hale house, whose business in the slums is to mold the restless children on the street corners into noble men and women. I brought the debating club into my story just to show how naturally the children of the slums drift toward their salvation, if only some island of safety lies in the course of their innocent activities."

"Dora followed Joseph to Hale house, joining a club for little girls which has since become famous in the Hale house district. The leader of this club, under the pretense of teaching the little girls the proper way to sweep and make beds, artfully teaches them how to beautify a tenement home by means of noble living."

Gratitude Is Deep

Mary Antin's own connection with Hale house came through joining the Natural History Club, which, she declares, played an important part in her emancipation from the slums. Only a year and a half ago, when she sent a copy of her book to the Hale house library, she said that if she expressed once each year her thanks for what

Hale house had done for her, it would be years before she reached the bottom of her gratitude.

Thus it seems peculiarly fitting that Hale house should be the organization that is planning on the occasion of her coming visit to Boston to give a reception in her honor that the present residents and directors of Hale house may meet for themselves a grateful member who has told to the world so graphically and so affectionately of the part that Hale house played in her history when its Natural History Club guided an eager, questioning child into "delectable lands."

Changes a-plenty at Hale house she is bound to find. The work has grown, the workers have increased. One debating club has left the house and taken a clubhouse of its own nearby, still in friendly relations with the settlement but grown into independence by reason of its numbers and years. But the motives of Hale house, its purposes and its dreams are the same. And in this atmosphere of unselfish devotion, of faith in the immigrant and of blessed equality, it may be promised that Mary Antin will find other men and women as earnest as those who in former days "taught me," as she says, "my place in the commonwealth, as the potential equal of the best of them."

SMALL FISH PONDS PRACTICABLE

POSSIBILITIES of small fish ponds as sources of food for the people have received little consideration in this country and the actual breeding and maturing of fish in such ponds is an art which has yet to be put in practice.

While certain other countries have long profited by private fish culture, and have furnished notable examples, the facilities of the United States for this industry have been neglected. It is believed that its resources in this respect are greater than those of other countries, as the United States already lays claim to the most extensive fish cultural operations carried on in the world and nowhere is there so large a body of professional fish culturists as that connected with its national and state fishery commissions. In these times when the value of running streams for water power is being widely considered, the possessors of brooks, springs and small lakes, it is asserted, should be awakened to the value of their home resources for water farming.

At a former meeting of the American Fisheries Society the speaker described at considerable length approved methods for the construction and care of small fish ponds. (Transactions of the American Fisheries Society, 1907. "The Cultivation of Fishes in Small Ponds," by C. H. Townsend, pp. 128-139. For sale at the Aquarium, New York.)

Fish for Cultivation

Trout culture in the hands of the private citizen is making some progress in Massachusetts and adjacent states and the advertisements of successful trout raisers may be found today in American journals devoted to fish and game. Trout culture is, however, a branch of the work which requires special conditions, such as purity of water, comparatively low temperature, the construction of buildings and artificial fertilization. The possibilities for the private or commercial culture of many other kinds of

Possibilities open to Americans for practical addition to their sources of food supply by maintenance of small private fish ponds are pointed out in a paper recently read by Charles H. Townsend, director of the New York aquarium, before the American Fisheries Society and entitled "The Private Fish Pond: a Neglected Resource." The paper, the substance of which is given herewith, is from the transactions of the American Fisheries Society for 1913, and is published by permission of the society.

fish, which are more widely distributed than the trout and can be cultivated by simpler methods, should receive serious consideration. North America is abundantly supplied with hardy fish which are available for this purpose. There are no serious difficulties in the way of obtaining them and under cultivation they would yield a food supply which would supplement to an important degree that derived from the public fisheries.

In some countries the cultivation of carp is carried on extensively. This fish is now abundant in American water and, while not comparable to many native species, already contributes annually many millions of pounds to the market supply. Disliked by many, it is nevertheless, marketed more profitably each year in most of our large cities and there is no doubt that the carp is destined to supply a considerable amount of fish food.

The methods of carp culture as practiced in Europe have been frequently published in the United States and are available for use. It is unquestionably the easiest of all fish to raise, and it is only necessary to turn to the weekly New York market reports for assurance as to its money value and extensive use. But it is the native fish which it is desired to consider especially in this con-

nection, as many of them have been proved available for cultivation and are more acceptable as food to American people than the carp. Among them may be mentioned the various species of bass, perch, sunfish and catfish, which are well distributed in the eastern states; and there are other species inhabiting the western and southern that also are available for pond culture.

Equipment Needed

Mr. Townsend's connection with a public aquarium has brought him into correspondence with many persons who have desired to undertake the raising of fish, but whose efforts have been limited to the mere stocking of natural ponds. Comparatively few have realized the necessity of proper equipment and actual cultivation, which involves the complete control of the water and of the fish contained therein. Very little can be accomplished with a single natural pond; it is necessary to have several artificial ponds which can be readily controlled, while the various operations of pond culture require frequent attention and considerable actual labor.

The requirements for the successful management of several kinds of pond fish, already have been worked out at public fish hatcheries and there is more or less official information on the subject, and considerable fish food may be produced with the same amount of labor and intelligent effort that is necessary for the raising of fowl.

Many fish hatcheries maintained under the direction of state commissions are devoted almost entirely to the stocking of public waters with young fish. Very little of the product is reared to maturity and none of it is sent to market direct. If American fish culturists could be commanded to bring their annual yield of fry to maturity and deliver it to the market they would, it is asserted, be at a loss how to proceed. Americans are really not fish raisers, but producers of fry. At that stage their efforts cease. The rest is left to nature and negligently cast into waters that are imperfectly protected and utterly neglected as to purity. While American achievements in public fish hatchery are considered notable, private fish culture has made no headway. A few state commissions are making efforts in pond culture for the benefit of farming communities, notably in Kansas. The vast natural yield from coast, lake and river fisheries may be responsible for the lack of private effort.

The American fish supply in general is large and well distributed, but the people could consume a much greater supply, especially in view of the fact that in some sections the natural supply is being depleted by over fishing and the pollution of waters. There are many sections of the country inadequately supplied with fish food which could be produced locally by pond cultivation, and such supplies would find convenient home markets.

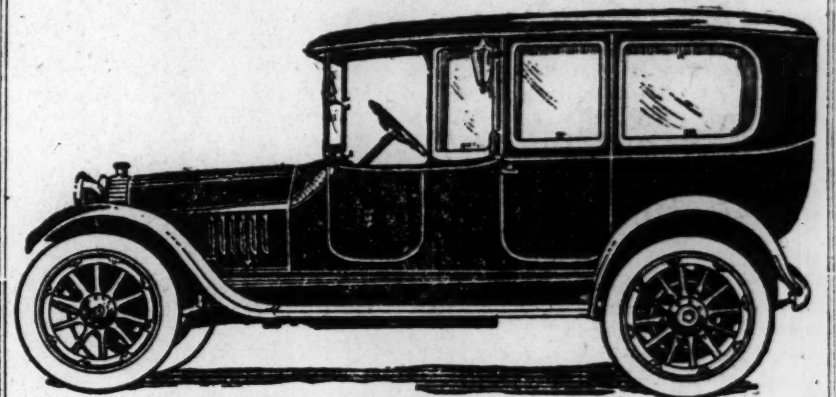
Methods Proposed

Mr. Townsend says: "It is possible for the private citizen to obtain pond fish stock, but he needs assistance and direction. Object lessons on approved methods of fish culture could be obtained by visiting public hatcheries, but this, he is not likely to undertake. It would be advantageous to the country if state fish commissions generally could supply the coarser fishes for cultivation in private waters, and furnish the public free information as to the methods to be followed."

"We should not rest content with the mere fact that such information exists in public documents. The editions of state documents are neither large nor well distributed and rural populations may remain unaware that useful fishery information may be had for the asking. State fish commissions should not only prepare inexpensive pamphlets on the cultivation of common fishes, but see that they reach many communities and be announced and reviewed by the rural press everywhere. Model ponds distributed about the state for demonstrative work would, of course, be educational, like agricultural colleges and state experiment farms. I am not prepared to set forth the best means of doing this work; perhaps no two states would undertake it the same way."

"I am convinced that some of the energy put into the production of fry is misdirected. The output is amazing;

WE are displaying in our New Salesroom a beautiful Limousine Body mounted on a 1914 Chalmers Six-Cylinder Chassis.



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We shall take much pride and pleasure in showing this car to you.

F. WHITTEN - GILMORE & CO.
620 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

600,000,000 last year by the national bureau, and perhaps as much more by the states. Practically all of it is hurried into the nearest river and none of it raised. We are all doing about the same thing and have settled into the rut of fish hatching in hatchery buildings. No one is doing anything new except as connected with the competition for increased output.

"Having practised these wholesale methods for two or three decades, let us now consider whether we might not profit by a little less fish hatching and a little more fish raising. Does the remedy lie only in a multiplicity of expensive federal and state hatcheries? If our fishery establishments were equipped to raise and market 1 per cent of the fry now being hatched and liberated, might not the quantity of food thus produced exceed that which eventually reaches the market by way of the public waters? Let us simplify our art and teach it to the people, for they can surely help in the production of fish food."

SHIPS LEAVE FOR SALMON CARGOES

SEATTLE, Wash.—With full cargoes assured, the steamships Santa Ana and Latouche, both of the Alaska Steamship Company, sailed for southeastern Alaska, according to the Sun.

According to the cargo lined up for the Latouche, the big freighter will have 70,000 cases salmon on her return to Seattle. The Santa Ana will have 27,000 cases and these two cargoes will clear up the packs of several of the big canneries in southeastern Alaska.

WORCESTER GETS CONVENTION

WORCESTER, Mass.—Worcester is to get the 1913 convention of the National Metal Trades Association. The time has not yet been definitely decided, but it will probably be the second week in April. The convention will be at the Bancroft hotel.

NEW LABORATORY TO AID FARMERS OF MINNEAPOLIS

Free Tests at Agricultural Experiment Station Expected to Improve Seed Trade of the State

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Three times as much seed will be tested at the agricultural experiment station laboratory this year as was tested last, according to W. I. Oswald, who has charge of the seed laboratory, says the Journal. The chief function of the seed laboratory, Mr. Oswald said, is to test samples of seeds for farmers and tell them if they contain any injurious seeds and the percentage of the seed that may be relied on.

Another function of the laboratory will be to help the farmer who sells seeds to comply with the law that went into effect last July by which seeds must be labeled and properly cleaned.

To help the farmer comply with the law the laboratory will make free tests of seed for residents of the state; will endeavor, through educational tests, to improve the seed trade in the state, will offer short course in seed testing from time to time so that any one may learn how to test seed, will carry on experimental work in seed testing and will publish bulletins on the work done.

SPOKANE GIRLS QUALIFY TO VOTE

SPOKANE, Wash.—A trio from Lewis and Clark high school who came before the city clerk and asked to be registered as voters consisted of Frances Smith, Irma Turner and Gladys Holman, all of whom are candidates for graduation in January, according to the Chronicle. They arranged to register as a part of their mutual celebration of attaining a legal requirement.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SCHOOL OWN WORKERS

Organization Formed to Push Campaign for Method Gathers Significance From Alliance with Modern Educational Ideas

MOVEMENT GROWING

AN INTERESTING aspect of the movement for vocational training that is gaining headway in the United States is the establishment of apprentice schools by large industrial organizations. Some of the largest manufacturing concerns in the

country now look to their own training-rooms for their skilled workmen, and the innovation has been found to count for the increased efficiency not only of the individual employee but of the entire plant.

This new method of training young men is a direct development of the time-honored apprentice system that has been utilized by trade organizations and guilds for hundreds of years. But it has so allied itself with modern educational ideas as to assume a new significance. For the large companies, whose primary aim in establishing such schools of this kind was to secure a ready supply of skilled labor, have found that they were contributing to the prosperity and happiness of their employees by increasing their efficiency and intelligence.

Association Launched

So impressed have the officials of these companies become with the excellent results of this system of instruction that they have formed within the last year a national organization, known as the National Association of Corporation Schools. In the first convention representatives of all industrial corporations in the country were invited to join, and it was made evident in the first convention, held recently in Dayton, O., that a widespread campaign for industrial progressivism was in progress.

This national association already has a membership that includes representatives of many of the large industrial corporations of the United States. The three functions that it has taken upon itself are: first, to develop the efficiency of the individual employee; second, to increase efficiency in industry; third, to influence courses in established educational institutions more favorably toward industry.

Thus it is in effect an organization of teachers, who seek not only the advancement of industrial education, but whose ultimate aim is to increase the happiness and prosperity of their employees. Its president is Arthur Williams, an executive of the Edison Electrical Company, who long has been a student of sociological problems and

who has been knighted by the King of Italy for his efforts in this direction.

Among the large American companies that are represented in the membership and who have established apprentice schools are the New York Central railroad, the Pennsylvania, and Sante Fe railroads, the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric Company, the United Shoe Machinery Company, the National Cash Register Company and the Yale and Towne plant at Stamford, Conn.

Not all types of manufacturing lend themselves to the educational schools of this kind, but the list of those which are successfully conducting them is growing steadily, while a number of others are being projected.

In a typical school of this kind, apprenticeship is open to boys who are able to pass entrance examinations of a very simple character, including questions in spelling, arithmetic, and the like. For the first three months that the apprentice is in the training school he is on probation. If he shows a certain amount of mechanical ability, he is allowed to stay for the full four-year period. If it is evident that his best success would lie in some other direction, he is asked to withdraw.

For three years the men work in the training school under direction of skilled instructors, being given more and more advanced work, a little at a time. Then, in the fourth year they are placed in the actual works of the concern, where they toil side by side with the regular men, and acquire greater skill in specializing along the line to which they appear best suited.

Daily Sessions

During all the four years, regular school sessions are held for an hour or so every day, and for this time the men are paid equal wages to what they would receive for work at the bench. Talks by officials and foremen of the company also are given periodically. At the end of the four years' service the graduates are urged to remain with the company, but are not required to do so.

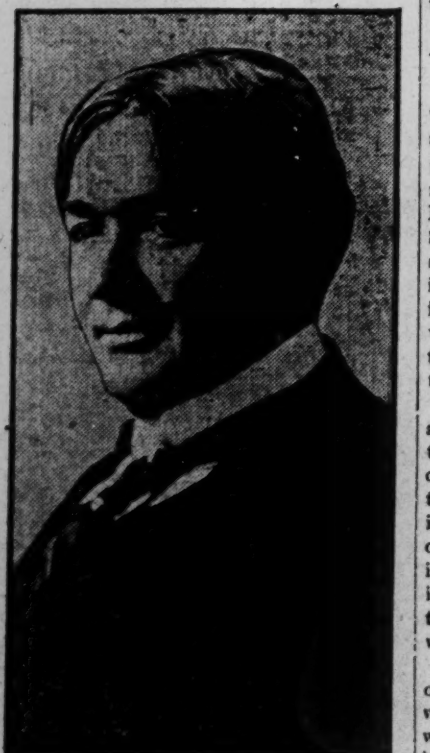
Even before the recent introduction of actual apprenticeship schools, requiring



(Photo by Smith, State College, Pa.)
JOSEPH W. L. HALE
Head instructor apprentice system, Pennsylvania Lines East

special instructors and training rooms, manufacturers in the United States had found that the apprentice system paid. Apprentices pay as producers during their term of service, as skilled workers after being graduated, and as specially trained and intelligent foremen and executives later on. Even those who have left at the termination of their service have become staunch supporters of the "mother shop," always ready to say a good word for it.

To the young man who otherwise would be forced into the already large class of unskilled labor, this arrangement offers an opportunity to learn a trade in a way that will lend much to his own efficiency, and that of his company.



(Photo by 'Mie MacDonald, New York)
ARTHUR WILLIAMS
President of the Association of Industrial Corporation Schools

American Events in Review

THROWING off the cloak of constitutional authority which he has borne with poor concealment of the disregard he has for orderly methods, Huerta has come out dictator of Mexico and moved the problem of her affairs nearer some sort of conclusion. His desperate resort to imprisonment of the deputies and dissolution of the national Congress may be explained only on the theory that he hopes to command support that must be had if he is to remain in even partial control of the nation's affairs. It is the confession of inability or indisposition to gain favor with the United States, the price of which was an actual conformance with the rules of organized government, including a test of the approval of the people of the republic. The price is beyond the power of the pretending President to pay.

The new turn has two possible sources of gain. It may rally the following in his own country that was weakening to an extent that is not allowed to be made known to the world and give him a power that his daring makes possible, or it may bring relief through the church. The exception of Catholics among the deputies who were incarcerated is significant of this purpose and added evidence comes in the statement that a million or two of money has been secured in France through church influence. The effect upon Washington is shown in a protest promptly sent by President Wilson and it is said, although without authority as yet, that the President is seriously inclined to lend the help of American recognition to the revolutionists, if so the Constitutionalists in the northern states, under command of Governor Carranza may be termed.

Huerta's Acts Regarded as Desperate Last Resort

At the end of last week Mexico's pretending President made a sudden departure from the restraint to which he has been held by the desire to gain favor of other nations, by throwing a strong guard about the Chamber of Deputies and causing the arrest of 110 of its members. A considerable number of these have been released, but such information as has been sent out is to the effect that fully one half of them are still imprisoned. Previously there had disappeared suddenly a member of the Senate, who had criticized Huerta, and it is believed quite generally that he had been given the same treatment as was accorded Madero at the end. Following this action Huerta proclaimed the dissolution of the Congress and the suspension of the constitutional guaranty that they would not be subject to arrest. These acts are in complete defiance of the law of the land and their effect is to constitute him a dictator. The fragment of constitutional government which had been maintained on the pretense that Huerta was legally at the head of the nation is cast aside.

The only interpretation of the motives of the pretending President, now turned dictator, that seems tenable is that he has abandoned hope of support of his constitutional pretensions, faces a defection of the element that has been urging him to decisive action, almost his only support, and calculated the necessity of a bold stroke to maintain his prestige in the capital, possibly hoping also to win from some quarter of the globe support that he could not gain in orderly conduct. If such a hope was indulged it has not been realized. The United States promptly rebukes him and removes its consent to approve the results of an election. The European countries apparently indicate their intention to remove whatever recognition has been given the Huerta government. The only remaining source of possible gain in the violent movement is in the stirring of the Mexican people to following him in a spectacular campaign in his own behalf. Developments of a possible riotous campaign are awaited with anxiety outside the country and the legations of several of the European countries have asked their governments to send warships for their protection.

President Wilson's response to the demonstration of Huerta was a letter reaching Mexico the 14th and presented by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the charge d'affaires, to Huerta the same day. In it the President announced that the results of any election held under existing circumstances would not be recognized by the United States government. The Washington government has taken no further action and the Mexican problem is permitted to work itself out in its own country. The course of the administration in refusing recognition is now justified. The worthiness of the pretending President of support is disproved by his latest acts. And it seems not apparent that his desperate course puts any necessity of interference upon the government.

Currency Bill Center of Political Storm

President Wilson's task of bringing about the passage of the administration currency and banking bill does not perceptibly grow lighter. The President shows no disposition to lessen it by concessions that materially alter the measure. He has had in conference at the White House the senators who are opposed to the bill and the conclusion of the public may as well be that he has them there for purposes of persuasion and not of compromise. The difficulty of the meeting on middle ground is that the objections of the bankers who are conspicuous in the opposition are to the vital features of the bill. The weakening of governmental control over the system, for example, is not to be conceded for the reason that it is the undertaking of the supporters of the bill to bring the currency within the gov-

ernment's power and the concession of a general board named by banks is transparently inconsistent.

Former Senator Aldrich, speaking in New York, with the authority that goes with his authorship of the currency bill of Republican days, has given new and the most forceful expression of the leading points of the opposition to the Democratic measure now in process. He outdoes the other critics but slightly when he declares that the bill if enacted would be "the first and most important step toward changing our form of government from a democracy to an autocracy." The concern for the preservation of the democratic form of government is creditable to the opponents of the bill but the extent to which it is threatened in the proposal to make the currency system national and having what is national in name-national in fact is not obvious. Its grounds are the provision of a central board by presidential appointment and the practical compulsion of the national banks to come into the system on the penalty of a serious loss in the decline of the value of the bonds held as a basis of circulation. It is discovered, however, that in effect the Aldrich bill had provisions that were practically as compulsory, and it may be taken as conceded that the making over of the national banks into a federal system requires some measure of authority.

The effort to discredit the measure by the charge that it is colored by the views of Mr. Bryan, or, as Mr. Aldrich states, that it is the "triumph of the doctrines which have received the repeated condemnation of the American people at the polls," is made difficult by the fact that the bill reaffirms the gold standard and that so far as it is tainted with "greenbackism" it does not reflect any views that Mr. Bryan has been known to hold. The personal nature of the opposition does not add to its force in a discussion of an important measure and evidently is not producing effect at the White House.

Impeachment of Governor Sulzer Supplies a Precedent

Finding William Sulzer guilty on three counts in the impeachment brought by the Assembly by its vote of Aug. 13 the high court of impeachment of New York, consisting of the nine judges of the court of appeals and the entire body of the Senate, not only supplies the first instance of a governor of an American state being impeached but establishes a legal precedent in holding him to account for acts committed prior to his entrance upon his office. The charges upon which the court voted were reduced to four and the three upon which he was found guilty were that he filed a false statement of campaign contributions, that he committed perjury in his oath to the correctness of this statement and that he suppressed testimony by deceit, fraud, threats and menaces. The first two related entirely to acts before he took office and the verdict broadens the practice in impeachment proceedings, inasmuch as it has not before been attempted to use this process except in punishment of offenses committed by a public official during his official term. The third related to his conduct in relation to the trial. The verdict of not guilty was unanimous on the charge of felony in bribing witnesses.

The opinion of Chief Justice Cullen, the head of the highest court in the state and the presiding officer in the trial, explaining his votes of not guilty on all four of the counts, has abiding interest in its discussion of the extension of impeachment over acts not those of an actual official. He holds that the acts charged as to the statement of campaign contributions were not actual violations of the law but that if they had been committed during the official term of office they would furnish ground for impeachment as showing moral turpitude. They were not impeachable because committed outside the term of office. His vote for acquittal on the charge of the suppression of testimony is based on the admission of amendment to the original charges, which was voted by the impeachment court and in the opinion of this jurist improperly on the ground that only the Assembly could vote impeachment and that it only had power to change the articles it had presented. The judges of the court of appeals divided on the articles relating to personal acts before taking office, three others supporting the chief justice and five differing. The effect upon impeachment practice is to establish the new rule that the impeachment tribunal may look beyond the acts of an official to those that he is charged with committing while still a private citizen.

In its decision as to the penalty the removal of the Governor from his office is the usual and unavoidable one, while the vote that he should not be disqualified from holding office in the state is a temperate refusal to fix a penalty that would pursue him into private life and in effect prevent a popular revision of the court's decision. It is conceivable that the ejected Governor would go to the people of the state as a candidate for office of Governor and seek vindication of his acts, and that door is left open to him. It by no means follows that the obliquity that was clearly established by the evidence and not controverted by the Governor, who did not appear in his own defense, would be overlooked by the voters in such a test. In the case of President Johnson, who narrowly escaped conviction in the most famous of American impeachment trials, the majority vote against him by the Senate was rebuked by the Legislature of the state of Tennessee by its subsequent election to the United States Senate, but the grounds of that trial were more political and less personal than those of the one now closing. There has gradually diminished, as the

trial proceeded with its revelation of misconduct, the consideration of the fact that Mr. Sulzer was subjected to exposure and pursued to the extreme because of his breach with the political machine that had supported him in all his political career. It ceased to be urged in his behalf that he was the victim of the resentment of Tammany Hall of his defiance of its power. This undisputed fact will not be lost to sight in the politics of the state, apparently. The conviction of the Governor is not to be taken as justification of the Tammany method of control of the men it places in office, by concealment of their misdeeds so long as they are subservient and exposure or other penalty when they disobey. The net effect of the trial is exposure of the processes of the machine and can hardly fail to be found a conviction of the power once behind Mr. Sulzer. It is already being so used in the campaign of Mr. Mitchell, the fusion candidate for mayor of New York. It is not conceivable that while the Tammany organization has worked vengeance upon one of its former beneficiaries and to that extent served notice upon all who depend upon its favor that there must be no independence of its demands, it has still commended itself to the approval of the people whose votes it seeks.

Japanese Problem Extends to Florida

Alien ownership of land, when the alien is from Asia, has become the source of concern in Florida, and Governor Tramwell has been asked to call a special session of the Legislature to enact a law, presumably like that of California, to prohibit the Japanese and "people of like races" from acquiring ownership within the state. Congressman Clark, a member from the threatened state, in an appeal to the Governor declares that it is the purpose of Japan to colonize a large part of Mexico and to locate within the United States as many thousands or hundreds of thousands as the nation will permit. The congressman does not stop at giving his views on the designs of Japan to increase her territory by putting her people on American soil, but goes further with the claim that her reason for this course is an ultimate purpose of war with this country.

The extent to which Japanese and the "people of like races" have come into Florida since 1910 is not revealed, but it has escaped general notice if there has been a race inundation or any approach to it. The census of 1910 showed 46 Japanese and 158 Chinese in the state. The fear expressed by the Florida congressman deserves attention chiefly as an instance of the slender foundation upon which the recurring prediction of war with Japan rests compared with the breadth of the entirely friendly relations maintained in the face of provocation that at some other time in the world's history would have been ample reason for a clash of arms.

Wireless Summons at Sea Proves Its Worth

The burning of the Uranium liner Volturo half way across the Atlantic on her way from Rotterdam to Halifax, from which port she was to proceed to New York, was saved from its worst possibilities by the most successful use yet made of the wireless call for aid. Within a few hours of the sending of the message afloat in the air 10 steamships of the largest kind were assembled near her and their work of removing the passengers and crew, while performed under difficulties of a high sea, resulted in reducing the disaster from the seriousness that would have been unavoidable in the old days of chance assistance. The arrival of the rescuing ships at American ports has brought a chapter of thrilling interest in the record of the bravery of men in behalf of those in a situation of distress.

Discussion has arisen as to the means of better protection of the big steamships from fire, and there will be gain from Volturo's experience. The international maritime conference to be held in London Nov. 12 will give it full consideration and the American delegates, already chosen, have been given instructions by the secretary of commerce in regard to it.

Rothschild Wealth Again Exposed in Oil War

Expectation has taken possession of the financial observers of the Pacific coast that the wealth of the Rothschilds is to come into the American oil fields in a way to loosen the grip of the Standard Oil Company. The concern known as the Royal Dutch-Shell syndicate is represented to have invested already \$10,000,000 in California oil regions, and the report is credited that \$100,000,000 more is to follow. It is expected to include the purchase of two large companies already operating there, the General Petroleum and Union Oil, and the necessity of this preliminary is evident in the fact that they are the owners of the only pipe lines essential to operation on any large scale. The possession of the fields owned by these companies, some of them lying in California and a smaller portion in Mexico, is estimated to be the means of producing 80,000 barrels a day, which is a third more than the Standard Oil output on the coast.

Expectation of the pouring in of European money to engage in the breaking of the oil monopoly of the country is not new. Within a year it was confidently indulged as to the fields of the central part of the country. Its removal to the

Pacific region leaves it still an expectation, but the statement seems to meet with general acceptance there.

Discovery of New Arctic Land Interests Geographers

Discoveries made known the past week of land in the Arctic region north of Siberia are declared the most important of a century but that rating can only be given them on the ground of their difficulty and of the extent of the territory and not on that of practical worth, unless it shall prove that there is mineral value capable of being made practical. The discovery is the triumph of Russian explorers and the territory is given the name of the ruling emperor, to be known as Nicholas II. Land. The extent of the territory thus added to the maps is not accurately stated but the coast is determined to be fully 200 miles and the bounds set upon it by the knowledge of the region make it probable that it will not exceed 45,000 square miles.

The exploration of the waters north of Siberia has been carried forward with great energy by the Russian navigators and it has been a region of heroic displays of the search for geographical facts that have their chief worth in the completion of the maps of uninhabitable regions. The value also is ascribed to this discovery that it may have a bearing on the conditions of the Kara sea but even this may be said to hardly remove it from the category of exploring feats that are of technical interest solely.

World's Championship In Baseball Handsomely Won

When the fifth game of the world's series was finished at New York Saturday last week, the pennant of the baseball championship passed to the Philadelphia Athletics, regarded after this winning of four games as the finest machine the sport has produced. The personal interest, varying with the development of the series to include one and another of the newer players, was centered upon the two veteran pitchers, brought to face each other on this field as another in the encounters that in their 13 years now and then have brought them to a match of their skill. In the previous encounters it has been the fortune of Mathewson to have pitched the winning game, but in this year's test at its end Edward Plank, impartially described as the greatest pitcher that ever hurled a ball, gave an exhibition of the skill such as has not been matched in baseball history and delivered a victory by a score of 3 to 1. The discussion of the game and its star players has gone beyond the sporting pages, been an unvarying topic in editorial columns and was the theme of sermons in many pulpits on the first day of the week. The high character and general conduct of the men who stand the test of the final extreme gives point to the moralizing. The Athletics are conceded to be examples in the entire membership of the best manhood.

HEAD OF FIRM TO GIVE EMPLOYEES ATHLETIC FIELD

BROCKTON, Mass.—When employees of the George E. Keith Company opened their pay envelopes yesterday they found a booklet in which was a personal letter from George E. Keith, head of the concern, in which he notified his employees that in commemorating the fortieth anniversary of his business, which will be observed July 1, 1914, he will give them an athletic park and clubhouse.

Already work has been started on the project. The park will contain 13 acres, located close to the factory and will be laid out according to the best modern ideas. The athletic field will contain a baseball diamond, football field, four tennis courts, running track and equipment for other outdoor sports. A grandstand will also be built.

The clubhouse, which will be of cement and tile construction, will be equipped with every facility for the convenience of members. The building will be 176 feet long and 117 feet wide. The assembly hall is so arranged that in summer it may be made over into a large roof garden.

The athletic field will be so arranged that it may be flooded in winter for skating, five acres being available for this sport. The entire property will be managed by the employees, who will later appoint committees and elect officers.

WESTERN SCHOOL BUILDINGS SHOW GOOD PROGRESS

SAN FRANCISCO—The monthly report of the public buildings committee of the Mission Promotion Association notes that satisfactory progress is being made in the construction of public buildings in the Mission district, with the proceeds of the various bond issues, says the Examiner. The Glen Park school on Bonworth street, between Lippard and Brompton avenues, is advancing rapidly. The framework for both of the new wings is completed to the second story and the excavation work for the retaining walls is nearing completion. The forms and the reinforcement for the retaining walls of the Edison school are in place and the pouring of the concrete has been started. The interior finish of the Starr King school, Twenty-fifth and Utah streets, has been installed.

ELEVATED GIVES NEW SERVICE The Elevated establishes today a new service over Summer street extension, L street and First street, South Boston, during the rush hours.

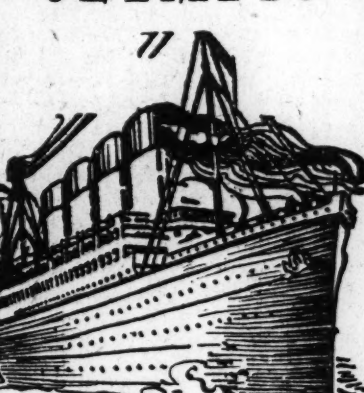
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TOLEDO, O., NIGHT HIGH CLASS 1000

TOLEDO, O.—About 1000 boys, girls, men and women filled every seat and stood up in the auditorium of Central high school Monday at the opening of the night high school.

R. E. Dugdale had 15 aliens in his class whom he will teach to speak English. He spent the entire evening trying to get their names and nationality, according to the Blade. They wrote out their enrolment cards in their own language. There were in the class six Hungarians, four Germans, two Russians, two Swiss and one Italian. One of these was a woman.

ODD FELLOWS ARE TO BUILD
RENO, Nev.—Odd Fellows of Yerington are to have a new home of their own, the Odd Fellows Building Association having authorized F. J. Delouchant of Reno to go ahead with the plans for a \$15,000 building.

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Work by Father of American Geography Is Found

GEOPHIGRAPHIES of today, with their broad fair pages, beautiful pictures, artistic maps, diversified type and general air of sumptuousness and cheer, seem scarcely to belong to the same family with the bulky, unornamented, solidly printed geographies of a hundred years ago. What was considered in its time (1796) an elegant example of geographic book making was recently found among the old books in a home.

It is a thick octavo bound in somber brown leather, the 800 pages of close text broken only by very infrequent lists or statistical tables, and offering no convenient points of departure from which the monotonous student might take a fresh start.

Jedidiah Morse, the author, is called the father of American geography. The first edition of the work, called "The American Geography," was published in 1780. It was a success from the start, was introduced into Yale College as a text-book, and a second issue was called for in less than a year. When a revised and enlarged edition was published in 1793 the title was changed to "The American Universal Geography," and part 2 was devoted to the eastern hemisphere. The volume in question is part one of the edition of 1796, when the work had been

revised and brought to a point as near perfection as could then be conceived.

In many years Morse's geographies held the field against all comers who, in truth, were not many. Morse was a native of Woodstock, Conn., who after graduating from Yale pursued theological studies under Jonathan Edwards. For more than 30 years, beginning in 1780, he was minister of the Congregational church at Charlestown, Mass.

His talent as a geographical writer first found expression while he was teaching school in New Haven as a means of meeting his expenses as a theological student. Finding the only text-book furnished to be very deficient, he taught his class orally, and afterwards (1784) gathered the lessons into a little book called "Geography Made Easy." This is thought to be the first geography published in America. From this time he was always more or less occupied with a geographical task, thereby adding to his means of support, which judging from the salary at which he was first engaged in Charlestown—\$11 a week, and wood for his study fire—must have been in need of reinforcement.

Defines United States

The "American Universal Geography" is an entertaining study, not only in type-

graphical contrasts, but by virtue of what it tells of American conditions in 1796. The United States is bounded "north and east by British America or the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and New Brunswick; southeast by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by East and West Florida; west, by the River Mississippi." The "most capital" rivers on the continent of North America are given as the "Saint Lawrence, the Mississippi, the Bourbon and the Oregon."

The total tonnage of vessels in the ports of the United States, between Oct. 1, 1791, and Sept. 30, 1792, was 549,279, an increase of 45,218 tons over the year preceding. The value of exports for about the same length of time amounted to \$21,903,568.

The progress made in bridge building may be estimated from the description given of the bridge between Boston and Cambridge, of "very handsome workmanship," erected in 1792 and 1793. "The wood part of it is 3500 feet in length," it is supported by piers and has a draw for the passage of vessels, and is by much the largest and probably the most expensive bridge in the United States."

Canal Planned

The work mentions a contemplated Massachusetts canal to connect Boston with some part of the Connecticut river,

and recalls the fact that Secretary of War Knox and others were actually incorporated in 1792 for this purpose. The Erie canal was, of course, not yet projected.

In the midst of so much that is odd and antiquated, the constitution of the United States appears like a bit of solid rock amid shifting sands. Twelve amendments are given but only six states had ratified them all. The first amendment, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion," etc., is third in this list.

A fine account of the formation of the Society of the Cincinnati is given and the circular letter explaining the society's origin and aims is freely excerpted. Especially quotable are its concluding words, "Let us then prosecute with ardor what we have instituted in sincerity; let Heaven and our own consciences approve our conduct; let our actions be our best comment on our words; and let us leave a lesson to posterity, that the glory of the soldiers cannot be completed without acting well the part of citizens."

Groups of States

The states are in three groups, New England, Middle and Southern. The names of the New England states are the same as now save that Maine is stated to be a district of Massachusetts. The Middle States are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Territory N. W. of Ohio; the Southern States are Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Territory S. of Ohio.

The buildings in the town of Boston are said to cover about 1000 acres. In 1790 it contained 2376 dwelling houses and about 18,000 inhabitants. "The principal wharf extends 600 yards into the

sea, and is covered on the north side with large and convenient stores. It far exceeds any other wharf in the United States."

There are a number of cleanly drawn maps of curious interest, not only because of the changes that have passed, but because of misconceptions then accepted as fact. A chronological table starts with the creation of the world in 4044 B. C. A list of men of learning and genius begins with the Saxon Bede, 735, and ends with Henry Laurens of South Carolina, 1792.

Author Rebukes Critic

The "American Universal Geography" was not without its errors. Many of these were pointed out in print, by a brother minister. The pamphlet was sent by its writer to Dr. Morse, the critic thus meeting his eyes for the first time. His note of acknowledgment, while courteous in form, set forth with distinctness that there were more delicate ways of correcting a brother's mistakes than through the public press. No criticism of the book, however, could have much weight, as it and Dr. Morse's other geographical works were very superior to any theretofore published.

Prolific Writer

Jedidiah Morse was a voluminous author. Among his books were many sermons and addresses delivered upon a great variety of public occasions, showing him to have been much sought after as an orator. An interesting sheet in the broadside he sent out in 1787 asking the cooperation of local geographers and historians in gathering material for his work. This was printed in Philadelphia. One of these may now be seen in the Boston public library preserved in handsome covers. His "Elements of

Geography," intended for the very young, appeared a few years later, with this engaging dialogue as its general introduction:

"Master—Presuming my dear pupil that you have an inclination to obtain a knowledge of the entertaining and useful science of geography, which is now taught in many of the schools, I shall devote a few hours to the pleasant task of instructing you in some of the most useful and entertaining branches of this science. I flatter myself with the hope that it will excite in you such a taste and desire for the study of it as will lead you, as your years and opportunities allow, to make yourself a thorough master of it."

"Pupil—I hope, sir, I have a due sense of your goodness, and shall very cheerfully and I trust profitably attend your instructions."

Upon the title page of Dr. Morse's "American Gazetteer" his name appears as a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. In the "Compendious History of New England," Dr. Morse and the Rev. Elijah Parrish collaborated (1804). This is the book over which arose a famous controversy, through charges made by and for Miss Hannah Adams as to some priority of authorship. The controversy was entangled with certain theological disputations very hot at the time in New England, and is difficult to unravel, but Miss Adams appears to have had no real ground for complaint.

Upholds Orthodoxy

During the whole of what is known as the Unitarian controversy, Dr. Morse was a staunch upholder of orthodoxy. For some years he edited the Panoplist,

a periodical intended to encourage union between the various shades of the orthodox belief; was partly instrumental in the founding of Andover seminary, and in establishing the Park Street church in Boston, organized as a bulwark of orthodoxy. He was full of good works as a philanthropist, in work for the colored people and the Indians, and in the promotion of Bible societies.

His interest in Indian affairs led to his appointment by President Monroe as a commissioner to visit and report upon the condition of the tribes along the frontier. In three years he gave his time gratuitously to this work, and his report, published in 1822, was a valuable document.

His latest work, "Annals of the American Revolution," a compilation consisting largely of letters written by John Adams for the purpose, was written when living in New Haven.

Son Found Telegraphy

Dr. Morse saw large things for the population of the United States, which have not been realized. Taking the number of inhabitants in 1796 to be 5,000,000, he argued that by natural increase and immigration this number would be doubled in 20 years. This calculation was not so far out of the way, the census of 1820 returning 9,638,453. But assuming that increase would continue in the same ratio, he forecasts 160,000,000 people in the country in 1896, as against 75,994,575, the census return in 1890.

Perhaps here he might turn the tables and smile at us for our lack of progress. More famous than the father was Dr. Morse's son, Samuel F. B. Morse, painter and sculptor, but known the world over as the inventor of the electric telegraph.

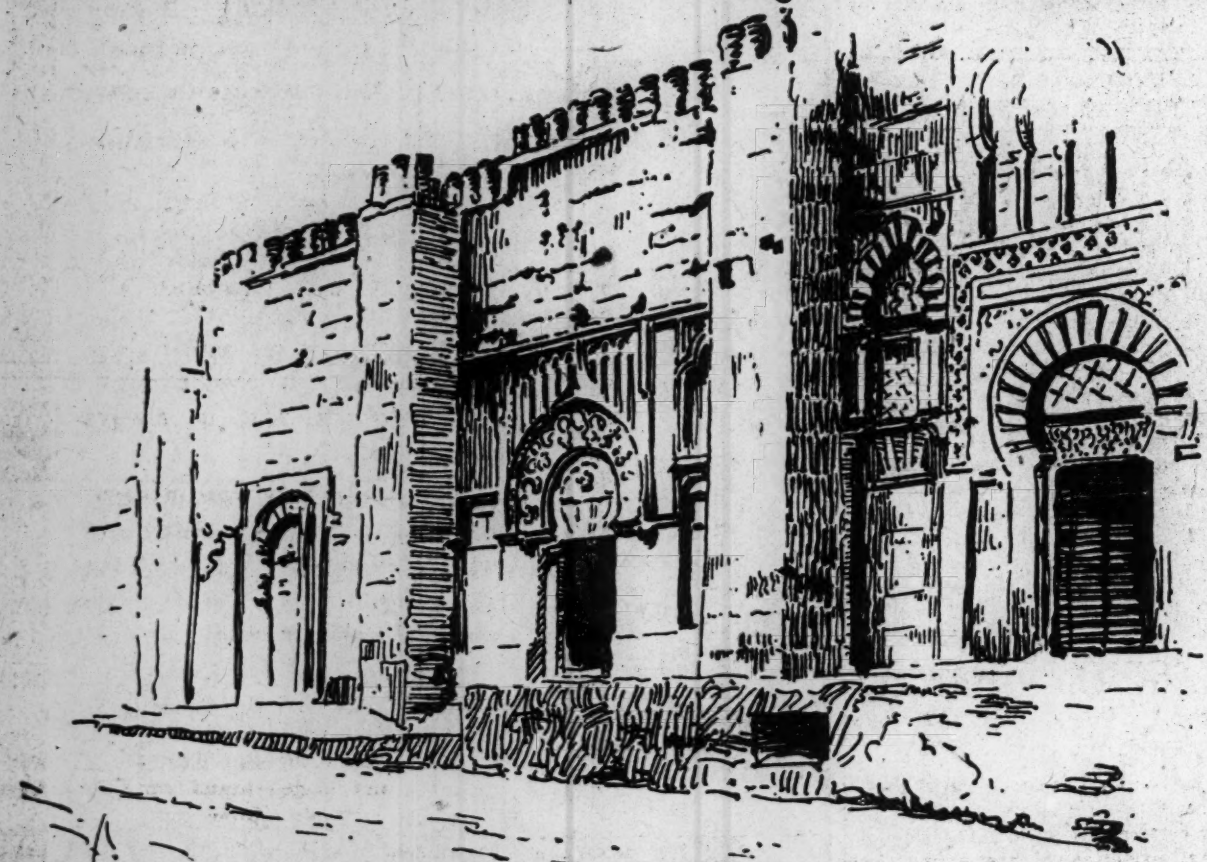
NEW COURTHOUSE AT PORTLAND, ORE., TO COST \$1,600,000

PORTLAND, ORE.—Multnomah county's new courthouse, when completed, will cost \$1,600,000, according to a report filed with the county commission by Whidden & Lewis, architects, says the Oregonian. Of this amount \$1,478,984.79 has been paid, leaving a balance of \$121,414.42. Of this total amount all of the contracts have been let except for minor details, which the architects estimate will cost approximately \$10,000.

Completed contract, which have been paid in full total \$819,428.37, while running contracts, the greater portion of which have been paid, amount to \$1,091,422. Extra expenses not included in the original contracts have aggregated \$118,795.03. Credits amounting to \$20,004.39 have been allowed the county as the work has progressed.

NEW HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS
CHICAGO—The Eleanor Association, which provides attractive homes for working girls, has purchased from the Presbyterian hospital the building formerly used as a nurses' home, South Ashland avenue and West Congress street, says the Inter-Ocean.

OUTER COURT, GREAT MOSQUE OF CORDOVA



(Specially sketched for the Monitor)

These walls have retained their rich decorations despite many changes

CATHEDRAL OF CORDOVA ONCE GREAT MOSQUE

Built in 796 to Surpass Structures of Damascus and Bagdad, It Had 1200 Supporting Columns Giving It Appearance of Forest

TAKEN BY FERDINAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It was intended by its founder, the Caliph Abdurrahman I., that the great Mosque of Cordova should surpass in splendor the mosques of Damascus and Bagdad, and at the time of its completion in 796 its appearance must have been exceedingly magnificent. The passage of the centuries, combined with neglect, or worse still, ignorant attempts at alteration and restoration, has deprived the mosque, or cathedral as it has been since the conquest of Cordova by Ferdinand in 1235, of much of its original beauty, but enough still remains to make it a building of unique interest. The enclosing walls of the outer court, or "Court of Oranges," still keep their Moorish character, and though most of the entrances have been blocked up they retain their rich decorations in good preservation. The interior of the building itself has been described as having the appearance of a "roofed-in forest" on account of the apparently interminable rows of columns which support the roof.

These columns, which originally numbered 1200, and still reach the respectable figure of 850, were, many of them, brought to Cordova from other countries at the time of the building of the mosque, having been taken from earlier Roman, Byzantine, and Moorish buildings. Nîmes, Narbonne, Carthage and even Constantinople, each supplied their quota which accounts for the interesting variety of marbles and of different forms of capital which may be seen among them.

CLASS TAUGHT KOSHER COOKING
MINNEAPOLIS—Among the new courses offered this year are kosher cooking, pastry, art needlework and sewing of children's garments, at Sumner night school, says the Journal.

NEW BUDGET FOR CAPITAL IS SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAM

Larger Sums to Be Asked for Educational Purposes Than for External Beautification of City of Washington and President Wilson Backs Plan

WASHINGTON—President Wilson is apparently behind a plan of the officials of the District of Columbia to make Washington the model city of the United States. These officials have just completed their estimates of appropriations, and it is regarded as significant that they have asked for a minimum of the conventional improvements, such as public parks, public buildings, paved streets, etc., and a maximum of those things which will bring the city up to higher levels morally and socially. The new budget is in effect a great social service program. Larger sums are asked for educational purposes, for the public library, and for all of the numerous things that will make the city a better place to live in. It is the belief of the city officials that the further external beautification of the city should wait until there has been a greater development along these other lines.

The new estimates cannot be made public in detail until after they have been submitted to Congress in December, but Oliver P. Newman, one of the commissioners of the city, has the following to say about them:

The policy followed with the approval of President Wilson, has been to retard the expenditures of large sums for external beautification, and to increase activity in advancing such services as we hope will make for a more rapid development of the social and moral conditions of the people of the whole city. We believe that the people of the district as a whole will approve this policy."

For many years much money has been set aside by Congress for beautifying of the city. The last move in that direction was made several years ago, when a law was enacted providing for converting the 11 city blocks between the Capitol grounds and the Union station into a public park, at an expense of some \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. No recommendations of this sort are to be sent to Congress by the officials this year. The total budget will aggregate about \$14,000,000, but large sums will be set apart for true

civic betterments, and it is the belief of the authorities that if this line of appropriations can be maintained for only a few years, Washington will begin to take rank as the leading American city in everything that goes to make city life desirable.

One of the things to receive early attention is the alley homes, which shelter something like 40,000 of the negro population. Willow Tree alley was wiped out some time ago, as the result of an appropriation by Congress, and in a short time will be turned over to the public as a small park. Others of the inhabited alleys are to be treated similarly, if the authorities can have their way. The wife and daughters of the President, on several occasions, have inspected some of these alley homes, and it was early known that they would do all they could to have them abolished.

The moral upbuilding of Washington, legislatively speaking, dates from the session of Congress last year, when the Jones-Works bill regulating saloons was enacted. Under the terms of that law the number of saloons in the city is to be reduced from about 750 to 300 by November, 1914.

WOMEN'S CLUB OF MONTREAL HAS A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

MONTREAL—A membership of 600, with 55 on the waiting list, and a balance in hand of \$1663.24, after an expenditure of \$3032.52 during the year, was the report presented to the annual meeting of the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal, held recently at Royal Victoria College, says the Star.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Huntly Drummond; vice-presidents, Mrs. Louis Beaubien and Mrs. C. B. Gordon; honorary secretary, Miss Beatrice Caverhill; Committee, Miss Hurlbatt, Mrs. A. W. P. Buchanan and Mrs. Hamilton Gault.

Influence of Music

It is natural that such a theme should be the subject of Mr. Caser's best canvas, for he himself says that the best instruction he ever received in painting came to him from the violin. For nine years he studiously applied himself to the study of this instrument under the best instruction of Venice, his native city. Then, he learned the tones he is today translating into color and form upon the canvas.

All his work is begun in a tempera. The canvas is first covered with a thin application of light color; the color-medium is only water. Then the color is glazed and finished in oil after the method first used in Italy in the fifteenth century when the use of Flemish oils was first introduced. The clear first color through the glaze gives the pleasing and unusual brilliancy which characterizes all of Mr. Caser's work.

"The Musical Moment" is a good example of his style since the feeling of vibration is carried out and emphasized by brilliant flecks of transparent color, highly glazed. Artists and critics say much about rhythm in composition; here one finds rhythm not alone in composition but in color.

A second canvas, a view from the Bridge of Sighs, although showing something the same technique, is in marked contrast. Here is "Old Venice," a seventeenth century Venice with a seventeenth century treatment. The canvas pictures early morning on an autumn day; the sun has not yet lifted the mist, although behind the clouds there is a flush of coming sunrise. Against these clouds the Church of the Madonna della Salute in the distance is more a vision than a reality. In the foreground are rows of brown traghetti with one or two gondolas already tied to them. At one side on a bit of esplanade appear a figure or two. The whole picture is in low tones, mist and the sheen of dawning day.

Boat Pictures

In equally marked contrast is the "Boat Scene." The foreground is a deep blue sea. In the sky the clouds with clearest definite line at the top melt into a hazy horizon; the deep blue of the sea softens into a pale gray as it meets the clouds. One rocking boat with brown sail hauled to the freshening breeze rides the blue of the sea. Red and brown sails of the little fleet of barche chiogette going out to sea dot the gray distance. The

critic sees a modern composition with an old school handling, a fascinating glow of color softened by the mist of morning.

Another boat picture is in pink and gray. It is called "Feste Redentore." There has been a night festival of the lower class who are returning from Lido to Venice. The boats are decorated with lanterns, which festoon the boats from prow to stern and shed a pale pink glow over the foreground. To the layman this canvas has great appeal in color as well as in home and composition. Venice is a dim outline in the distance and the wide expanse of soft gray sky is a fitting setting for the pink foreground. Not so strong in theme or handling as some of the other canvases but, as marked for its delicacy as others for their strength, it is a good picture.

"The Masque" is another seventeenth century subject. Here again are low tones, gray and brown and dull blue. The foreground gives a terrace defined by a stone balustrade. It was a seventeenth century custom to allow certain of the nobility to wear at any time a mask called the bauta. The figure in the foreground is so masked. As usual under such circumstances, an attendant walks behind her as guard. This terrace, at one of the old villas near Venice, overlooks the Adriatic; most interesting trees break the outline upon the right. Tall slender trees are these with one-sided foliage in low toned brown-green; beautiful trees which add to the interest of the picture, trees which together with the beautiful sky make a background sure to be remembered. This canvas gives no hint of the modern. The setting perfectly fits the theme. Color, handling, composition and subject all breathe the seventeenth century.

Fanciful Works

"Dreamland" is a glow of color with no beginning and no definite outline. Autumn foliage, soft and waving but with little beginning, blending into sky and foreground make the picture. Tiny cupids at play here and there have little definition themselves but still the vision is there. It is not children among the trees, but the play of sprites among the foliage. The picture is as vague as this description of it! It is "Dreamland." Like a number of Mr. Caser's smaller canvases the picture is a tapestry of glowing color, blended but still clear and definite. All the definition is of color rather than of form. An impressionistic landscape called "Sunset" has the same qualities.

"A Ship in the Harbor of Venice" is in absolute contrast, a great, beautiful sailboat, such as it seems could lie in no harbor but an Italian one. The picture, which is simple in composition and strong in execution, has a richness of color which is more than the reflection of the sunset which floods the sea with a glory of red and gold. The colored sails of this craft add depth and beauty to the scene. In the distance is St. George and a bit of the front of the Ducal palace.

Another strong canvas is a portrait of Mr. Caser himself, as he was 10 years ago but looking 10 years older than he does today. It is brown in color. In treatment it reminds one of a Correggio. The characteristics of Mr. Caser's features are there and also the characteristics of his technique. If one dared, however, he would call it either Mr. Caser's father or an "Old Master."

Another dark, severe picture represents the front of an old Venetian palace. The little balcony with its flowers over the door gives a bit of color. A gondola before the door gives a bit of motion. The charm of this and also of another small canvas, painted from the same subject, is in the rich warm color. The palace is one of the old ones lying between San Marco and the Rialto.

Fishing Smack

One beautiful small canvas shows a small fishing smack, driven shoreward, riding a great blue wave with a dark blue

windy sky behind it. "That," Mr. Caser says, "is of course the Atlantic. See the great wave." There is no greater charm in anything Mr. Caser has painted on the Adriatic, except the charm of the colored sail, than this tiny canvas painted off America's own shores.

Walter Scott Perry, the director of Pratt Institute, saw some of Mr. Caser's work when he was in Boston this summer. He asked for a group of pictures for an early date for a special exhibition. Some pictures have just gone to an exhibition at O'Brien's in Chicago and later in the year there will be an exhibition here at the St. Botolph Club. Mr. Murphy did Boston a great kindness when he urged Ettore Caser to come to Boston five years ago. He did well for Boston and well for Mr. Caser, who is glad to be in America. He says the United States is as beautiful all the year as it is Italy, and in the autumn far more beautiful. "But Oh the cities and the smoke!"

ENGINEERS GUESTS

WORCESTER, Mass.—Two hundred members of Boston section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers were guests of the faculty of Worcester Polytechnic Institute yesterday.

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Playhouse News Here and Elsewhere

MAKING WHOLE AUDIENCE LAUGH

Probably the Highest Test of Dramatist, Producer and Comedian, But One Which They Must Be Measured By

HOW amuse the whole audience seated at a play intended to provoke laughter?

Of all the tasks of the theater that is the hardest to perform, indeed only the leaders wholly succeed. The ordinary craftsmen of the theater, without the gift of wit, or the conscience of artists, do the best they can—resort to mechanical humor, the humor that can be manufactured by formula, tricks and main strength.

Mechanical humor will make a part of any theater audience laugh, providing the actor has the skill to give his stereotyped jests and physical antics an air of spontaneity. And it is in no acrid mood that this definition is set down, for one must admire to some degree any man who makes men and women laugh—it is a rare talent.

However, the ideal is humor that amuses the whole audience. When Francis Wilson leaps into the air and descends upon a child's wagon in "A Bachelor's Baby" many in the audience laugh, but not all. Many in an audience, too, are amused at the cavorting of a comedian in women's clothes—so many that "Charley's Aunt" is the most popular of modern farces. Some playgoers would doubtless laugh still at the use of the slap-stick or the bladder on a string with which low comedians used to belabor each other in the old travesties.

Stone's Work as Clown

There is something elementary in us that responds to good clowning that is pure fun, such as Fred Stone, the bland, the childlike, the acrobatic, provides. Stone is perhaps the finest example today of the distinguished and honorable line of clowns, not to be confused with the low comedian whose work is low in more senses than one.

In "The Lady of the Slipper," he uses a sofa for a springboard, jumps to a chair, then to a table, and finally does a high dive through a painting on the wall and disappears; only to idle in the door a moment later and squeak through his painted grin, "I have just been through the art gallery."

Everyone laughs at the sheer fun of the thing, laughs at clowning minus offense, but plus skill, imagination, and the born mime's joy in entertaining others. It is lack of imagination, lack of the sheer sense of the comic, that causes many buffoons in an effort to arouse laughter to resort to vulgarity.

Intelligence Is a Need

Now vulgarity will make a certain proportion of an audience laugh, but no comedian who resorts to it will ever be held in esteem by all his auditors. For there is a good percentage in every audience who are not amused but really nauseated by vulgarity. Vulgarity, then, is to be condemned in the theater; not only on grounds of public good taste, but on the grounds of actual good business sense as well. An entire audience can be entertained by humor that is intelligent, imaginative and in good taste.

Intelligence, imagination and good taste, of course, are esthetic qualities that go into the work of every craftsman and artist, whatever branch of activity he follows. That there are not enough playwrights, managers and actors of esthetic ideals to provide attractions for all our theaters is something to be regretted but not overlooked. So, while treating the plodding playwright, the too commercial manager and the artist who all court, it is necessary in the interests of each gathering of playgoers that all should be entertained. It becomes the duty of the commentator on theater affairs to point out scenes, speeches or characters that entertain only a part of the audience, the easily pleased part.

No Rigid Standard

Of course there is no possibility of setting up a rigid standard to measure stage humor by. Some few persons in every audience cannot be amused. Possibly their sense of humor is of too acute a sort to relish the sharp pointed quality that stage humor must possess if it is to have vitality enough to get over the footlights.

Again, tastes in humor vary. Some cannot abide John Drew's sly friendliness with the audience. Others think Miss May Irwin silly. Those who have no relish for minstrel fun fidget unhappily while others roll in their seats at Willie Collier's jests. There will be a few in every audience these stars play to who are not amused. Yet they provide humor worthy of the stage. They have intelligence, imagination, skill—and they do not have to resort to vulgarity.

Vulgarity is the resort of the incompetent and deserves no mercy. Deserving of reproof, too, is the competent comedian who debases his talents to make a part of an audience laugh immoderately and leaves another part of the audience resentful or bored. Such a comedian is capable of entertaining a whole audience, and when he does not do so he is defrauding a number of the spectators.

Many Methods Used

Ways of amusing an audience other than by clowning are without number and as varied as human individuality itself. These ways divide themselves into a few groups, the most important of which, perhaps, is the projection of hu-

man nature in novel, incongruous or universally familiar phases.

Bernard Shaw, for instance, does not amuse by paradox so much as he does by making human beings talk as they do not usually in life, that is, talk as they think (or as Bernard Shaw thinks). The point is that Shaw's characters do not say what we expect them to say, judged by conventions of polite discourse; they say what such individuals would undoubtedly think. Note in "Man and Superman" Ann's mother telling the truth about her daughter to the man Ann is to marry. In Ibsen's phrase, "People don't do such things" (on the stage, anyway).

An incongruous love scene, purely of the stage, made the famous laughing climax of "The Henrietta." A broker was proposing marriage to a buxom widow at the same time that he was watching a stock ticker that was recording the fall of his favorite stock under a heavy bear movement. The ticker is silent. The broker has finally put the question. The widow romantically aways toward the broker in acceptance. But he is not there, having answered the staccato call that will tell him whether or not his fortune is gone. The widow's dignity is so fluffed it takes another act to pacify her.

Homely domestic scenes will cause an audience to laugh from mere human interest. Here individual experience comes into play. The incident on the stage brings a reminiscent or appreciative chuckle. How the audience laughs with a player, because of a sense of brotherhood, or why an audience laughs at a player, because of a sense of superiority, might well form the text for an inquiry into why we laugh at the theater.

"HOUSE OF PLAY" FOR CHILD DRAMA IN WASHINGTON

Plans have been announced by the Washington (D. C.) center of the Drama League of a "House of Play" for children, where the educational dramatic activities of the junior department may be carried on.

The pageant on the Fourth of July, illustrating forcibly the opportunities for city-wide work in such a direction, inspired the effort which has resulted in these permanent headquarters for the movement.

The building which is to be "The House of Play" is old Faith Chapel at 493 M street southwest, which was recently leased by Neighborhood House Settlement for an extension of its activities in the way of lectures, plays, concerts and social gatherings of various sorts, for which its present quarters are now too small.

"One room near the door will be used as an office and library, another as the children's sitting room and a large balcony will be a wardrobe and studio-workshop. The wardrobe already contains the costumes provided for the children and grown-ups who took part in the Fourth of July pageant and will be increased."

"Though primarily for children, 'The House of Play' will by no means exclude the grown-ups. Miss Hazel MacKay, chairman of the amateur department of the Washington Drama League, will utilize it for the work of her group of players, which is now being organized and will offer a number of plays during the winter."

"Once the house is opened, the committee will turn its attention to the organization of junior Drama League chapters all over the city. Several already exist in the various schools and at Neighborhood house, and now that this commodious auditorium is available, it is expected that many others will wish to obtain the privileges. Any group of children, in number 25 or less, may organize as a chapter, the membership fee of \$2 per chapter entitling them to the use of the 'House of Play' under supervision of their adult leader and the officers of the junior department of the Drama League."

"The purpose of the plays is in no sense the purpose of professional acting, but of education and character building by utilizing the child's inherent dramatic instinct to develop its sense of morals and beauty, and its intellect and body also, giving it at the same time the kind of fun it loves best of all."

HOW SHAKESPEARE HELPS BEGINNER

"The most difficult thing which Mr. Sothorn and I have to face in the training of our players is to make them understand that Shakespeare, who has done so much for them, will do everything if they will but give him the opportunity," says Miss Julia Marlowe.

"Consequently, if a player has some important line to deliver, something beautiful or tragic to say, it is our contention that the lines are first to be considered over and above the manner of delivery."

"Stand still and say it," is an expression which Mr. Sothorn often employs, meaning that the artist need not worry about gesticulation. To get the lines

across intelligently and to make them understood by the audience is the best way to help Shakespeare. After that the text will take care of itself and the words, spoken carefully and clearly, will arouse all the necessary effect in the mind of the hearer."

"KING RICHARD II." ACTED BY BENSON COMPANY ON TOUR

What are believed to be the first professional touring performances of Shakespeare's "Richard II." are being given in Canada by the Benson company, together with other plays from the long repertory of the Stratford-on-Avon players.

Evidently Mr. Benson has thought better of his announced policy of giving the plays without arts, for, according to the Montreal Star, "the version of 'King Richard II.' which was given at His Majesty's theater last night was an admirably condensed one. Those scenes not directly germane to the central theme of the play were eliminated, and interest concentrated upon those which are vital to the action and development of the drama."

"King Richard II." is seldom played. One wonders why. It is a great tragedy, and it tells a gripping story in a way that compels interest. Also, it affords great opportunities to the players. Its inclusion, along with the other historical plays, in the Stratford-upon-Avon Players' repertory enables them not only to accomplish their design of covering the whole ground of those Shakespearean dramas which deal with the rise to greatness of England, but to reveal some brilliant work.

"Mr. Benson's Richard is a study of sombre and impressive power. It serves to give us more than a hint of that brilliant insight, laborious research, and reverence for Shakespeare's intent that have won for Mr. Benson and the work of which he is the protagonist the sympathies and the esteem of the English people."

"The portrayal of such a figure as Richard II. is one beset by many pitfalls. Mr. Benson's impersonation avoids them. He makes of this painful figure in English history a personality of intense poignancy. It is as if the character were an open book laid before the audience to read, so clearly, so definitely is the portrait drawn. In the limning Mr. Benson calls into play all the subtleties and all the resources of his authoritative art, and the result is a notable achievement indeed."

"Pity for so sad a spectacle of royalty fallen through its own failure to realize the duties of kingship, is the dominant sentiment Mr. Benson's creation calls forth. The weakness and the irresponsibility of Richard at the outset, the alternating cringing and flashes of courage when his crown is tottering, the strange defiance in Westminster hall, and the infinite sadness of his parting with his Queen and his realization of his own wasted life—all these features of Richard's character were illuminated by Mr. Benson."

In dignity and gripping pathos, in that real beauty of portrayal which is the highest achievement of the actor's art, the final scene, where King Henry, standing by King Richard's bier, utters his words of vain regret, has had no parallel here since the wonderfully moving last scene of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson's "Hamlet."

"No amount of able acting would carry such a tragedy as this along unless the whole company were actuated by the same ideals. Fortunately, Mr. Benson's long years of teaching have produced a school of actors who can assume these great historical parts with an ease and a feeling befitting the

WITH THE HENRY JEWETT PLAYERS



(Photo by Apeda, N. Y.) MISS BLANCHE LATELL

THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Boston—"Joseph and His Brethren," spectacular Biblical play by Louis S. Parker; two weeks more. "Majestic"—"Bought and Paid For," comedy-drama by George Broadhurst; indefinite. "Broadway Jones"; one week more. Plymouth—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli,' semi-historical comedy of intrigue; one week more. Hollis—"Julia Sanderson in 'The Sunshine Girl,' musical comedy; indefinite. Castle Square—"John Craig stock company in 'Over Night,' farce; one week. Park—"The Conspiracy," vaudeville melodrama; one week more. Mainee Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth, daily at Castle Square and Keith's Wednesday and Saturday at others.

age in which they are cast. Thus the Bolingbroke of Mr. Carrington, the Mowbray of Mr. Conrick, the Northumberland of Charles Warburton, were executed with a distinction that made them notable.

COMING BOSTON ATTRACTIONS

"Over Night," a popular farce by Philip Bartholomae, is the bill next week at the Castle Square theater. The story of the play finds humor in the separation of two newly married couples during a steamboat journey up the Hudson, and the end brings about their re-arrangement after many comic misunderstandings. The characters are mostly comic types that can be well cast by Mr. Craig. Oct. 27, "Heart of Maryland."

David Bispham, celebrated as a baritone and as a reciter of tragic poetry, is the leader at B. F. Keith's next week. Others on the bill include Cressy and Dayne in their popular playlet, "Town Hall Tonight;" Mary Elizabeth, singer; six Berlin skaters; Guerrero and Carmen in a musical specialty; Pathe's weekly news reel.

Oct. 27 the Henry Jewett players open their engagement at the Plymouth theater in "Let's Go A-Gardening," a comedy drama by Miss Florence J. Lewis; Miss Ann Swinburne comes to the Colonial in a new Victor Herbert operetta, "The Madcap Duchess;" Miss Elsie Ferguson appears at the Park in "The Strange Woman," a new play by William J. Hurlbut; "The Blue Bird" returns to the Shubert theater for a single week.

Nov. 3 "The Whip," a Drury Lane melodrama, comes to the Boston theater. Nov. 7 Dwight Elmendorf starts a series of five travel talks at Symphony hall, when he will tell of his tour this summer of India, Ceylon and Java, and show the motion pictures he took.

Miss Billie Burke comes to the Tremont theater Nov. 10 in "The Amazons," one of Pinero's bright comedies, with Fritz Williams and Ferdinand Gottschalk in roles they originated 20 years ago at the Lyceum theater, New York. On the same date Montgomery and Stone and Miss Elsie Janis come to the Colonial in "The Lady of the Slipper," an extravaganza.

HERE AND THERE

Miss Marie Leonhard, leading woman of the Henry Jewett Players, has had much experience in leading roles in important productions in this country and in England. Her recent American engagements were as the wife in "The Butterfly on the Wheel," in Lewis Waller's New York production, as Rose Maylie in the Liebler revival of "Oliver Twist," and as leading woman in "Our Wives," a German comedy played by Henry Kolker. In Manchester, England, Miss Leonhard played the title role in "Candida" and Ann in "Man and Superman" with Miss Horniman's company; Mercia in "The Sign of the Cross" with William Greet; Princess Flavia in "The Prisoner of Zenda," Alice Boothroyd in Bennett's "Cupid and Common Sense," Grace Tranfield in Shaw's "The Philanderer," the title role of "Leah Kleschna," among other roles.

"The Winning of Barbara Worth" has been withdrawn from the first-class circuit, following a Chicago engagement, and will become a popular-priced attraction.

MUNICIPAL GUARANTEE FOR THEATER ADVOCATED

(Special to the Monitor)

SHEFFIELD, England.—Henry Arthur Jones, the distinguished dramatist, showed recently in a speech at Sheffield that his enthusiasm for the cause of municipal and repertory theaters had not diminished.

The Lord Mayor, S. Osborne, presided at the meeting. After comparing the state of Shakespearean production in England and in Germany Mr. Jones said that the decline in the quality of all-round Shakespearean acting, and the consequent dwindling public interest in Shakespeare except as a spectacle, was, in his opinion, directly traceable to the breaking-up of the old stock companies.

It was remarkable that both Shakespearean and modern productions seemed to be largely supplied by actors who had played in Benson's companies, and who had had some approach to the training which the old stock companies gave. For five years they had been asking for subscriptions to the Shakespearean National theater and had met with the most beggarly response. In the present state of public opinion, and with the present lack of trained actors to give a full and sound Shakespearean performance he could not altogether regret that the scheme had received a temporary check, and that they were forced to reconsider the whole

STOCK DIRECTOR HAS GERMAN PLAN FOR REHEARSING

In Cincinnati patrons of the Orpheum stock company are seeing many ideas of German stagecraft, according to the Cincinnati Times-Star, which says:

"Karl F. Dietz, the Orpheum's stage director, has just returned from a European trip, but his original conceptions of what the stage director would do come from his years of producing in Germany. Mr. Dietz has had wide experience with stock productions, because that is the only kind there is in his fatherland."

"Mr. Dietz will put into vogue his 'four-wall rehearsal' plan. With curtain down the actors will be compelled to move about as within four walls. When the curtain is up for the regular performance, Prof. Dietz explains, the players will have forgotten there is an audience—those who fill the seats merely will be the 'fourth wall.' If the realism would be improved by the actors sitting or grouping themselves with backs to the 'fourth wall,' this will be done, says the new director."

"Coinciding with Managing Director Thuman's ideas, Mr. Dietz will have no leading woman or man in his cast of stock players. The parts will go to those he thinks best fitted for them. Thus another popular idea in Cincinnati will be shattered. And again—no white lights will be used in the theater's 'effects.' Mr. Dietz is sure that America's fault is using too much light on its stage, destroying realism. He has thrown out every white electric bulb from the footlights and borders, and now only amber, straw and rose colors are permitted."

"The new director referred to the pieces of scenery that are placed at the sides of the stage to give a finish to the settings—usually they are painted to represent huge marble columns or elaborate draperies. Instead Mr. Dietz will carry out his picture idea by framing the stage in a border that would blend with any scene. No longer will the humble kitchen of the washer-woman be embellished with an enormous marble shaft or draped with hangings of velvet."

PLAYERS KEEP UP QUALITY OF WORK

A sure mark of the conscientious artist of the theater is his pride in keeping every performance up to his best quality. Several examples of the artistic conscience are now on view in Boston.

George Arliss' acting in "Disraeli," fine grained and filled with detail though it is, shows not the slightest falling off from his work at the beginning of the long engagement last season. Every point is made with the same delicacy, every moment shows the artist on alert guard against lapse into mechanical performance.

Although in the middle of her second season in "The Sunshine Girl," Miss Julia Sanderson still keeps her characterization of Dora refreshingly ingenious in charm and sings, dances and acts with the enthusiasm expected only at the beginning of a run. At the Wednesday matinee this week Miss Sanderson's work was even finer than at the opening performance, when she was plainly agitated by her hearty reception.

The same feeling animates the performance of George Cohan, who gives the best of himself at every performance. Those who have seen him in several plays cannot but remark at the great change that has come in his style of entertaining since he dropped musical plays. The sincerity and intensity of his present work as a comedian is most praiseworthy.

Then there is Frank Craven, who gives a wholly untheatrical performance of a conceited youth in the Broadhurst drama at the Majestic. His acting has the same quality of spontaneity that is so noteworthy in the work of the other players mentioned, yet he has been acting his present role two years. Some of his



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finest points are made through appeals to the humorous imagination of his audience, rather than by devices of physical comedy.

THEATRICAL NOTES

William H. Crane is to have the assistance of William Collier as Bertie and Miss Amelia Bingham as the widow when the revival of Bronson Howard's comedy-drama, "The Henrietta," is made in November.

Leland Powers has prepared three additions to his repertoire for the coming season; a comedy by Galsworthy and a comedy by Shaw, and a new lecture on "What Makes Modern Comedy Modern."

A new San Francisco stock company changes its bill every Tuesday instead of Monday. Miss Margaret Anglin has presented to the University of California all the stage settings and the properties she used in her recent performance of "Electra" in the Greek theater at Berkeley. Saturday night the students of the university used part of the settings in staging Ibsen's "The Vikings at Helgeland."

Soon there will be eight companies acting "Within the Law" in America.

Miss Gertrude McQueen will present Browning's "Colombe's Birthday," next Wednesday evening at Huntington Chambers hall as the second in the current Southwick course of dramatic recitals.

ST. LOUIS RIVER WORK PROTECTS WATER SYSTEM

ST. LOUIS—The protection of the western bank of the Mississippi river in the vicinity of the Chain of Rocks, in order to keep the stream from cutting into the shore in the direction of the waterworks conduit, is a task which has occupied the attention of waterworks officials for many years, says the Star. Just recently the work of protecting the western bank was completed, and attention then was turned to the eastern bank. With the completion of this work, all of the river bank on city property above the Chain of Rocks to Prospect hill, a total length of 14,950 feet, has been protected. The work was done under three contracts in a period of 16 years.

NEW APPLE MARKET FOUND

TORONTO, Ont.—Ontario has found a new market for apples. The first shipment was made recently from St. Catharines to Cape Town, South Africa, says the Globe. The shipment comprised 3000 bushels of "King" apples, chief rival of the Northern Spy.

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News of Interest in Automobile World

GOOD DRIVING IS VERY IMPORTANT TO TRUCK OWNER

Efficiency of the Machine and Amount of Work Accomplished Depend Largely on Its Being Properly Operated

AUTO IS BIG SAVING

It is the contention of motor truck owners that the driver can practically make or break the successful performance of a motor truck. In commenting on this point, W. K. Chilcott, sales manager of a large motor truck company expresses the opinion that the driver is a big factor in the financial showing of almost any commercial vehicle. If a driver is intelligent and careful, both in the matter of loading a truck and in driving, the machine, if properly applied to the service, will make money for the owner. If on the other hand, the truck is recklessly operated, overloaded and overdriven, poor results are sure to follow. Broad experience with our own trucks, and the many machines of owners which are under our direction, has shown that the selection of a driver is a matter of utmost importance. Purchasers of new trucks often ask our advice in this connection, and we usually recommend that if the driver of their horse-drawn vehicle is a reliable man, and fully acquainted with their business, he is exactly the man to choose for a driver, providing he is willing to learn and has the intelligence to grasp the comparatively simple details of power wagon manipulation.

The former horse driver makes a better motor truck driver than the ordinary chauffeur as he understands the handling of merchandise and is familiar with the particular business in which the truck is going to be employed. Each line of delivery has innumerable peculiarities of its own. Each class of goods requires a different experience for its best and most efficient handling. It has been our experience that drivers who have been in the employ of a firm for years are usually anxious to learn to operate motor vehicles and owners find that their years of experience and their knowledge of the business is an asset which cannot be gained in a short time. Learning to operate a motor truck, however, can be acquired in a very short time, as long as the driver does nothing but drive, and is able to call on a service station for the necessary mechanical inspections and assistance in keeping his machine in first class shape.

One method of increasing the efficiency of drivers is to place the man on a bonus system of remuneration. This system contemplates first, the hiring of good men at a good wage and offering cash rewards for good driving, freedom from trouble on the roads, and so forth. Some Detroit owners have a regular system by which credits or demerits are given to their drivers based on freedom from accidents, promptness in the morning, appearance of vehicles, attention to oiling and grease cups or other duties which may be assigned. This system works out both to the advantage of the drivers and the owner. A good driver earns more than he does working on the other basis, and the owner saves money too, through reduced bills for operation. A good driver working on the bonus system can save an owner a large amount every month, and not only this, but the service to customers is greatly improved, with undoubted financial benefits to a company's business.

GAVEL CUT FROM PANAMA ROAD TIE

PORTLAND, Ore.—For use at the meeting of the Commercial Club to celebrate the theoretical meeting of waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the Panama canal, the Oregon Historical Society prepared a gavel cut from a railroad tie used in the construction of the Panama railway in 1855, says the Oregonian. George H. Himes, secretary of the Oregon Historical Society, said:

"The head of the gavel was made out of a piece of guaiacum. This tie was sent to me by Colonel Goethals more than two years ago. The handle was made out of a piece of Oregon yew which I secured many years ago near the site of Champoug."

ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR CLUB OF BOSTON ON TO CHICAGO

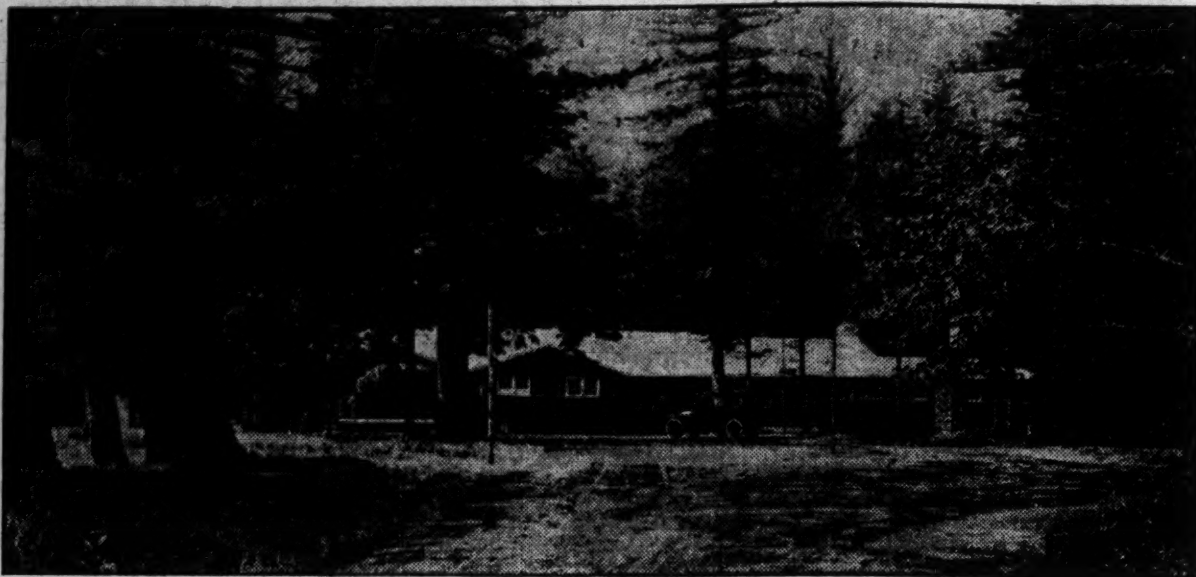
Strenuous efforts are being made by the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston to have the New England section of the Electric Vehicle Association of America largely represented at the fourth annual convention which is to be held in Chicago, Oct. 27 and 28, and it looks as if these efforts would be very successful.

Day Y. Baker, J. S. Codman and O. G. Draper, the joint committee in charge of the work, has sent out circular letters to the various members of the club and a good response is being received to them. The letter gives a very complete and con-

elise program of the events that will take place as well as how to get to Chicago and the cost of the entire trip.

The train which is to carry the New England delegates is to leave the South station, Boston, at 6 p. m. Friday, Oct. 24, leave Fall River (wharf) 7:40 p. m., arrive New York Saturday, Oct. 25, 7 a. m. Saturday will be spent attending the New York electric show at Grand Central Palace. Leave New York, Grand Central station, 8:02 p. m. Saturday. Special steel car train consisting of five sleepers, a diner and an observation buffet car. Return at individual discretion.

PORTLAND AUTO CLUB FURNISHES OFFICERS



Handsome new clubhouse on banks of the Sandy river, about 16 miles from Portland

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Portland Automobile Club with a membership of nearly 800 is the only club of its kind on the Pacific coast which enjoys the privileges of a country clubhouse. The property of the club is located 16 miles from the business center of Portland on the banks of the picturesque Sandy river, and three miles from that river's confluence with the Columbia. An oiled macadam road, part of the scenic highway from Portland up the Columbia river, makes the ride from the city to the club a pleasant one. The club's property includes 30 acres of wooded landscape with frontage on both sides of the river.

The clubhouse, which was erected last year, is of bungalow style and is valued with furnishings at \$20,000. Children's play grounds, picnic grounds, tennis courts and facilities for fishing, boating and swimming are provided for the members' families and their friends. The grounds, clubhouse and servants' quarters are lighted with electricity from

the club's own lighting plant. Water from the nearby mountains is piped to all of the buildings. A well appointed dining-room service is enjoyed by the members.

Apart from the promotion of the members' social interests the club is doing much constructive work by initiating and supporting legislation for good roads, a permanent committee on legislation being a part of the club's organization. Due in a large part to the club's efforts provision has been made for hard surfacing the main highways in Multnomah county. As the result of an aroused public sentiment against the many violations of the city and state speed laws a committee from the club membership was chosen last spring to cooperate with the city and county officials to remedy these abuses. One hundred members of the club were appointed by the mayor and sheriff as special traffic officers and deputy sheriffs, having authority to arrest violators in the city and county. The men chosen were representative business men and

each was given a star badge, on which were the words "Special Traffic Officer, Portland." The work done by these officers has been largely educational, giving a warning to offenders and causing their arrest for a second violation which usually brings a severe penalty. As a result infractions of the speed laws have been reduced more than 60 per cent during the few months that the plan has been in operation. Many letters of inquiry are being received from other automobile clubs which are considering some such plan of cooperation between their members and local officials.

Initiation fees in the Portland Automobile Club are \$25. Annual fees are \$12. The club officers are W. J. Clemens, president; George W. Stapleton, vice-president; George Knight Clark, secretary; George M. Chambers, assistant secretary; Walter M. Cook, treasurer. In addition to the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer the board of directors is made up of M. C. Dickinson, H. L. Keats, Phil Metsham, Frank Watkins and John B. Yeon.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

The board of directors of the federation of American motorcyclists will hold a meeting in Chicago at the time of the Chicago motorcycle show, Nov. 5. At this meeting questions will be taken up which were referred to the board at the time of the Denver convention in July. The federation will also maintain headquarters at the coliseum during the four days of the show.

Kokomo, Ind., is said to make greater commercial use of motorcycles than any other city of its size in the middle West. Almost every class of business is represented in the list of firms making daily use of the two-wheeler. In addition, all parcel post packages in Kokomo are delivered by motorcycle, the three rural mail carriers ride motorcycles, and one of the city carriers covers his route on a motorcycle.

A record coast-to-coast motorcycle trip has just been completed by C. R. Jones of Scranton, Pa., who rode from Scranton to Oakland Cal., in just 20 days. Mr. Jones had no trouble in making the trip in this time. He is going to start in a short time on another coast-to-coast tour, this time making Portland his destination. Mr. Jones says the number of transcontinental tourists is rapidly increasing and he believes that in 1915 thousands of motorcyclists from the East will ride to the Panama-Pacific exposition.

The final social run of the season held by the Wanderers Motorcycle Club of Toronto, Can., was to Lake Musselman, where the riders enjoyed a corn roast. The club has planned a three-day endurance run for Thanksgiving, and many new features are promised the participants. A number of valuable prizes are offered. Toronto has one of the most active clubs in the country, being recently compelled to seek new clubrooms because of the increased membership.

TIN CUTTERS VERY USEFUL

There are few tools around a garage or motor house more useful than a pair of tin snips or cutters. These snips are by no means costly, and beside their value for cutting sheet metal, they are by far the best for cutting leather washers. To be sure, the best washers are made with regular punches, but as there are many sizes used, a complete set of punches would cost quite a little.

L' CARMEN'S SIDE OF CONTROVERSY NOW COMPLETE

In Final Testimony Arbiters Hear That Living Costs Have Gone Up, but Not Salaries

Completion of the direct evidence for the union's side of the case and adjournment till Oct. 29 was the business transacted at yesterday afternoon's session of the hearing at Ford hall before the special board of arbitrators consisting of James J. Storrow, chairman; James H. Mahey and James L. Richards, appointed to settle points of difference between the Boston Elevated and its employees.

As a final argument in behalf of the men, their attorney, John P. Feeney, called Joseph B. Eastman, an expert accountant to the stand, who presented figures to show that living expenses had increased about 50 per cent since 1897, and counsel for the men emphasized the fact that increases in the men's salaries had not been made to correspond.

The majority of the witnesses called yesterday were from the wiring department of the road, and they all expressed themselves in favor of being paid on a basis of day work with an increase in the present wage, rather than the system of piece work which is partly in vogue at present. Matthew J. Higgins, president and business agent for the union, gave as his arguments that piece work causes a waste of the company's materials and had a tendency to cause a man to lose his pride of workmanship and slight his work, whereas if the company would pay a higher day rate and require the men to do good work, placing the emphasis on quality rather than quantity, better results would be attained for both sides.

LEAVE OUT THE EXTRA PLUG

It is frequently thought that to screw an extra plug into the cylinder in any convenient place will produce greater power, and the result is almost as frequently a failure. The spark may be working properly, but does not have the effect desired, for the reason that in most cases the plug is screwed over the exhaust valve into the combination chamber.

VARDON AND RAY WIN AGAIN DALLAS, Tex.—Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, British professional golfers, defeated George Rotay of Waco, Tex., champion, and Charles Dexter, Jr., of Dallas, amateurs, 2 up and 1 to play, in a best ball foursomes over the 18-hole course of the Dallas Country Club Friday afternoon.

TIRE LIFE DEPENDS ON CARE

There is no fixed period for the life of a rubber tire, and the length of its service depends entirely on the care it receives. Unused covers and tubes should never be packed in a box, but should be kept partly inflated in a cool place on a properly shaped holder.

ROAD BEGINS BALTIMORE WORK

BALTIMORE—The contract for the \$100,000 freight shed, which will be the first of the Pennsylvania's new improvements at President Street station, is noted as awarded by the News. The new shed will be 600 feet long, and 45 feet wide.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

A. J. Anderson has been elected president of the Milan Automobile Club of Milan, Minn.

A unique race at the Spokane, Wash., fair this year was a motorcycle relay race run in three heats on each of the six days of the fair.

According to figures recently issued by the statistical bureau of the Swiss government there are more than 4665 private automobiles owned in Switzerland.

The Automobile Club of Kansas City plans to build a clubhouse and garage in the business section of the city. The new building is expected to cost about \$50,000.

Three hundred and sixty-three miles in 14h. 45m. is the record of August Zimmerman, of Baltimore, Md., in a recent motorcycle run from Springfield, Mass., to Baltimore.

A livery company, which operates numerous taxicabs in Chicago, has ordered 50 gas producers for their cabs, and after January these cabs will use coal as a source of fuel instead of gasoline.

The Automobile Club of Minneapolis has just closed a very successful year. One hundred and thirty new members were admitted. The club has done much toward the good-road movement.

A. L. Westgard, the famous pathfinder of the American Automobile Association is back in New York, recently having made a trip of approximately 4500 miles mapping out a southern transcontinental route from San Francisco to New York.

Columbus, O., has one of the most unique roads in the world. It is 6500 feet in length and is made of 31 varieties of material. It has been constructed for experimental purposes.

The only private corporation owned motor highway in the United States is being constructed in Texas. It is the intention of the builders to have it run from Dallas to Ft. Worth. About 18 miles of the distance have already been completed.

Glycerine makes a fine substitute for fuller's earth for preventing the clutches from slipping when they ought to stick. It can be poured onto the leather out of a bottle and should it make the clutch grip too suddenly a little graphite can be added to the glycerine.

The total receipts of the automobile department of Ohio for the first nine months of 1913 have been \$238,881.72. This is about \$110,000 more than was received for the entire year of 1912. The total number of tags issued up to Oct. 1, was 84,300 as against 63,000 for the entire year of 1912.

Dry cells are very unreliable. Sometimes they will last in service six months, and other times they will not last as many weeks. Moisture will cause trouble. If the batteries are located in a box on the running board water will get into them when the car is washed.

LOOKING INTO THE QUESTION OF LUBRICATION

Carbon Deposit Is Most Important and May Affect the Motor in Several Different Ways Some of Which Are Beneficial

THE DIFFERENT OILS

Much has been said and written on the subject of carbon deposit because the question is as important as ever. A few words as to its effects however may still be of interest. In the first place, it acts as a non-conductor of heat, and in the case of the many cars on the road in which, when the pump or radiator are working well, the cylinders are kept too cool, its presence in a small quantity is actually beneficial. To obtain the highest efficiency from the fuel, the charge of gasoline and air at the moment of its ignition must be both highly compressed and hot. The hotter it is and the more highly it is compressed the greater is the power obtained from any particular weight (not volume) of mixture within reasonable limits. A highly compressed and hot charge burns more quickly, and the effect is somewhat the same as when using a very hot spark and advanced ignition.

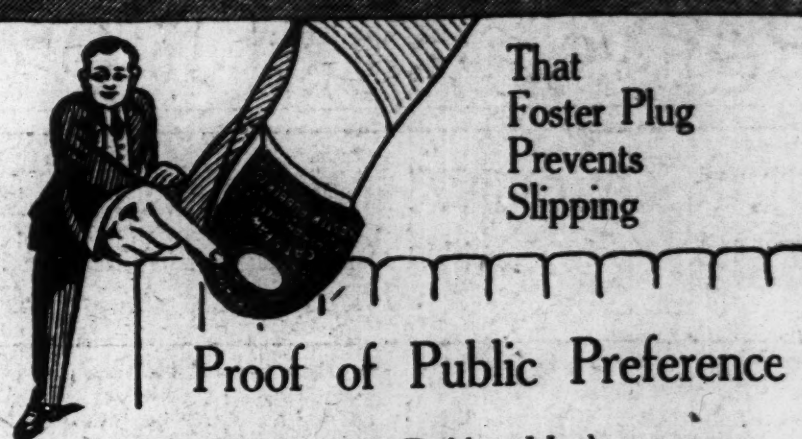
When the cylinder walls and head are kept too cool, the temperature and pressure of the compressed charge are too low, the temperature and pressure at the completion of ignition are, as a result, too low, and the proper curve is, in consequence, smaller in area than it might be. Further, during the power stroke the head and walls of the cylinder and the top of the piston are all robbing the exploding mixture of a proportion of its energy in the form of heat, and the cooler these parts are the greater will be the percentage of energy lost in this way. The obvious result, therefore, of too cool cylinder walls and piston is that less power is obtained from the same unit of fuel, or in other words, if less heat is lost through the cylinder walls, more useful energy will be obtained from the same quantity of fuel. It should be understood, however, that the above is not a defense of carbon deposit, says a writer in Motor Print, but a plea for rational cooling.

The causes of carbon deposit are numerous. The fit and design of the piston and the piston rings are, of course, among the chief factors to be considered. When the lubrication is by splash the temperature of the crank case is another factor in the question. The oil is heated unnecessarily when the crank case is too hot, and in this condition it is more freely splashed, and it will also more readily get past the piston rings. In the majority of true force-feed lubrication systems the pistons rely for their supply on what is splashed off the big ends and crank webs as they revolve, and even if the oil is hot, and, therefore, thinner, very little more circulates and is thrown off than when it is comparatively cool. With a properly designed force-feed lubrication system, however, large quantities of oil is in circulation, it is practically impossible for the pistons to be much too liberally supplied. Their supply is confined to what is thrown off the big ends and crank webs, and this is limited by what emerges from the bearings.

Oil is mainly consumed in two ways—(1) leakage at the bearings, joints and tappets; (2) burnt in the cylinder. The cure of the first is obvious, although it is a matter that is not always attended to; the second cause of diminution can be checked by limiting the amount splashed. It is obvious that by checking the amount consumed one is also diminishing the rate of formation carbon deposit.

The purity or otherwise of the oil used is, of course, of considerable importance. Even the best possible cylinder oils contain small quantities of bitumen and tarry matter, and these are the first to be attacked by the flame. Of course, I am referring only to the proportion that gets past the rings. The deposit is largely augmented by mineral matter, mainly dust from the road, brought into the cylinder with the charge; also by carbon deposit from incomplete or imperfect combustion of the gasoline.

The subject of compound versus pure hydrocarbon oils has for long been a favorite subject of discussion, and the reported use of pure castor oil in the high piston speed engines of many of the racing and hill-climbing cars in France last year has increased interest in the matter. It is obvious that the use of a pure fatty oil, such as castor, is out of the question for general motor lubrication. It is comparatively expensive, the smell from the exhaust is obnoxious; but the chief objection is its tendency to gum on the bearings and all exposed surfaces. This thickening, due to oxidation, is more or less a pronounced feature of all fatty oils. However, where the car is being frequently dismantled and cleaned, as in the case of racing engines, the slight oxidizing tendencies of non-drying oils are negligible. One of the chief features of the fatty oil is its ability to stand high temperature without decomposition or appreciable thinning. When a very high piston speed is adopted it is of the utmost importance that the piston be able to slide with the least possible resistance of the nature of fluid friction. It has been



Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels are worn regularly today by thousands of people who have tried other kinds first.

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

are the heels for you, because they make walking safe as well as comfortable.

The Foster Friction Plug positively prevents slipping on wet sidewalks—makes the heels wear longer, too. And there are no holes to track mud and dirt.

Insist upon Cat's Paw Heels. They cost no more than the ordinary kinds, and the name is easy to remember. 50 cents attached. All dealers.

FOSTER RUBBER CO.,

105 Federal Street,

Boston, Mass.

Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug, which prevents slipping.

found that the peculiar and characteristic greasiness of the fatty oil is the only thing that meets the conditions of low fluid friction combined with high lubricating value.

The methods of lubrication of gasoline motor car engines appear at first sight very varied; but they can really all be divided into one of two classes, splash or spray and forced feed. The simplest method of all is the oil bath in the crank case, into which the big ends dip and splash the oil over every moving part. In this, as in all the splash or spray systems, the oil arrives on the outside of the bearing, and it has to find its own way in. In the case of the forced feed method, on the other hand, the oil is introduced into the center of the bearing between the journal and the brasses and the pressure of a pump driven by the engine helps it out. In some cases the pressure of the oil is 30 to 35 pounds to the square inch. On engines which are considerably smaller, the forced circulation comes to an end at the big end bearing, and the piston and gudgeon pin rely for their supply upon what is flung from the revolving crank webs. This is adequate for medium powered engines, and the extension of the system to the gudgeon pins can be considered as a refinement for large engines. On several types two complete systems are installed—viz., the true force-feed method for the crank shaft and connecting rod bearings and a drip feed from the dashboard to the cylinder walls. The force-feed system uses the same oil over and over again, which is adequate for the bearings, while a small pump supplies drips, which can be regulated, feeding fresh cold oil direct to the cylinder walls. Reverting now to the splash system, the most efficient and simple arrangement is as follows: A pump, driven from the cam shaft, keeps four troughs, one for each connecting rod, overflowing with oil. The troughs are built across the crank case, each one in the path of its particular connecting rod. The big end is fitted with a copper scoop, which, as it comes to the lowest point in its travel, dips to the extent of about one fourth inch in the oil in the trough, creating a splash. The more the copper scoop is adjusted to dip, the greater the splash, and it is only a matter of experiment to determine once and for all what the extent of the dip must be to give adequate lubrication without excessive smoking and carbon deposit. The effect of the scoop continually striking the oil in the trough is, of course, to empty it, and to balance this the before-mentioned pump keeps up a continuous flow into the canal, tending to keep it full.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
Oct. 18.....From 5:20 p. m. to 5:31 a. m.
Oct. 19.....From 5:27 p. m. to 5:32 a. m.
Oct. 20.....From 5:25 p. m. to 5:33 a. m.
Oct. 21.....From 5:24 p. m. to 5:34 a. m.
Oct. 22.....From 5:22 p. m. to 5:35 a. m.
Oct. 23.....From 5:21 p. m. to 5:36 a. m.
Oct. 24.....From 5:20 p. m. to 5:36 a. m.
Oct. 25.....From 5:18 p. m. to 5:39 a. m.

FALL OUTING OF AUTO DEALERS IS BIG SUCCESS

That the annual fall outing and dinner of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association for 1913 was one of the best ever held by the association is today the verdict of those who took part in it. The event was held Friday afternoon and evening at the home of the Belmont Springs Club, and from noon until late in the evening the members enjoyed themselves. The afternoon was devoted to the playing of golf, tennis and other sports, a large number of the members taking part in the events.

With President J. H. MacAlman presiding as toastmaster, the dinner was enjoyed by all present. After all of the older members of the association had been called upon to speak, the new members, Harry Fiedick, E. A. Travis and W. C. Sills were called for and made timely remarks. The real hit of the evening was when Norman Halladay recited "Casey at the Bat."

After the dinner songs and music were in order and at a late hour the trip homeward was made. Among those present were: Frank B. Crockett, Paul R. Curtis, V. A. Charles, R. I. Eads, Harry Fiedick, E. A. Gilmore, G. E. Haskett, A. B. Henley, F. A. Hincliffe, John H. Johnson, J. H. MacAlman, J. W. Maguire, C. P. Rockwell, George A. Crittendon, R. R. Ross, E. A. Travis, W. C. Sills, F. E. Wing, J. L. Judd, J. S. Hathaway, Chester L. Campbell, Norman Halladay, G. H. McMer, Arthur Hawes, Charles Howell, Harry Wolover, Corlies Wadleigh, Elliot Ware, R. R. Robinson, L. R. Gould, C. A. Smith, Ralph Coburn, G. E. Kimball, Walter Bliss and H. K. Noyes.

3859 LESS HORSES USED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—The wheel tax fund for 1913 will amount to \$655,847, according to City Collector Edward Cohen, as against \$508,188 in 1912. Mr. Cohen deduces from his figures that there are 3859 fewer horses on the street this year than last, 4239 more automobiles and 612 more motorcycles.

Mr. Cohen plans putting into effect more stringent methods to prevent evasion of the vehicle taxes. One of his ideas is a new license tag for automobiles, says the Inter Ocean. The new system of taxing motor cars in accordance with a recent state law, has reduced the city's revenue from this source about \$125,000 a year.

FRANKLIN

New Series Six Thirty, Weight 2700 Pounds

Price \$2300

We invite your inspection of this car at our new location

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.

616 Commonwealth Ave.

Tel. Back Bay 1020

Permanent Gallery Collection Greenwich Artists Hope

Connecticut Town's Painters Have Use of Large Apartment in House Given to Community by Robert M. Bruce

EXHIBITIONS ARE HELD

GREENWICH, Conn.—The flag which George Wharton Edwards designed a year ago for the Greenwich Society of Artists is just now floating over the old house on the hilltop in Bruce memorial park.

About six or seven years ago, Robert M. Bruce left to the town of Greenwich, where he had long been resident, his country place of many acres and the big stone house which had been his home. Liberal provision had been made for upkeep and, as the land was naturally parklike, with fine trees and rocks and an inlet from the sound, the trustees were confronted with no difficulty whatever in making an attractive public park, in accordance with the donor's wishes. But how best to give the public the benefit of the house was not such an easy problem. To be sure it offered good housing for a small museum, only there was no museum large or small, to be housed in it.

Good intention, however, did not fail of its result. When the artists of Greenwich met at Florence Gotthold's two years ago and formed their society, E. C. Potter, the sculptor, and Leonard Ochtman, the painter, two members who had been long resident in the locality, were sent out on a scouting expedition to look for a place in which to hold the society's proposed exhibitions. Among the places they visited was the Bruce house in the park and they found that, while the main part of the building was unsuited for the exhibition of pictures without the installation of an expensive system of artificial lighting, there was a one-story wing on the north side which had been the servants' quarters which, with little expense, could be made into an excellent gallery.

House Adapted

The artists were quick to see the possibilities and took the matter up with the trustees, who are E. C. Benedict, W. H. Truesdale, C. E. Converse and W. J. Smith of Greenwich, and Judge Scofield of Stamford, with the result that the partitions were taken out of the north wing of the Bruce house, a sky-



From the painting, "Purple Iris," by Elmer Livingstone MacRae

Edwards, Dwight F. Boyden, John H. Fry, Virginia Janus, R. Emmett Owen, H. F. Taylor, Mary L. Young and Charles A. Fiske. There are a large number of associate members, among whom are Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Mrs. H. Durant Cheever, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Charles N. Mend, J. H. Flagler, Dr. E. O. Parker, E. C. Benedict, W. T. Truesdale, Edward Brush, William S. Cooney, Mrs. W. G. Rockefeller, Cornell Woolley, E. H. Hooker, Mrs. F. C. Hyde and Mrs. Henry F. Schwarz, all of Greenwich.

Recent Exhibition

At the Bruce Art Museum the society has just been showing 78 paintings and pieces of sculpture. The sculpture was the work of E. C. Potter and includes several different models for the bugler of the soldiers' monument in Brookline. James G. Tyler, the marine artist, had a small painting excellent in color, a

An "Indian Summer" with a light-filled and well painted sky, was by Mina Ponda Ochtman. A good picture of boats seen in mist was by Cora Parker. E. L. Mac Rae, of Cos Cob, showed five pictures, two of them, "Purple Iris" and "Windy Day," of children, and who paints pictures of children better than he? "Fishing Boats, Newport" was characteristic of the marine subjects which, equally with children, interest this fine colorist. A group of capital miniatures was by Louise Willis Sneed and several figure paintings laid on in pure strong color were by Florence Gotthold. Charles Ebert, who is now on a European trip with his family, showed several landscapes, one of them painted at Monhegan, Me.

In three important pictures, "Maine Woods," "Mystic Pool" and "By the River," Leonard Ochtman showed a distinct departure from his former manner, although not from nature or from landscape art. The Ochtman of the Metropolitan Museum in New York is the painter of tranquil mood and soft gray color. The new Ochtman is more decorative, painting with greater intensity, less simple in line and composition and freer and more forceful in handling. The new manner, however, shows the old fidelity to nature. "A picture which is painted true to nature," said Mr. Ochtman, "is one which never tires."

Leonard Ochtman can truly be classed as an American painter. He is self-taught and has never studied or painted abroad. He has been residing on his place north of Greenwich overlooking the Mianus river for many years. "He is of Dutch descent and is entitled to have a most formidable list of medals, prizes and memberships printed after his name in the catalogues."

The exhibition in the Bruce Memorial Art Museum was well attended. It closed on Oct. 12.

KINDERGARTENS OVERCROWDED IN HONOLULU

HONOLULU—The overcrowded condition of the kindergartens of Honolulu, which has necessitated the turning away of scores of children who are too young to be admitted to the public schools, formed the basis of nearly every report read at the meeting of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association at the library of Hawaii, says the Star-Bulletin.

Reports were presented from the several institutions under the jurisdiction of the association, and showed that the attendance this year exceeds that of any other term by a large margin.

OAHU HIGHWAYS RECEIVE PRAISE

HONOLULU—Praise of the work being done on Oahu in road building was paid recently by J. E. Moragne, county engineer of Kauai, according to the Star-Bulletin, which says: "He was free to admit that on Oahu it is much harder to maintain a good road than it is on Kauai, because of our heavy traffic. Then again, on Kauai there are only, he figures, 46 miles of highway which the county maintains, while on Oahu we have 150 in the city alone and 190 miles in the outlying districts."

NEW CONCRETE BRIDGE ACCEPTED ST. PAUL—Concrete is urged by the Minnesota state highway commission for bridges, and the new \$10,000 bridge over the Redwood Falls, 134 feet long by 30 feet wide, with 5-foot sidewalks, has been formally accepted by a member of the state board, says the Dispatch.

INTEREST SHOWN IN SCHOOL SPOKANE, Wash.—People of northwestern Montana have become interested in the Spokane university and are asking to know more about Spokane's new school, says the Chronicle.

FITNESS IN THE OUTDOOR SIGN IS NEW YORK AIM

Municipal Art Society to Decide if Conspicuous Objects Advertising Commodities to Attract the Public Are Offensive

HARMONY MADE GOAL

NEW YORK—Is the electric lady who, high above Broadway, nightly winks an incandescent eye in an effort to advertise chewing gum, a public nuisance?

Is the gigantic golfer who, with a magnificent "carry through," drives an imaginary golf ball from the top of a Broadway hotel into the remote recesses of New Jersey once every three seconds from dark almost till dawn, a disturber of the peace?

Should a property owner or a leaseholder possess the legal right to assault the public eye with a discordant array of colors, types and catch phrases intended for advertising, and is the "three-decker" billboard an educational influence which should be encouraged or an "unnecessary noise" which should be suppressed?

Says the owner: "The signboard is on my property, and if I am satisfied to have it there, whose else business is it?" "But," it is promptly argued in rejoinder, "a smoking chimney also is on its owner's property, yet the owner may be penalized for the nuisance of the smoke." A citizen may not raise a racket upon his property to the discomfort of his neighbors' sense of hearing. He may not make a stench to the discomfort of his neighbors' sense of smell. The advertising sign, it is pointed out, does not stop with the property whereon it stands but may carry a mile away.

Move in Progress

What are the claims of the public, what is justice to the owner, how is the advertiser best served, what is the best business for the bill-poster and how can the artist and designer help?

All these questions cannot be answered at once, but the attention of the lively New Yorker has been called to their

existence. The Municipal Art Society, under the leadership of William L. Harris, and with able assistance from O. J. Gude, president of an outdoor advertising concern, John W. Alexander, president of the National Academy, John DeWitt Warner, Charles Lamb, the architect, James P. Haney, director of art in the New York public schools, and others, has included as a leading feature in its campaign during the coming winter the consideration of outdoor advertising.

The billboards of the city have been investigated and reported upon lately by the city's commission appointed for the purpose. The report draws attention to parts of Riverside drive where money has been spent by the city in beautifying and where the result is all but spoiled by the presence of flamboyant billboards. The commission calls attention to the fact that in many cities of Europe and South America the municipalities own the billboards and draw revenue from them. In Brussels the income to the city from advertising kiosks and winged billboards amounts to \$95,000. In Buenos Aires it is upwards of \$100,000.

In the O. J. Gude building at 220 Forty-second street there is a getting together at regular intervals of the advertisers, bill posters and artists. Meetings were held during the summer and will be continued. The first meeting this fall is to be addressed by John W. Alexander, E. H. Blasfield, the mural painter, spoke at one of the summer sessions, showing by means of lantern slides that the artist who draws pictures and designs which are to be seen from a distance needs a special knowledge of drawing and design.

Director James P. Haney has just returned from a European trip during which he studied the industrial schools of Germany and paid special attention to the part they played in the poster advertising. He discussed this subject at the National Arts Club, saying that artists there have learned how to make every stroke tell and to put a great deal into a small sign.

Speaking of the general work of the Municipal Art Society, its president, William L. Harris, referred thus to the work that is being done in decorating the Washington Irving high school: "It seems of vital importance that school buildings should be made beautiful, as the artistic culture of the future generations depends upon the impressions made on the children in the school rooms."

Of the call for cooperation among the

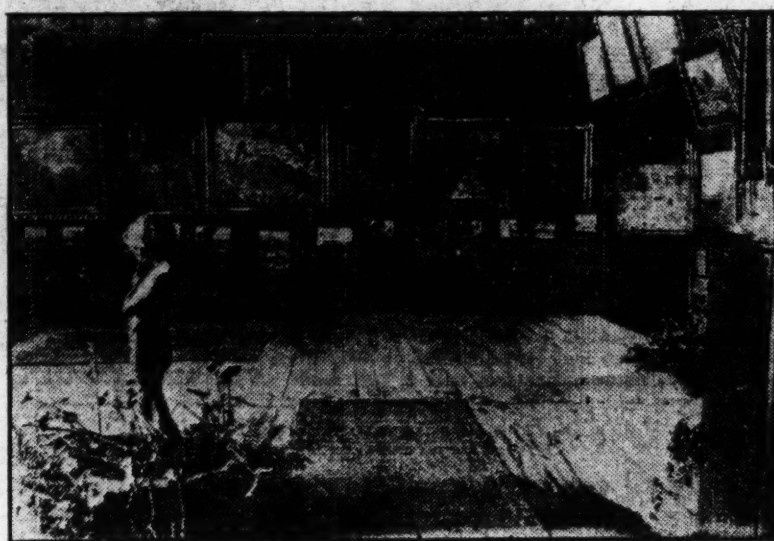
ARTIST TAKES EXPERT PHOTOS AT SILVERMINE

Two remarkable photographs were made by Addison T. Millar of the exhibition of paintings shown this fall by the Silvermine, Conn., group of artists. When it is remembered that the lighting of the interior of the building where the pictures were shown had to be accurately judged, and that the paintings were in many styles and colors, it is

in Howard Hildebrand's picture, and the detail in some of the small paintings, even, may be discerned. In one of the photographs the picture farthest from the camera was one of Hamilton Hamilton's and in this the figures of the women in the garden path are clear and distinct.

The photographs were made in Solon

EXHIBITION BY SILVERMINE ARTISTS



(Photo by A. T. Millar)

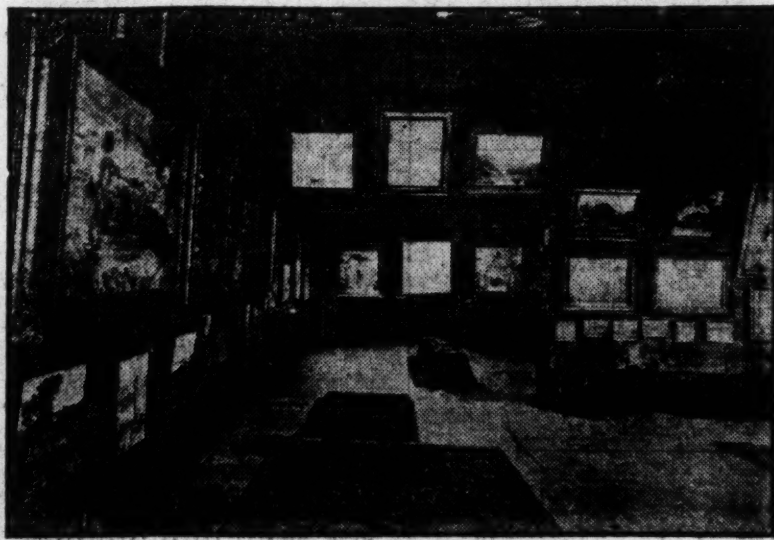
From especially skilful photograph by Addison T. Millar

considered remarkable that such good results were obtained.

In the original photographs, Henry S. Hubbell's portrait of Mr. Waid and his figure paintings are clear and distinct. It is easy to see the boys in the water

Borglum's studio, which is a barn reconstructed. The board walls, the decoration of leaves and branches, the design of the rug on the floor, the gray tone of the old barn floor all are beautifully brought out.

CAMERA IS MADE TO COPY DETAILS



(Photo by A. T. Millar)

Photographs were made in Solon Borglum's studio, once a barn

various scattered art societies of the city, Mr. Harris said that Dr. Haney had proposed a joint meeting of organizations interested in applied art, to include representatives from the schools, such as the New York School of Applied

Art and Pratt Institute, and from the Academy of Design, the Society of Mural Painters, the American Institute of Architects and all other organizations naturally interested in the artistic future of New York.

CHINESE IDOL CENTURIES OLD GIVEN THE ART MUSEUM

One of the best examples of Chinese sculpture of the fifth century has just been given by Dr. Denham W. Ross to the Museum of Fine Arts. It is a large stone statue of Kouan Yin, and is now on exhibition in the first Chinese room at the museum.

The figure was exhibited during the past summer at the Cernuschi Museum in Paris, where it was greatly admired. It is severely simple in style and connotes no great technical skill in the sculptor.

"The sculptor who achieved this figure was deeply moved by his idea and the result of his work is deeply moving," says

a museum official. "It is a work of religion as much as of art."

The statue is said to have been found in the Pai-ma-sau, the Temple of the White Horse, which is east of Ho-nan-fou, but Edward Chavannes, the leading authority on these early sculptures, says that he has no recollection of seeing it in this temple when he was there in 1907. It may have been brought there from some other place after his visit.

The statue is regarded by Chavannes as a work of great interest and singular beauty. Dr. Ross purchased this work in Paris, where it was for sale, and sent it to the museum. The statue has, accordingly, been given in memory of Okakura-Kakuzo, until recently curator of oriental art at the museum.

GIRL WINNERS IN CANNING CONTESTS TO SEE CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—Fifteen girls, one from each of 15 southern states, are soon to be given a trip to Washington as a reward for their work in connection with the girls' canning clubs which are conducted under the auspices of the United States department of agriculture. These girls are the state winners in the contests that have been carried on for about 25,000 girls who are enrolled in the canning clubs.

The canning club work was begun three or four years ago by the bureau of plant industry in cooperation with various private agencies. Prizes have been given before but never have the winners been sent to Washington, although the state winners in the boys' corn clubs have been rewarded in this manner.

The selection of the winner is made differently in different states. In Georgia, for instance, the prize will be awarded by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. In some cases a women's club or an individual or a board of education gives the prize.

While the department of agriculture does not supply the funds for the trips which the young women will make, it has arranged that the women agents of the canning clubs shall be summoned to Washington for an official conference at the same time that the girls are to visit

the capital. They will, therefore, be called upon to chaperon the girls. The 11th of December is the date on which this conference is expected to be called.

MEMORIAL WILL BE UNVEILED AT AMESBURY, MASS.

AMESBURY, Mass.—On the site of the ferry landing on Main street a boulder marking the spot where Gen. George Washington landed in October, 1789, during a visit to this town, will be dedicated today.

The event, which is to be given under the auspices of Josiah Bartlett chapter, D. R., will be attended by high officials of that organization from far and wide. These visitors will be entertained at lunch in the famous old Macy Colby house at noon.

Miss Anna Merrill will unveil the tablet. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Merrill of the Ferry. She joined the Junior D. R. when a child.

The principal address of the day will be delivered by Representative Samuel L. Collins. The event is held in connection with the anniversary of the siege at Yorktown.



OFFICES AND STUDIOS FOR RENT

AEOLIAN HALL

29-31-33 West 42nd Street

BEAUTIFUL surroundings, coupled with unequalled accessibility, distinction and widespread publicity, are distinguishing features of New York's most modern and perfectly appointed office building. An office or studio is available to desirable tenants, in Aeolian Hall. Considering its unequalled advantages, rents are exceedingly reasonable.

Send for descriptive book. Renting office on premises.

PEASE & ELLIMAN

340 Madison Avenue Tel. 6200 Murray Hill
NEW YORK

BIT OF WATER IN MIDST OF WOODS



Reproduced from "The Mystic Pool," painted by Leonard Ochtman

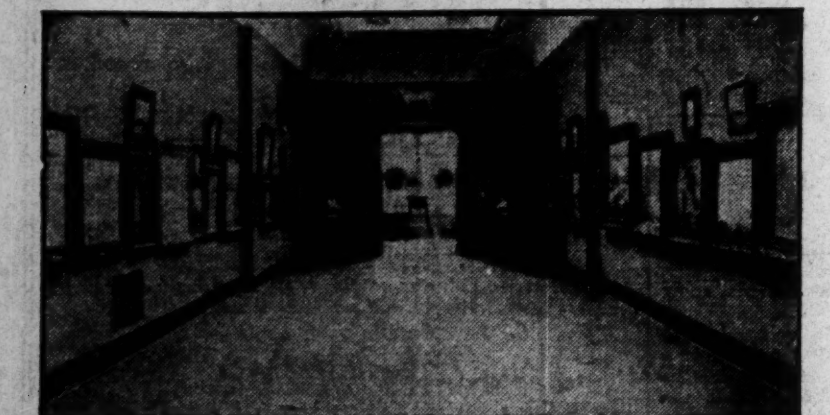
light set in the full length of the roof, the place transformed into a picture gallery and the society granted the use of it for exhibition purposes. The artists pay all the expenses of the exhibits and no admission is charged, although it was agreed that an admission might be asked on certain days.

No restrictions were placed on selling the pictures. It is expected that in addition to the special exhibitions from time to time there will come day by day a permanent one. Thus far there have been one showing of water-colors and two of oil pictures, the one just ended being the second in oils. This will be followed by an architectural exhibition, opening Oct. 19 and closing Nov. 16, which it is confidently expected will be worth seeing.

Included in the active membership of the society are such architects as James C. Green, Thomas Hastings, Richard Hunt, Joseph H. Hunt, Theodore Blake, George P. Tubby, William B. Tubby and A. Wohlpart.

Other active members are Matilda Browne, Elmer Livingstone Mac Rae, Ernest Thompson Seton, Alden Twachtman, Charles H. Ebert, C. C. Mase, Henry B. Selden, Clarence Rowe, James G. Tyler, Cora Parker, George Wharton

EXHIBITION BY GREENWICH ARTISTS



Works are shown in gallery of the Bruce Art Museum

Specializing in Suits at 29.50, 35.00, 45.00 and 55.00

What specializing at these prices means—it means the giving of most careful attention to suits at these prices—it means the purchase of a very large quantity at the manufacturers' very lowest terms—it means absolute certainty of styles—it means workmanship of the very highest order—it means the largest possible variety—it means the greatest values to purchasers. And this is not conjecture—each fall we specialize in suits at these prices.

Suits of Broadcloth, of Diagonals, of Duvetyne, of Wool Plush, of Velvet,

Characteristic of every suit is the painstaking and infinite care with which it was selected—

As an illustration, take the less expensive Broadcloth Suit at 29.50. First, the model had to be determined on, then the material, then the trimmings—all selected just as carefully as for the most expensive suits. Originally bought in small quantities, it has been sold at 45.00. Price 29.50.

Another illustration is a Chiffon Velvet Suit. Notwithstanding the almost unprecedented demand for suits of fine velvets, and the fact that in many colors they are already impossible to procure, this beautiful model has been produced, in the finest of French chiffon velvet, after one of the very latest models. Candidly, we had to furnish the velvet from our own direct import from Lyons. Every feature is the latest—the cut of the coat and the draping of the skirt—and it is an exact replica of an original which sold for 85.00. It is a great value at 55.00.

It takes time, thought, originality and expense to produce suits like these, but the result is that Chandler & Co. can offer them at the moderate prices of

29.50, 35.00, 45.00 and 55.00

BROADCLOTH SUITS—Three-piece costume effects, coat kimono style, velvet trimmed, draped skirt with blouse of self material and self colored Georgette crepe. Colors navy, taupe, brown, Russian green. Value 75.00. Price **55.00**

BROADCLOTH SUITS in fine quality materials, and in new fall colorings, such as taupe, blue, black and brown—fancy coat, short in front and buttoning at one side, draped skirt, copy of a model re-tailored for 65.00. Specially priced **35.00**

WOOL POPLIN SUITS, copy of one of the very latest models, kimono sleeve, velvet trimmed, new draped skirt. Colors taupe, black, navy. Value 45.00. Price **35.00**

SILK PLUSH SUITS, cut in one of the most desirable styles of the season, coat rather long, fur trimmed, draped skirt. Value 85.00. Price **65.00**

SEMI-DRESS SUITS, pebble cheviot and matelasse effects, three button cutaway model with velvet vest. Colors navy, taupe, brown and black. Value 48.00. Price **29.50**

DRESS SUITS of chiffon broadcloth, coat copy of one of the late imported models, belted effect in back, one button cutaway, striped vest of imported Duvetyne, one tier skirt. Colors black, navy and taupe. Value 65.00. Price **45.00**

Many of the above suits are absolutely in the very latest styles shown, the difference in time between the showing of the models in Paris and these reproductions being only a seven-day trip and a week and a half for the making.

Suits of Velvet, Velveteen and Corduroy

It was easily sensed that velvets would be the most fashionable of all fine suits this season—all indications in the late spring pointed to the use of velvets, and the most costly models, the most elaborate suits turned out by the Paris designers showed a preponderance of fine velvets, both in suits, wraps, gowns and dresses. Not only are velvet suits in demand, but they are very hard to get, and it is doubtful whether any of these can be duplicated.

CORDUROY SUITS—Two models, one direct copy of Cheruit with wide pleat in back, also a plain tailored cutaway style; colors, navy, black, taupe, brown. Value 60.00. Price **48.00**

VELVETEEN SUITS, with collar of chinchilla squirrel, new model coat with belt and sash, draped skirt; colors, navy, black, taupe. Value 58.00. Price **48.00**

The Ultra Fashionable Top Coat, Street Coat and Evening Coat

Here in magnificent assortment—Paris and London are practically clothed in them both day and evening. This is essentially a coat season, every woman in every walk of life wants one, and cablegrams and letters tell of the steadily increasing demand for them here and abroad. Chandler & Co. have labored long and earnestly to produce the wonderfully complete assortment they are now showing. Not one garment in the lot but is the cumulative result of weeks of effort in selecting cloths and models. Today it is a pleasure to show customers their splendid assortment as well as a pleasure for customers to choose.

STREET AND TOP COATS—Two models in attractive styles and materials, specially designed for the coming winter wear, warm material without the heavy weight, in styles that are becoming, shawl collar of plush and fur cloth. Special **19.50 and 25.00**

STREET AND AFTERNOON WRAPS, of black silk plush, brocades and other fine fabrics and fur cloths, new models in smartly draped and cutaway effects—the styles most in demand at the present time. Special **35.00 and 50.00**

BEAUTIFUL WRAPS of imported chiffon velvet, fur-trimmed, silk lined and interlined; colors, black, taupe, wistaria, blue. The same kind of wraps are sold in New York today at **65.00 and 75.00**

CHARMEUSE WRAPS—A most graceful model in black, taupe, wistaria, and the lighter shades—yoke back, kimono sleeves, trimmed with marabout, silk lined and heavily interlined. Value 60.00. Price **45.00**

Beautiful Dresses for Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear

Street dresses of charmeuse, velvets and brocades with effective trimmings. Afternoon dresses of satins, charmeuse, chiffon, crepe de chine and chiffon velvets, elegant in outline. Rich evening gowns and dresses of velvets, brocaded velvets, brocaded satins, charmeuse, chiffons, tinselled chiffons and laces; with trimmings of lace, crystals and fur.

Prices 35.00, 50.00, 65.00 to 95.00

AFTERNOON AND BRIDGE GOWNS of charmeuse, draped skirt, bodice of chiffon and shadow lace, girdle of contrasting color. Value 50.00. Price **35.00**

CHARMEUSE AFTERNOON GOWNS, new model, blouse of charmeuse, chiffon and lace, draped skirt. Value 38.50. Price **29.50**

BEAUTIFUL DANCING GOWNS in brocaded crepe de chine and charmeuse, effective draping in skirt, bodice of shadow lace, satin girdle of contrasting colors, pearl and rhinestone trimming. Value 40.00. Price **29.50**

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS in velvet, two models, one with bodice of chiffon and charmeuse combined, draped skirt. Another style made entirely of velvet, "V" neck. Value 75.00. Price **50.00**

Blouses and Waists of Chiffon, Crepe de Chine, Lace and Net

In plain and elaborate styles—and nearly all can be worn with an attractive suit, thus making a very handsome costume.

LACE AND NET BLOUSES in colors, cream and white, some combined with colored chiffons to match suits, others low neck Medici collar frills. Many special values at **3.50 to 25.00**.

CHIFFON BLOUSES in all the new shades combined with dainty laces, and made over soft linings, both long and short sleeves; many finished with deep draped girdles. Prices **5.75 to 45.00**.

CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES in semi-tailored effects, nearly all having the low neck now in such great demand. Prices **5.00 to 16.50**.

French Veils at 50c

The best 50c Veil that it is possible to produce. While in Paris our representative purchased from the manufacturers a number of this season's best and newest styles—new designs on cracquelé meshes, chenille dotted hexagon meshes, the distinctive diamond design, new floral patterns and unusual shadow and Shetland lace veils.

VEILINGS MARKED DOWN TO 25c
Original Values 50c to 1.25

Hundreds of yards and scores of patterns and designs.

Imported Coat and Guard Chains

Value 5.00
Sale Price **1.95**

In many styles, plain, jeweled and fancy motifs, French gold, German silver and gun metal; many set with semi-precious stones, amethyst, sapphire, cut white stones. All have soldered links. These are also used for the muff or loggion.

New French Marabout

For Monday we will make a most complete showing of the smartest Paris styles in Collar-ettes, Shawls, Stoles and Muffs, with trimmings of soft Liberty satin ribbons and silk tassels and fringes.

Also an unusually fascinating collection of neck pieces and muffs of marabout and ostrich combined.

Prices **3.00, 4.50, 6.50 up to 12.50**

Sweaters and Sport Coats

Something New—Pure Silk

19.50, 25.00 up to 35.00

Single and double breasted—mannish coat effects—belted sport coats—two-toned ribbed sport coats—and plain ribbed sport coats—some have sashes to match—medium and ¾ lengths—V necks, shawl collars, roll collars—also fur trimmed.

Just Received

"Taupe"

Chiffon Velvets

the scarcest and most wanted color in velvets, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50

Among the Oriental Rugs

which have lately arrived will be found:

Many Fine Saruks, at **35.00 to 55.00**
Silky Beluchistans, at **15.00 to 18.50**
Finely Woven Daghestans, at **18.50 to 22.50**

Attractive Mosuils, at **25.00 and 35.00**
Long Persian Strips, at **45.00 and 55.00**
Antique Bijars, at **75.00 to 100.00**
Interesting Camel's Hair Rugs, at **100.00 to 225.00**

Ancient Kurdistan, at **55.00 to 85.00**
Asia Minor Carpets, 6x9, at **100.00**
Desirable Mahals, about 9x12, at **155.00**
Massive Bijars, at **200.00**
Bold Ghorevan, 17.9x11.5, at **425.00**
Ghorevan, about 9x12, at **125.00**
Turkey, in madder reds, 15.3x 10.5, at **235.00**
East India Carpets, 12x9, at **125.00**
Anatolian, rose and ivory, at **195.00**
Magnificent Saruk, at **350.00**

New Millinery

To the woman who knows what Paris is wearing, a visit to Chandler & Co.'s Millinery Salon is a real pleasure.

Here on every hand can be seen the identical fashions which are the very latest in Paris—the imported hats—or their prototypes, entirely of French materials, made by Chandler & Co.'s milliners.

It is gratifying to observe the growing interest of patrons in this department—patrons who know and watch the progress of the styles—probably due to the fact that the models are just a little newer, the qualities a little better or the styles a bit more individual and exclusive in character than elsewhere.



Tailored and Semi-Dress Hats

At 15.00, 25.00 to 38.00

Including English Walking Hats, Louis XVI. Turbans, Marquise Close Hats, English Crush Hats, French Sailors, and the new Bow Hats, trimmed with ribbons, fancy feathers and ostrich.

Fur and Fur Trimmed Hats at 35.00 to 100.00

In close, medium and large models, with trimmings of flowers, ribbons and Egyptian ostrich, Japanese numidi and furs, fitch, ermine, marten, seal, mole, sable, fox, etc.

Inexpensive Dresses on Sale in Basement

A revelation in value-giving at

10.50, 13.50 and 15.00

All are made from the most fashionable and desirable materials, retailing anywhere from 1.25 to 1.50 a yard. Made to fit and in workmanship equaling much higher priced garments. The laces, trimmings and findings are selected with the utmost care.

15.00 Men's Wear Serge Dresses 10.50

Roman stripe ribbon collar and belt, side button effect. Peg top skirt. Navy, serviceable dresses for street wear. Navy, black and plum. Sizes 14 to 18, and 34 to 42.

18.50 Silk Eolienne Dresses 13.50

Two models, one a box pleated "Sunshine" model, tunic effect, the other made with net vestee and frill. Draped skirt. Sizes 14 to 18, and 34 to 44.

20.00 Charmeuse Dresses 13.50

Also crepe meteor, made with shadow lace frill, prettily draped skirt. Navy, copenhagen, taupe, wistaria and black. Sizes 14 to 18, and 34 to 44.

25.00 Velveteen Dresses 15.00

Guaranteed fast color and fast pile—an imported velveteen seldom used in dresses under 25.00. Simple effective model with draped skirt. Navy, brown, taupe, plum, green and black.

Neckwear

New and Exclusive Pieces

are shown each day—hundreds of new pieces are received each day and hundreds are sold—new models are continually coming and going, making this department always of utmost interest.

For Next Week

Four Special Values at

1.95

Reproductions of 3.00, 3.50 and 3.95 Models

FICHUS, plain and hand emb. net, with shadow lace Medici effect. Original model priced 3.95.

SLEEVELESS GULMPES with picot edges and Medici frill. Original model priced 3.00.

GIRDLES of shirred satin and crepe de chine, bow and sash ends. Original model priced 3.50.

DUTCH COLLARS, with plastron, hand emb. batiste, real lace trimmed. Original model priced 3.50.

Laces and Trimmings

There are thousands of yards of both in the great lace and trimming sale which continues throughout the month. On many the

Prices are ½ to ¾ Regular

and the qualities are of unusual fineness and elegance.

Samples of values in the sale:

	Value	Price
ALLOVERS, metal nets, 45 in.	4.50	1.50
BLACK EMB. SILK NETS, demi-bouges and shadow flounces, 27 and 43 in.	4.50 to 8.50	2.95
REAL LACES, insertions, edges, 75c to 1.50		.45
BANDS, flat Venise, real princess, black chantilly and silver metal, 2.50 to 4.50		1.65
REAL LACES, also Venise, shadow, emb. net, bands, edges and appliques, 1.50 to 2.50		.95

A GREAT LOT, black chantilly demi-flounce, real filet lace, metal lace, opalescent beaded bands, real Irish laces and embroidered net bands. Values **2.50 to 5.00**

1.95

Embroidered Glove Silk Vests

Value 2.25
Each. Price **16.50**

New patterns and beautiful designs. All have reinforced shields under arm sizes—made from fine quality glove silk. Full size and ample length.

Two Unusual Values in Handkerchiefs

Real Armenian	Pure Linen
Lace edge, pure linen, four corner drawn work with emb.	Hand drawn thread hem-stitched—for men and women.
Value 50c.	Value 25c each.
All Priced 39c	Price 6 for 1.00

Lace Curtains

An important display of new styles

Special attention is directed to New Lacet Arabian Curtains, the laces are imported and hand made, and mounted on fine French cable net. Prices 5.00, 6.00, 7.50 to 15.50. Marie Antoinette Curtains in dainty French designs, snow white and ecru. Prices 5.00, 7.50, 10.50 to 15.00. Cluny Curtains in attractive patterns, made by hand from imported materials. Prices 5.00, 9.50, 12.50 to 15.00. White Renaissance Curtains, selected for their attractive patterns and fine qualities. Prices 5.00, 7.50 to 10.50. Inexpensive Curtains—Special attention has been given to assembling an exceptional lot of hand drawn scrim curtains, with plain edges. Prices are 1.50, 2.00 and 3.00.

Pure Thread Silk Hose

Value 1.00
Pair. Price **75c**

Pure silk clear to the top of the stocking, inner lined lisle thread double garter top—extra spliced soles, heels and toes. Black only.

Bon Ton Corsets

Twenty Different Models

Built on the most graceful lines—are now on sale in all sizes.

Also

Some dropped models which are to be closed out, including

46 Odd Pairs 10.00 and 12.00 Corsets at **3.85**

181 Odd Pairs 3.00 and 5.00 Corsets at **1.50**

Two Great Values in Wash Goods

RATINE SILK BROCHE

A ratine stripe silk and cotton fabric with self colored jacquard figures. Street and evening shades. Value 39c.

yard. Price **29c**

IMPORTED WHITE GOODS

French Crepe, Striped Ratine, French Linen, Striped Voile. Values 75c and 1.00 **50c**

Tremont St
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St
Near West

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1913

Self-Support and Study Go Hand in Hand at Carlisle

Indian Boys Make Crops Pay and Construct Furniture That Sells, as Well as Repairing Buildings or Erecting New Ones

A VALUABLE TRAINING

CAN vocational education be made self-supporting? Can vocational and agricultural schools obtain from their fields and workshops an adequate revenue without detracting from the value of the instruction? This is the query that is taking the attention of educators in the United States at present. For the industrial institution that can be independent of outside aid has a wide field under present conditions, when the great majority of the children in the country must leave the grammar school to earn their living with no opportunity for trade instruction, and when national and state appropriations for their aid are being made but slowly.

It is for this reason that great interest attaches itself to the successful efforts being made along these lines by the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian school. The recent reports from this school indicate that it is proving self-support combined with efficiency in training to be well within the range of possibility. Moreover, it has discovered that the more practical the work, the more the interest of the student is aroused. And he leaves the school, possessing not a smattering of technical knowledge, but an acquaintance with the actual conditions of his chosen trade. Thus the Carlisle student carpenters are not taught merely how to cut and join. They make furniture that is used in the school or sold, repair the school buildings, and erect new ones. The student seamstresses make the clothing that is worn by their fellow students. And the neophyte farmers produce large and profitable crops.

Students Learn Quickly

If there exists an impression that the Indian boy or girl requires a more elementary training than other American youths or must pass through a longer period of manual experience in order to learn his trade, this is quickly corrected by a statement recently made by Mr. Friedman, the superintendent of the school, in which he said:

"The Indian boy and girl can obtain here such a knowledge of the useful industries for which there is a demand



Indian students at Carlisle gathering cabbages on one of the school farms

in the section of the country in which he lives as will enable him to earn a good living for himself and his family.

"The Indians are by nature adept in those forms of work which require manual dexterity. In former years he fashioned his own implements with a degree of skill which is now considered remarkable. Properly trained, there are no better mechanics anywhere, from any nation, or from any race, than the Indians. In all forms of constructive work, in building construction, carpentry, plastering, in blacksmithing and machine work, in shoemaking, bricklaying and painting, the Indians have no difficulty in making good.

"When given proper instruction, the girls make good cooks, incomparable laundresses, and good housekeepers, besides showing native skill in beadwork, basket making and blanket weaving.

"There is a growing demand for Indians trained as mechanics. They are paid good wages and are found to be skilful, accurate, patient and painstaking in their work, as well as loyal to their employers. They are interested in their work, quiet and dependable. While rather timid at first, they acquire self-reliance as they become more experienced. The number who are entering the constructive industries is increasing each year."

In equipment the Carlisle school is well supplied. The plant consists of some 50 different buildings, large and well built, with facilities for carrying on the 20 different trades that are taught. In addition to this, there are some 300 acres of rich land, which gives

opportunity for the operation of two large farms and a successful dairy.

The mass of practical work that is turned out from these various departments affords an insight into the effect upon the school finances of applying the student labor to practical ends. Not only is there a large amount of merchantable product turned out, but the repairs on the various buildings of the school and the erection of new ones already have aggregated in value nearly a million dollars. In the past year, the value of the products and the work done in the 20 departments amounted to more than \$100,000.

Practical Results

In looking over the items that go to make up this significant total, it may be noted that labor and product of the carpenter shop, the bakery and the tailorshop were valued at \$10,000 each, which would indicate that the students made important contributions to their own food, clothing and shelter. The value of the work done in each of the other industrial departments, including the printing shop, the tin shop, the masonry department, the florist's and the shoe shop, ranged from \$1000 to \$9000.

A closer examination of the school reports will show how every effort is made to instruct the students in their special lines of work and at the same time place before them work that will be profitable. Thus the printing office does work for the Indian office of the United States government as well as printing two school magazines. The tinsmiths make

the various utensils used not only at Carlisle but at the smaller Indian schools. The bakery is busy turning out some 900 loaves of bread per day, besides pastry, crackers and sweets. The student farmers use wagons made by student carpenters, harnesses made by student harnessmakers and horses shod by student blacksmiths.

Community Life Established

The Carlisle boys and girls wear clothing made by student tailors and seamstresses and boots made by student cobblers, and live in buildings heated by student engineers. Thus a veritable community life is led, with education and profitable labor going hand in hand.

One feature of this industrial training system has been the development of the agricultural work. At present every acre of ground at the school is under cultivation and some of the ground yields two crops in a year. The farms present a prosperous and attractive appearance to the visitor at the school and constitute a feature of the school work that is of great value to the Indians, a large proportion of whom take up farming upon returning to their homes in the West.

At the same time, the thousands of dollars yielded each year from the products of the farms, the dairy, the piggery, the school garden and the floral greenhouse are of material assistance in helping to support the school. In the last fiscal year of the school the value of the agricultural products was estimated at \$15,780.

It has been found that in the agricultural work at the school, as well as in the other departments, the student is more thoroughly instructed, when he is impressed with the value of time, the need of the conservation of labor and

Girls Learn to Be Good Cooks, Laundresses and Housekeepers, and Skilled in Beadwork, Basketry and Weaving Blankets

FITTED FOR EARNING

the economy of materials. For this reason the two large farms and the dairy have small classes of boys assigned to them and the work is handled exactly as a thrifty farmer would handle it. Thus instead of having 50 or 100 boys working in a dilapidated manner, wasting their time and labor and gaining a dilapidated conception of the work, only six or eight men are assigned at one time.

Farm Instruction Valued

In reporting on the value of this method of farm instruction, Superintendent Friedman says:

"We feel that unless a school farm of this kind is formed intensively and pays, and the boy gains a personal knowledge of the meaning of work and of farm life, actual harm can be done when some of the discouragements of real life are met.

"In too many schools where industrial training is given elaborate machinery is used and an inordinately large number of boys work at a task, so that when their school life is over and these young people run up against the limitations of their own environment, they become discouraged because they do not possess expensive machinery or a large force of workmen.

"Indians love the open and are fond of feats of strength and skill. Nearly every Indian in the land owns a farm. Since the Indian has been placed on the reservation and allotted, his roaming habits have ceased and he lives more and more in a permanent home. Farming gives him a wholesome occupation.

"Each year the Indian is making more progress in farming, and in the last few years the acreage which they are farming has doubled. Likewise the products per acre have increased. Hundreds of the returned students and graduates of the school are farming in the West, and their farms compare favorably with the best farms of white men who live near them. Scores of instances could be cited where Indian school graduates are successful farmers and ranchers, and have been honored by the whites in the communities in which they live.

"More and more the public schools for whites must adapt their educational activities to the real needs and the future environment of the child. The Carlisle Indian school is one of the first to 'blaze the trail,' and hundreds of educators



Milking time at Carlisle cow barn, showing interior arrangements

visit the school each year to gain a closer insight into the work, with a view to the application of these lessons to schools for the education of the white people.

"The only test of an educational process, in the same way that any business organization would be judged, is by the concrete results in the way of product. Whether or not the Carlisle school is fulfilling its mission is ascertainable only in the kind of records which are made by the young men and women who were educated within its walls. Here, happily, there is no opportunity for controversy. Everywhere throughout the

nation, the Carlisle graduates and returned students are at work, living right, at peace with their neighbors, patriotic in their citizenship. There is a remarkable proportion of successes. Out of a total of 639 graduates, only five are not actively engaged in some useful occupation. With more than 4000 returned students, the most careful records obtained from the individuals, supported by the evidence of the agents and superintendents of the reservations to which they belong, show that 94 per cent are self-supporting and self-respecting, with good families, good homes, and money in the bank."

STORES OFFER OPPORTUNITY

Dry Goods Line Said to Present Best of Business Openings to Educated Youth

OPPORTUNITIES offered young people who are entering the dry goods business today are much better than those offered 20 years ago," said Charles F. Bacon, vice-president of Chandler & Co., Boston, when asked his opinion on this subject.

Comparing the difference in educational requirements, he said that far more is demanded of employees than was the case a few years ago, but that no line of business presents such opportunities for a young man or woman just out of high school or college as the dry goods store offers.

Calling the attention of his visitor to a young man nearby, Mr. Bacon remarked, "That boy, who is an expert football player, graduated from college and entered this store to learn the business. He began in the receiving room and after mastering the details thoroughly he was transferred to the cold storage work, which made him an assistant in the fur section. He will gradually take up the practical study of every department, and the opportunity in line after he has learned the different merchandise is a buyer's position, which will pay him \$3000 or \$4000 a year, while many of those graduated in the same class with him in college will be earning possibly \$18 or \$20 a week in some office. Above the position of buyer is that of merchandise manager, and that is an aim worth while, for the one who is capable of holding that position has charge of many departments.

Mr. Bacon was emphatic in his declaration that "salaries as well as opportunities depend entirely on the employees." He said that the salaries paid to saleswomen in some stores range from \$10 to \$40 a week, and that the firms much prefer to pay the highest figures, for the employees who can earn such amounts are the cheapest and earn the most money for the firms.

He does not agree with some of the views advanced regarding salaries, for he declares that as soon as an employee shows that he is worth more it is to the advantage of the firm to increase the pay. There is little competition between really high grade workers, and if an employer is not sufficiently alert to his interests to advance an employee when he knows he is worth it he is liable to lose a good worker whose place may be hard to fill, for, he says, a thoroughly competent dry goods employee always may find a position. "The difficulty is," Mr. Bacon declared, "in securing enough high class employees. There is an abundance of mediocre help but a scarcity of really high grade people who can command good salaries, as the demand for them far exceeds the supply. Thoroughly trained, well educated people are in demand in the stores, and as soon as an employee proves that he has ability he is advanced to the positions which are waiting for such people.

"Times have changed," Mr. Bacon pointed out, "within the last few years. We are on a higher plane of education, and methods of doing business and competition demand the best preparation for work of all kinds, and instead of succeeding with little or no education, as one once could, today it requires thorough training to keep up with the advancement which has been made in every line of business."

Touching on the subject of failures in the effort to succeed as employees in dry goods stores he said that he had found, particularly with salespeople, that it was not so much lack of interest in the work that retarded advancement

as lack of education. Many had been obliged to go to work when they were too young and their work showed the absence of preparation.

Referring to the character and refinement of the employees of today Mr. Bacon was enthusiastic. "Why, look at the employees in the stores," he observed, "they are as fine a class of young people as can be found in any line, alert, refined, wide awake and eager to accomplish their work in the best possible way."

"We hear of the inattention of the salespeople because there may be one out of 10 who is not doing her work properly, but nothing is said of the other nine whose work is above criticism. The same may be said of the salaries. We hear little of the great army of successful workers who have advanced to positions of trust and honor, but much of those who remain near the bottom of the scale, but I would emphasize the fact that it is because they have not fitted themselves for a higher position.

"In going about among the dry goods stores an open-minded person cannot but recognize the difference in the employees from those of several years ago. Education has made those of the present time as fine a class of young people as can be found, for the majority of them have advanced with the times, and are taking advantage of the opportunities that are constantly offered to increase their knowledge and raise their work to a higher standard of perfection and they aim to become a success in the business world."

HAWAII BOARD OF UTILITIES IS HELD SOLVENT

Chairman Discovers That Commission Can Go Ahead With Its Work, But That It Must Use the Strictest Economy

FUNDS ARE ADEQUATE

HONOLULU—Hawaii's new public utilities commission will be able to go ahead on its funds in sight and do business successfully, though it will have to observe the strictest economy. This announcement was made by Chairman R. A. Mott-Smith, who had been in considerable uncertainty as to whether there would be sufficient funds to run the commission.

Some months ago, says the Star-Bulletin, the chairman estimated that the commission's revenues, made up from the fees paid in by public service corporations doing business here within the jurisdiction of the commission, would amount to about \$15,000 a year. This estimate proved too high, a number of companies being found not to be taxable under the provisions of the act. Chairman Mott-Smith now estimates the revenues from these fees as approximately \$10,500. There is also available the biennial appropriation of \$5000, or \$2500 a year. Total revenues are about \$13,500.

Against the revenues there are salaries of commissioners amounting to \$8400 and other expenses including rent and office hire and expenses making a total of \$11,880.

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY HELL?

Frederick Dixon Discusses What Christian Science Teaches Regarding Subject of World-Wide Speculation

HEAVEN and hell are states of mind. Jesus of Nazareth made that perfectly clear in the famous passage in which he said, "The Kingdom of God is within you." Orthodox theology in latter years has thrown over hell as a material underworld, but with curious illogic has endeavored to cling to heaven. It is obvious that it is impossible to repudiate a material hell and to cling to a material heaven. Theology, however, has gone even further than this, for it has thrown overboard a personal devil while insisting on the personality of God.

Now, the Bible is quite clear in its reference to hell. The terms it uses are, in the Old Testament, Sheol, and in the New Testament, Gehenna or Hades; with the exception of one instance, when the word used is Tartarus. The Hebrew word Sheol simply means the grave or the pit. It is really the equivalent of the Greek word Hades. It was the place to which the departed went, whether the just or the unjust.

Its four compartments were reserved for the martyrs; secondly for the righteous who were not martyrs; thirdly for the sinners who had been prosperous on earth; and fourthly for the sinners who had been unprosperous. The eschatology of the whole teaching was primitive and crude in the highest degree. Connected with it was some belief in resurrection on the day of judgment. The souls of those in the first two compartments, according to the Pharisaic teaching, would rise at the day of judgment, and having received new bodies, would be admitted into heaven. There seems to have been no hope for the last two classes, and the souls of the third class were even to be slain on the day of judgment. There does not seem to have been any idea of eternal punishment. This picture of Sheol led to the establishment of necromancy. The necromancers claimed to be able to bring the shades to earth, and they plied their trade undoubtedly by a species of mental suggestion worked on those who came to them for the purpose.

There is no material difference between the Sheol of the Old Testament and the Hades of the New, with the exception that when the idea of punishment is introduced, the word commonly used is Gehenna. The entrance to Sheol was situated at the bottom of the sea, at the roots of the mountains, and through it was the way to the pit, just as Paradise consisted of seven heavens suspended

over the plain which constituted the earth. The word Paradise itself is a Persian word signifying a garden.

Medieval theology, of course, improved on this. The Hebrew had been satisfied with dividing Sheol into compartments and in the pictures of Fra Angelico anybody may see the process of torment going on amidst the flames. The "Divine Comedy" accepted an even broader view. Besides the ovens and fires, there were ice-reefs and rivers.

Everybody knows that the Bible is an eastern book, and that, in the words of a great orthodox scholar, an oriental cannot open his mouth without emitting a metaphor. The rabbinical teachers themselves taught by means of metaphor. This was perfectly recognized in the primitive Christian church, with the result that when Celsus, the Epicurean, made his famous attack on the church of the second century, and denounced its materialism as quite equal to that of the pagan gods and goddesses, the reply of Origen took the form of differentiating between the direct animalism of pagan Rome and the mythological character of eastern thought. Origen's reply amounted to this. The brutalities which you attribute to the Christian deity are things not to be taken literally. When the Hebrew talked of Jehovah sending men to seize the Promised Land, to attack the fenced cities and to dash out the brains of children, all he meant was that the Jew was to find a Promised Land, was to storm the citadels of sin, and was to dash to pieces his own personal sensual cravings. This was the explanation of a father of the church in the third century, and it explains something of what Jesus of Nazareth meant in speaking in the east to an eastern audience.

When Jesus said that the thief should be with him in Paradise, he did not mean in any garden in one of the seven heavens, or in any place among the clouds. He meant simply that the repentance of the man was bringing about that change of thought which is the kingdom of God within you. The most famous of his references is, however, that to Dives and Lazarus. He described the state of two men. He did not imply that there was any virtue in being a beggar and covered with sores, or any virtue in being rich and dressed in purple and fine linen. He simply said that the two men died. The one awakened from what Jesus himself called the sleep of death in Hades, the other in Abraham's bosom. Now it is necessary to understand exactly what these terms mean.

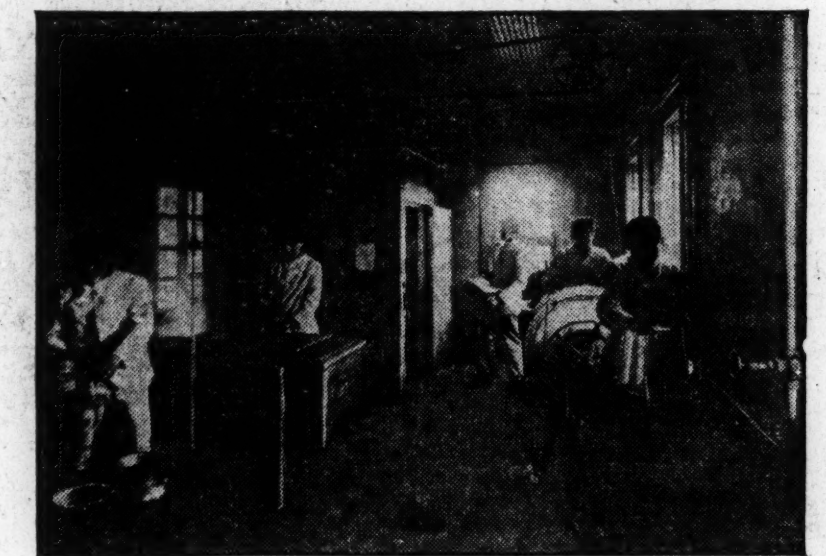
At an eastern feast the guests lay on couches in a circle. The principal guest reclined so that his head came towards the host's bosom. He was said to have his head in the host's bosom, just as today we should say that he sat at the host's right hand. Jesus then, speaking metaphorically to a people accustomed to metaphors, simply said that Lazarus, passing through the belief of death, found himself lying in Abraham's bosom. That is to say, his sufferings in this world had probably burned away enough of his sensuality to enable him to realize enough of divine harmony to be described as sitting at the right hand of Abraham.

The importance of the phrase "burned away" must be gathered from the condition of Dives. Dives woke, according to the ordinary translation, in hell in torment, but according to the true translation, in Hades on the touchstone. It is an important fact that the text does not say he woke up in Gehenna, which would have been torment, but in Hades on the touchstone. Now Jesus through out his ministry used the symbol of the refiner's fire. The refiner took the dross, burned it in the fire, and then applied the mass to the touchstone to test the value of the gold in it.

Jesus, speaking in a metaphor, said that Dives, passing through the sleep of death, was testing, in the life beyond the grave, the value of all those ecstasies of the material senses which he had experienced on earth, and finding out how much truth, how much gold, there was in them. "Sin," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 196 of Science and Health, "makes its own hell, and goodness its own heaven." Surely this is the exact teaching of the Bible, when the Bible is properly understood.

No one today believes in a hell of flames and sulphur and of icebergs, yet nobody can renounce this picture without renouncing a picture of heaven of trees and glades. If the hell brought about by sin is a condition of mind, the heaven brought about by righteousness is a condition of mind. "Hell," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 588 of Science and Health, "is moral belief; error; lust; remorse; hatred; revenge; sin; sickness; death; suffering and self-destruction; self-imposed agony; effects of sin; that which 'worketh abomination or maketh a lie'; whilst, on page 587 she defines heaven as 'Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul.' This is the teaching of Christian Science and it is also the teaching of the Bible.

DAIRY AT CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL



Work here is handled as thrifty farmer would have it done

CLUBWOMEN TO SERVE LUNCHES TO TEXAS HIGHWAY BUILDERS

When Professional and Business Men, Farmers and Clerks Wield Pick and Shovel on San Antonio-Austin Road Nov. 5 Automobiles Will Distribute Repasts

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Leading clubwomen have announced their intention of cooperating in the movement to furnish lunches to the professional men, business men, farmers, clerks and others who are to take part in the building of the San Antonio-Austin highway on good roads day, Nov. 5. Letters have been sent out to about 40 of the women organizers requesting that the subject be taken up at their next meeting.

D. E. Colp, secretary of the Bexar County Highway League, says he has conferred with several of the leading clubwomen and has been assured of their hearty cooperation.

The request for cooperation of the women of other towns along the line of the proposed route will also be made, says the San Antonio Express.

Between San Antonio and New Braunfels Mr. Colp says there will be a long procession of automobiles about 11 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 5, carrying lunch to husbands, fathers, brothers and friends. Mr. Colp thinks that when the sun has gone down on the evening of the 5th day of November history will have been made in good roads building in Texas.

To facilitate the work and enlist the

largest possible number of workers, the president and secretary of every organization in the towns along the route will be appointed a committee to pledge members to either go out and work or hire some one to take their place. It is thought that by this means hundreds of men who otherwise might stay at home will be converted to take an interest in the project. Several engineers have agreed to give their services free. They will go out and supervise operations and see to it that the work is done right.

SPOKANE SCHOOLS TO TEACH DRAMA

SPOKANE, Wash.—Two dramatic societies will be organized at the Lewis and Clark high school during the next week by Miss Flossie Dillon, head of the department of public speaking, says the Chronicle.

Membership of one of the societies will be limited to upper classmen and the other to lower classmen. The societies will each stage several productions during the year in the school auditorium under the direction of Miss Dillon.

Mr. Sulzer Expected to Seek Vindication Before People

Deposed Governor of New York
Plans to Go Back to East Side
and May Begin Campaign for
Justification of Defense at Polls

OFFERS MENTIONED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Martin H. Glynn, new Governor of the state of New York, was today making his plans to move in to the executive mansion while William Sulzer, removed by the high court of impeachment, was moving out. Mr. Glynn will take up his duties in an endeavor to give the people a wise and efficient administration. Mr. Sulzer will go back to live in New York city's East Side and attempt to secure at the polls vindication for his downfall, which he declares Tammany Hall brought about.

Already two offers to nominate Mr. Sulzer have been mentioned. One would run him for Congress on a Progressive ticket in his old district; the other would make him an assembly candidate on the same party ticket in the sixth assembly district. But secretary Chester C. Platt, for Mr. Sulzer, declares that the deposed executive is too much involved in state affairs to accept a congressional nomination. Mr. Platt says Mr. Sulzer feels he has a mission to perform before the people.

This mission Mr. Sulzer himself forecasted in the statement he issued late Friday, in which he declared that he preferred to make his real defense on the platform, where the people might look into his eyes and know he was telling the truth. He is convinced that the result of the case against him has aroused the people of the state as never before against methods employed by Tammany in politics. He is also confident that the verdict of guilty on three of the eight counts will give a decided impetus to various campaigns throughout the state, where matters of progressive politics, such as the initiative and the referendum are prominent.

To this end it is believed that Mr. Sulzer, after a short rest, will accept many of the invitations to speak which he has already received. Politicians in close touch with the situation believe that it is his ultimate intention to run for the governorship again.

What may prove to be Mr. Sulzer's first speech in his campaign for vindication is expected to be delivered tonight when he receives a loving cup which will be presented to him by Jay W. Forrest, a people's party leader.

Mr. Sulzer's statement, issued directly following service of the notice of removal Friday, and upon which Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, refused to comment denouncing Tammany Hall as being the guiding hand, both in the events which led up to his impeachment and in the conduct of the trial itself. He declared that without the vote of several senators who had been interested in bringing him to trial he would have been acquitted on all eight charges, instead of upon five only.

Mr. Sulzer has this to say of the possible effect of his trial on the future:

"Mr. Murphy and the special interests which I antagonized have won a temporary victory; but the fight for reform and for honest government will go on."

"The force of my trial will have a good effect in the end. It has opened the eyes of the people to the graft of millions of dollars annually and it will hasten the adoption of the initiative and the referendum to bring about the recall of public officials, including judges and judicial decisions, and write upon the statute books other reforms, especially a direct primary law, so that the voters, instead of the bosses, will nominate as well as elect officials to public office."

"The people now know that the power to nominate public officials is the power to control these public officials; and that we cannot have honest government in the state of New York until the voters nominate and control all public officials."

Although placing the weight of blame for his removal upon Tammany's desire to exact payment from him for his disobedience to the counsels of Charles F. Murphy after his election, the Sulzer statement does not make any of the stirring revelations concerning the details of Tammany's dealings with him that the public had been led by the deposed Governor himself to expect.

He denies the charges upon which he was impeached, that he was guilty of falsification and perjury in filing a campaign fund statement which, it is said, was not complete, and that he attempted to suppress evidence.

He says that he desired to take the stand to refute the testimony supporting these charges, but that he had not done so because he believed his story regarding Tammany would not be allowed in the record.

He said that he "handed back to the people the commission they gave me untarnished and unsullied," and closed by intimating that he would place his case before the people from the platform so that they might look into his eyes and "know he was telling the truth."

Two features unique in the history of New York state marked Lieut.-Gov. Martin H. Glynn's assumption of the office of Governor. He is the first occupant of the executive chair to reach that position by reason of the impeachment of a predecessor, and he was sworn into office by the chief judge of the court of appeals.

The constitutional oaths of office heretofore have been administered almost without exception by the secretary of state or by some attaché of his office. When William Sulzer was inaugurated Governor last January he expressed the

desire to have Chief Judge Cullen of the court of appeals administer the oath.

The law was looked up and it was found that no provision specifically gave such power to the head of the highest court in the state. Subsequently, at the proposal of Governor Sulzer, the Legislature passed a law conferring upon the chief judge of the court of appeals authority to administer oaths to public officials.

That law was invoked for the first time when Judge Cullen administered the constitutional Governor's oath to the new chief executive.

Governor Glynn's formal induction into office was simple. He took the oath in Judge Cullen's private office in the court of appeals chambers. Besides the presiding judge and the new Governor, there were present only Attorney-General Carmody, James T. Glynn, a brother of the new executive; Deputy Attorney-General John T. Norton, Deputy Secretary of State Jose E. Pidgeon and Mr. Glynn's private secretary.

Sulzer Statement Renews His Denials; Points to Record

Mr. Sulzer's statement was in part:

"In response to requests from friends throughout the state, for some expression from me, I can only say, at this time, that I am glad my trial is over."

"By virtue of a power, beyond the present control of our electorate, I now hand back to the people the commission they gave me, and I hand it back to them—untarnished and unsullied."

"My lips have been sealed for weeks, during which time I have patiently submitted in silence to abuse and vilification."

"However, after stating my case to my counsel, and by their advice, on Aug. 11, I made the following statement:

"I deny that I used campaign contributions for personal use."

"I deny that I speculated in Wall street or used money contributed for campaign purposes to buy stocks, either in my own name or otherwise."

"I never had an account with Fuller & Gray or Boyer & Griswold. I never heard of these firms; do not know the members; and knew nothing about the transactions with these firms, testified to before the Erawley committee, until recently threatened with exposure and the alleged transactions were brought to my attention by the Frawley committee."

Stocks Are Discussed

"The stock matter with Harris & Fuller was not a speculative account, but a loan account made upon stocks as collateral, which stocks had been acquired and paid for years before my nomination for the office of Governor and from other sources than Harris & Fuller."

"Certain checks given to me during the campaign were deposited to my personal account, and thereafter I paid the amount of said checks to the campaign committees."

"In filing my statement of receipts and disbursements with the secretary of state, I relied upon information furnished me by the persons in immediate charge of my campaign, and in whom I had, and still have, the most implicit confidence; and I believe the statement furnished by them to me at the time to be accurate and true."

"No legal evidence was adduced in the trial which disproved that statement."

"Subsequently, on Sept. 14, I gave out another statement as follows:

"The stories that I am going to resign are false and malicious. The purpose in circulating them must be evident to any one. I am not going to resign. I am going to stand trial."

Speaks of "The Boss"

"I have said some hard things about some of the senators and they have said some hard things about me; but this is a trial, not a political fight."

"They are both judges and jurors, and I believe most of them are large enough and honest enough to rise above any personal feeling they may entertain toward me because of what I have said about them, and do me justice."

"These are the only statements or interviews I have made or given out since the Assembly, by the orders of 'the boss,' passed the resolution of impeachment."

"Of course, when I issued the last statement on Sept. 14 I did not think Senator Wagner, Senator Frawley, Senator Rampeger, Senator Sanner, Senator Brown, Senator Blauvelt and Senator Thompson would act as my jurors and judges, as they were either interested personally in the outcome of my trial or on account of personal grievances had expressed an opinion as to my guilt."

"The impropriety of these senators voting for my conviction must be apparent, and vitiate the judgment, because, had they refused to vote—as a sense of decency should have induced them to do—I would not have been convicted on any one of the articles of impeachment."

Mr. Murphy Is Criticized

"My trial from beginning to end—so far as the Tammanyized part of the court was concerned—was a farce—a political lynching—the consummation of a deep-laid political conspiracy to oust me from office."

"The court ruled in everything against me and ruled out everything in my favor. The well settled rules of evidence were thrown to the winds. A horse thief in frontier days would have received a squarer deal."

"Mr. Murphy controlled the Assembly

and 'ordered' the impeachment. He controlled most of the members of the court and dictated its procedure and wrote the judgment. He was the judge and the jury, the prosecutor and the bailiff."

"They called it the high court of impeachment, but history will call it 'Murphy's high court of infamy.' The trial was a human shambles; a libel on law; a flagrant abuse of constitutional rights; a disgrace to our civilization; and the verdict overturned the safeguards of liberty and the precedents of three centuries. Posterity will reverse the findings of the court."

"There is a higher court than Murphy's—the court of public opinion. I appeal from Murphy's court of political passion to the sober reflection of public opinion."

Points to His Record

"When I declined to obey the 'orders' of 'the boss' about patronage; when I refused to call off Hennessey and prevent further investigations of graft, and finally, when I set in motion the wheels of the machinery of the courts to bring the criminals to justice and to stop the looting of the state, then, and not until then, did Mr. Murphy threaten me with degradation and with removal from office. From that day to this all that money, all that power, all that influence, can do to disgrace me, and destroy me, has been done."

"As the Governor I have been honest and faithful to my trust. No influence could control me in the performance of my duty but the dictates of my conscience. I have lost my office, but I have kept my self-respect."

Why He Did Not Testify

"Let me say here that I wanted to take the witness stand in my own behalf—especially to tell the story of my troubles with 'the boss' and to deny the Peck fabrication, the absurd story of Allan Ryan, and to explain the Morgan testimony. But I was finally persuaded not to do so by those who have in view the real welfare of the state, and because, under the rulings of the court refusing to accept the testimony of Mr. Hennessey and other witnesses in my behalf, it was apparent that my story of the reasons Murphy 'ordered' my impeachment would also be ruled out, and I was further advised that, as no evidence against me had been adduced of 'wilful and corrupt misconduct in office,' therefore I had committed no impeachable offense as the Governor of the state, and hence could not be legally or justly removed from office."

"Much has been said about my financial affairs. I want to tell the public the truth about my financial condition so that there will be no more falsehoods about it."

"Before I was a candidate for the governorship I was in debt about \$70,000 and had more assets than I have at present."

List of Present Debts

"The truth is I owe now as follows: L. M. Josephthal, \$27,000; Hugh J. Reilly, \$26,500; E. P. Meaney, \$10,000; F. E. Spriggs, \$8,500; Ogilvie & Co., \$3,000; smaller creditors, about \$1,000; making a total of \$76,000, besides the cost of my trial."

"I own no real estate, no mortgages, no stocks or bonds, and no other assets save an equity in some stock in two small mining companies. This mining stock has no market value. I have been unfortunate in mining matters, and, in so far as I could, got out of them last year."

"I had on deposit in the Farmers Loan & Trust Company before my nomination, over \$11,000. I have on deposit there now not much more, and that is all the money I possess. Take it in all and all, I am poorer today than I was before the fight for the governorship began last fall."

"Had I wanted, to make money out of my campaign for Governor, I certainly would not have rejected, as I did, offers of donations from several citizens of upwards of \$100,000 and borrowed the money I did from Reilly and Meaney and several others."

"At some future and more opportune time I promise to make a further public statement, and I am inclined to the conclusion that I would rather express my views from the platform, where I can look into the eyes of the people and they can look into mine and judge for themselves whether I am telling the truth."

COLONEL BENTON SAYS CAMPAIGN COST HIM \$11,000

According to his personal campaign expense account filed with the secretary of state, Col. Everett C. Benton expended in the primary campaign in which he lost the Republican nomination to Congressman Gardner, \$11,024, of which \$4163.28 was paid to his various campaign committees. His largest expenditure outside of payments to his committees was to the Boston postmaster for postage, \$1506.18.

He paid to Treasurer McKenzie of his Boston campaign committee, \$3000.15, and to Benton campaign committee in Lowell, \$200; in Marlboro, \$100; Waltham, \$200; Taunton, \$100; Medford, \$200; Worcester, \$100; Holyoke, \$363.13.

The largest individual payment was to J. R. Whipple & Co. for dinners.

WASHINGTON HERALD SOLD
WASHINGTON—A majority of the stock of the Washington Herald, a once local newspaper, has been sold to McClure Newspaper Syndicate of New York, it is announced.

CHANGE URGED IN COLLEGES' REQUIREMENTS

Massachusetts Superintendents
Association Would Not Bar
Pupil Because of Manual
Training in High Schools

OFFERS RESOLUTIONS

That the boy who takes up agriculture, manual training or commerce, and the girl who takes up household arts in the high schools shall not be excluded from the benefits of a college course, and these pursuits therefore placed at a disadvantage to the individual, is the aim of the Massachusetts Superintendents Association as expressed in the appointment of a committee on recommendation relative to college entrance requirements.

At a meeting of this committee held yesterday the following recommendations, submitted by Schuyler F. Herron of Winchester and Burr J. Marriam of Marblehead, were directed to be presented at the autumn meeting of the association:

"That pupils be admitted to college when certified by the principal of an accredited high school; that the state department of education should be empowered to accredit high schools, which meet approved standards as to equipment, teaching force and quality of instruction. In defining standards of approval the education department shall consult representatives of colleges and other educational institutions. The plan provides that high school work must be well done; that in accrediting schools the general character of the pupils' work in both high school and college shall be considered; that pupils who are certified must have had continuous work affording mental training which can be only thus obtained; that pupils must be prepared in English and five or six units in the traditional subjects."

"It is to be noted further that while pupils will usually present the traditional subjects they will not be automatically excluded if they have taken other work, but shall be encouraged to pursue subjects that will possess a vital interest for them and that will function with the future lives; that high schools will be benefited by the presence of college preparatory pupils in commercial, household arts, manual training, agricultural and general courses and that colleges will gain many excellent students; that the organization of manual training, household arts and agricultural courses will be greatly encouraged and that thereby many boys and girls will remain in the high schools."

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Citrus fruit growers of southern California are taking steps to safeguard their crops this winter by artificial heating on a vast scale. Hugo steel tanks with an average capacity of 100,000 gallons of crude oil or distillate are being built in the orchard districts. In these tanks the fuel oil will be stored ready for instant use. Eight of these tanks have recently been completed, others are planned.

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It was also agreed to urge the Pan-Hellenic council to take similar action to govern college frats in the country. Cleveland was selected as the place for the meeting next year, on invitation of delegates from the Delta Upsilon chapter at Western Reserve University.

DELTA UPSILON BARS HIGH SCHOOL SECRET ORDERS

CADET CORPS IS CELEBRATING ITS 172D ANNIVERSARY

In celebration of their one hundred and seventy-second anniversary of receiving their charter as an independent organization, the first corps of cadets, M. V. M., are today holding a field day on their old camp ground at Hingham. Shortly before noon 200 members of the corps and their band, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Franklin L. Joy, left the armory, escorting several hundred of its honorary, veteran and past members, and marched to the South station, where they were met by a large crowd.

On arriving at Hingham the line of march will be resumed to the camp ground. Upon arriving there luncheon will be served followed by baseball games and athletic sports. Baseball games have been arranged between the officers and enlisted men, and between the veteran and honorary members.

This will be followed by a battalion parade, and guard mount, which the members of the corps will tender to their invited guests. Following mess they will return to Boston.

WASHINGTON—Three members of the Arkwright Club of Boston, representing a number of large cotton spinners in New England, had a conference Friday with Secretary Houston, Assistant Secretary Galloway and members of the cotton committee of the department of agriculture, in regard to the growing of long staple cotton in the South.

The New Englanders said they were anxious to secure as much of this variety of cotton as possible. It was decided that they should appoint a committee to consult frequently with the department's committee.

WELLS COLLEGE HAS INAUGURATION

AUBURN, N. Y.—Kerr Duncan MacMillan, 37, B. D., was inaugurated president of Wells College at Aurora Friday.

Besides an address by Mr. MacMillan there was a special address by Francis L. Patton, president emeritus of Princeton Theological Seminary. Among the alumnae present was Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and a trustee of the college. President MacMillan succeeds Dr. George Morgan Ward, who resigned a year ago.

PAPER PINKS BRING \$5 APIECE AT FETE IN DORCHESTER

Upward of 30,000 paper carnations, pink, red and white, were sold before noon today by nearly 800 boys and girls who are assisting in the Dorchester flower day celebration. These flowers were supplied by the special committee in charge of the function and were distributed from 15 different sub-stations. Prices from 5 cents to \$3 were obtained for each flower and the receipts at the close of the day will be turned over to three Dorchester charities.

WIDER FREE MAIL DELIVERY ASKED

WASHINGTON—Representative Briley of Pennsylvania Friday introduced a bill that would provide for extension of the free delivery mail service to all towns in the United States with a population exceeding 1000 not now entitled to such delivery. The bill would carry an appropriation of \$10,000,000, and it is estimated the proposed change in the service would affect about 6000 communities.

PREMIERS READY FOR MEETING IN OTTAWA OCT. 27

Maritime Province Representation
Will Be Among Subjects to Be
Considered by the Conference

OTTAWA, Ont.—The conference of provincial premiers and representatives of their governments is to be held here commencing on Oct. 27. While the sessions will take place here as the capital the government has no advice as to the subjects of discussion or nothing to do with the arrangements. These are in the hands of Sir Lomer Gouin and Sir James Whitney.

Though it is improbable that the program will be other than informal, says the Citizen, it is known the question of maritime province representation, subsidy claims from New Brunswick, and probably some of the other provinces, and company incorporations in the light of the judgment of the supreme court anticipated at once, will be the subjects of discussion. The federal government will welcome the delegates but not participate in the conference.

Sir James Whitney, Attorney-General Foy and the Hon. W. J. Hanna will be here from Ontario, Sir Lomer Gouin, the Hon. Messrs. Taschereau and MacKenzie from Quebec, Premier Fleming and Attorney-General Grimmer from New Brunswick; Premier Murray and Attorney-General Daniels from Nova Scotia; Premier Matheson, from Prince Edward Island, and Sir Richard McBride, from British Columbia. The prairie province representatives are not yet announced.

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SAFEGUARDING OF FRUIT CROPS IS BEING PLANNED

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WASHINGTON HERALD SOLD
WASHINGTON—A majority of the stock of the Washington Herald, a once local newspaper, has been sold to McClure Newspaper Syndicate of New York, it is announced.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Transfer of following officers coast artillery corps, given in orders Oct. 8, will become effective on the date specified: Capt. J. Totten, Jan. 1; H. C. Barnes and C. E. Brignam, Nov. 1. Orders Oct. 8 transferring Capt. G. P. Hawes, Jr., coast artillery corps, to one hundred and eighteenth company, amended to transfer him to fifty-eighth company.

Orders Oct. 2 relating to Capt. J. E. Cusack, ninth cavalry, and C. D. Dixon, fourth cavalry, revoked.

First Lieut. J. H. Barnard, fifth cavalry, transferred to first company, and assigned to a troop by regimental commander; relieved army and navy general hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

First Lieut. A. M. Graham, first cavalry, relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Capt. H. C. Smither, fifteenth cavalry, placed on list of detached officers, and Capt. J. C. Harbord, cavalry, colonel Philippines constabulary, removed and assigned to first cavalry.

First Lieut. E. Williams, medical reserve corps, relieved Letterman general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, home and stand relieved from active duty.

Orders Sept. 30 relating to Capt. J. D. Tilford, third cavalry, revoked.

First Lieut. M. E. Scott, dental surgeon, U. S. A., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty, and report by letter to commanding officer, central department.

Board of signal corps to consist of Maj. L. D. Wildman, Capt. P. Hitt and G. E. Kumpke, and First Lieut. C. R. Mayo, appointed to meet at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 1, to revise drill regulations for field companies of signal corps, and also prepare provisional drill regulations for telegraph companies of signal corps.

Commanding officer, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska, designated an officer on duty at that post to relieve Capt. A. R. Kerwin, quartermaster corps, of duty as quartermaster and report name of officer designated to adjutant general of the army.

Capt. Kerwin to San Francisco and report to Lieut. Col. G. M. Williamson, quartermaster corps, San Francisco, for duty as his assistant.

Leaves—First Lieut. H. A. Atchison, first coast artillery corps, recruiting officer, two days; Capt. G. V. Henry, thirteenth cavalry, one month and 20 days, effective Dec. 10; Capt. Henry will sail for the Philippine islands Feb. 5 instead of Jan. 5; Maj. C. R. Darnall, medical corps, three months; Capt. W. A. Duncan, medical corps, one month; First Lieut. G. D. Graham, dental surgeon, three months; First Lieut. E. Wilson, medical reserve corps, three months and 14 days; First Lieut. M. E. Scott, dental surgeon, three months.

Navy Orders

Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kavanagh, detached the Tennessee, to home, wait orders.

Lieutenant-Commander C. S. Freeman, detached the San Francisco, to the New Jersey as first lieutenant.

Lieut. Owen Bartlett, detached the Patterson, to home, wait orders.

Ensign A. H. Gray, detached the Castine, to the Tonopah.

Ensign Frederick Baltitz, detached the Perkins, to the Trippe.

Lieut. F. V. McNair, detached the Chester, to the Rhode Island as first lieutenant.

Lieut. (junior grade), E. A. Lichtenstein, to the Reid.

Ensign L. B. Green, detached the Trippe, to the Eagle.

Chief Gunner Hugh Sinclair, detached the Castine, to receiving ship, Boston.

Commander H. A. Wiley, detached the Saratoga, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. R. E. Ingersoll, detached the Saratoga, to aid on staff commander in chief Asiatic fleet.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. T. Swasey, detached command the Mohican, to the Wilmington.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. H. Pasley, detached command torpedo flotilla, Asiatic fleet, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. P. Page, detached aid on staff commander-in-chief Atlantic fleet, to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign H. B. Cecil, detached naval station, Olongapo, to the Monadnock.

Medical Inspector C. H. T. Lowndes, detached fleet surgeon, Asiatic fleet, to home, wait orders.

Marine Corps Orders

Second Lieut. W. M. McIlvain, detached North Dakota, to aviation duty, Annapolis, Md.

Second Lieut. G. K. Shuler, detached aviation duty, Annapolis, to the North Dakota.

Revenue Cutter Service
Second Lieut. L. T. Chalker, 20 days' leave.

Constructor J. J. Walton, to depot, South Baltimore

Pianists Coming; Opera Casts Chosen

PIANO music will make a high bid this season for the interest of the popular audience that patronizes the Symphony hall concerts, offering at the outset two of its greatest interpreters in Ignace Paderewski and Josef Hofmann. Later in the season it will seek to win the public ear in the work of Harold Bauer and Mme. Teresa Carreno.

Through these players, four distinct styles of performance, four characteristic ways of looking at art, four plainly differentiated attitudes of life will enrich the experience of Boston listeners. But individual though the visitors are, they are all moderate in their interpretive views. The most progressive of them is unquestionably Mr. Bauer, but even he is more of an adjuster of new schools of expression to old than an essential innovator. Mme. Carreno is doubtless the most unwilling of the four to yield to modern tendencies, and next to her comes Mr. Paderewski.

Thus, putting radicalism at the top of the scale and conservatism at the bottom, Mr. Bauer sounds the highest note and Mme. Carreno the lowest, but all of them are within the middle register, in the comfortable, easily-understood range of sentiment where applause and popularity are found. And so we may say of the audience that enjoys their playing, that it accepts inherited artistic dividends, it clips the coupons of a nineteenth century investment, it lives on an aesthetic system which listeners of the past 50 years have built up. Such an audience cannot claim, as can the one that enjoys the playing of a radical like Ferruccio Busoni, to be venturing capital for the pleasure of its musical descendants.

Qualities Indicated

Contemplating the two artists who are to appear first, Mr. Hofmann and Mr. Paderewski, we find individual qualities strikingly indicated in the leading numbers of their programs. Each is to present a sonata of the late period of Beethoven, Mr. Hofmann the long and impressive twenty-ninth, opus 109; and Mr. Paderewski the short and gracious thirtieth, opus 109.

Of course these renowned players might easily be imagined as exchanging roles. Mr. Hofmann could conceivably present himself as interpreter of the variations of the thirtieth sonata, the F major, with their sudden shifts of mood, with their delicate comedy, their romantic glow. Mr. Paderewski could be imagined mounting a warlike and leading the tonal squadrons that Beethoven marshals for him in the twenty-ninth, the B flat major. But the choice which the two men have made from the works of the master sonata writer agrees better with their temperaments as revealed in former concerts. Let us have Mr. Hofmann in the piece which the composer himself designates as in the grand style, in the one which tells of big numbers of people in common action, that demands a large stage whereon to unfold its tragedy. Let us, on the other hand, have Mr. Paderewski in the piece which talks of intimate social experience.

Mr. Hofmann in order to express himself completely must tell us a story of epic dimensions. He must have sparkling episode, must have or humorous adventure. He must have a large scheme of action. But Mr. Paderewski prefers a small frame. One definite point that he can hold our attention to without a chance of distraction better suits him. Mr. Hofmann likes to appeal to the world in its organized character. Mr. Paderewski likes to get hold of each listener separately. When we are at a Hofmann concert we are always conscious of the rest of the house. At a Paderewski recital we think of only the player and ourselves.

Neither man commands all that there is in expression through piano interpretation. After they have had their turns there will be plenty left for Mr. Bauer and Mme. Carreno to say at the Symphony hall concerts. And their work by no means exhausts their principal composer, Beethoven. There will still be much opportunity for pianists in the opus 406 after Mr. Hofmann has exercised his skill in octaves on it and there will remain much opportunity in the opus 109 after Mr. Paderewski has executed its passage for double trill and has given its right and left hand melodies and harmonies contrast through his crystalline tone. But both these players coming together within one week can arouse our appreciation of the piano in a way that should make the autumn of 1913 an important time in our emotional record.

Probable Casts for

Productions of Opera Season Considered

Studying the repertory of the Boston opera company as announced in the prospectus just issued, we find that the productions of the fifth season will be changed in important points from last year, because of new talent engaged and because of talent hitherto employed not appearing or returning only temporarily. The tenor and baritone departments will be considerably different, and the soprano and contralto departments will in many respects have a new sound.

To take the Italian works first, we observe that for "Aida" the available sopranos will be Miss Destinn and Miss Marcel on regular nights, and Mme. Androva, the new American artist, and Miss Amaden on Saturday night popular performances. The contraltos will be Mme. Gay, Mme. Dalvarez, whose voice is described as of great power, and Mme. Matzenauer, the remarkable Metropolitan opera singer, who impersonates high-voiced and low-voiced heroines with equal

success. Others to sing the role of Amneris are Mmes. Leveroni and Archinard. Tenors to sing the role of Radames are Messrs. Zenatello, Fontana and Giorgini. Still others are Messrs. Oppezzo and Lafitte. Since Mr. Zenatello's engagement is a shorter one than usual, Messrs. Fontana and Giorgini will appear in many of the parts which he has hitherto filled. Baritone to sing in "Aida" are Messrs. Danges and Ancona, both new and declared to be highly competent actors and singers. Mr. Polese, now a guest singer, may also appear in this work.

The soprano in "The Barber" will be Miss Hempel or Mme. Tetrazzini; the tenor, Mr. Giorgini or Mr. Constantino. The role of the singing master will probably go to Mr. Marcoux by general demand. The plan is to have Mme. Tetrazzini appear in Rossini's opera, because of the desire of many to hear her in a new part.

"Bohème" will be one of Mme. Melba's operas when she comes in the spring. She is engaged to appear five times at the house in all. Miss Bori will be another Mimi, and Miss Nielsen perhaps another. Mr. Clement or Mr. Lafitte will sing the tenor role.

"Gloconda" is expected to give Mme. Matzenauer one of her opportunities. Paolo Ludikar is said to have the deep voice and the grand histrionic style required in the bass role. Miss Destinn is the probable heroine, Mme. Claussen is to sing the second contralto part and either Mr. Danges or Mr. Ancona will take the baritone part. In all likelihood Mr. Constantino will be heard in the tenor role. In "Cavalleria" the tenor will be Mr. Fontana at least once. Mme. Matzenauer has shone in the role of Santuzza and may try it in Boston.

"Don Giovanni" may be heard with Mr. Marcoux and Mr. Danges in the title role in turn. Since Mr. McCormack is not coming back and Mr. Bonci is not coming to America, the tenor part is to go to Mr. Clement. Miss Nielsen will be the Zerlina. Miss Destinn will reappear as Donna Anna. Mme. Matzenauer, if the director should find it possible to give the piece with a star cast, will be the Donna Elvira.

For the new opera, "Francesca da Rimini," the regular cast will be Mme. Cavalleri, soprano; Mr. Muratore, tenor, and Mr. Marcoux, bass. This work will be produced in February.

"The Girl of the Golden West" will bring Mme. Carolina White and Mr. Fontana together in duet as Minnie and Johnson. Mr. Polese will perhaps be the sheriff again.

"Lucia" will be heard at least once with Mme. Tetrazzini in the title role. On Saturday night it will be given with Mme. Scotney. The tenor will be Mr. Giorgini.

New Puccini Singers
In "Madam Butterfly" Mme. Edvina will be given a new opportunity. Miss Nielsen, too, is to be given an appearance in the work. Mr. Clement is to try his powers in the role of Pinkerton for the first time in Boston. Mr. Martinielli, called a promising tenor, will be available for the same part.

In Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" Mr. Martinielli will have one of his best chances to win the applause of his new public. Miss Bori is scheduled for the heroine, Mr. Scotti for the third of the leading characters.

Verdi's great baritone role in "Otello" is likely to fall to Mr. Ancona, who is to be with the company three months. The title part will go, as of old, to Mr. Zenatello. The soprano role will again be given to Mme. Alda.

"Pagliacci" will be another test of Mr. Martinielli's American tenor voice. The role of Nedda will go to Miss Nielsen for the first time.

In "Rigoletto" Mme. Bori, Mr. Giorgini and Mr. Danges will be heard.

"Carmen" will be Miss Nielsen's hour, of comedy again, and Mr. Scotti and Mr. Fornari will take turns in the second part. Mme. Jonani will try for the praise of a Saturday night house in this work.

"Tosca" will bring Miss Garden back to one of her most powerful portrayals and will bring forward in competition with her Mme. Beriza, a new soprano, from the French school of operatic art. Mr. Marcoux and Mr. Danges inevitably will each appear as Scarpia. Mr. Martinielli, if his work in the role of Cavaradossi at the opening of the season in Philadelphia is up to the promise of his European work, will be one of the tenors in "Tosca" here.

"Traviata" is to be one of the Melba operas. It is to be one also in which Miss Hempel will be heard, but not, it is said, Mme. Tetrazzini. The Boston public is beginning to like her in her comedy parts, and is willing to let somebody else sing "Ah, fors'è lui." The tenors in this piece will be Messrs. Zenatello and Giorgini. Mr. Danges may be given an easy night or two in the baritone role.

"Trovatore" will put Mr. Zenatello and Mr. Fontana in competition as tenors of loud, high notes. Mme. Green, an American soprano who has made a successful showing in the Chicago company, is in the books for the part of Leonora. Mmes. Matzenauer and Dalvarez are the contraltos who will try to match the record of Mme. Schumann-Heink in the role of the gypsy mother.

"Carmen" will be Mme. Gay's opera again. But not hers alone, for Mme. Cavalleri and Miss Garden will appear in it. The tenors will be Mr. Zenatello, Mr. Clement and Mr. Muratore, as many Don Joseas as Carmen. Mr. Danges is said to enjoy the part of the Toreador. Mme. Heliane is to replace Miss Fisher in the low gown of Micaela.

In "Hansel and Gretel" Miss Fisher's place will be taken by Mme. Riegelman, one of the visiting artists. Miss Swartz will again sing the role of the boy. The

mother will be Mme. Archinard. Peter will come from New York as heretofore and will be impersonated by Mr. Goritz or Mr. Hinshaw.

Mr. Weingartner in Charge

The parts for "Meistersinger" are not definitely assigned, but Mr. Lafitte is expected to sing the tenor role. Mme. Green or Mme. Alda may be the Eva. Mr. Danges is prepared to take the character of Beckmesser. The Sachs will come from New York. The production of "Meistersinger" will be early in the season, conducted by Mr. Caplet. Mr. Weingartner will repeat it when he comes to take charge of the music in midwinter and Mr. Caplet returns to Paris.

But earlier than the new Wagnerian work will come the production of Fevri's "Monna Vanna," with Miss Garden, Mr. Muratore and Mr. Marcoux or Mr. Danges.

"Tristan" will be Mr. Fontana's great German opportunity and the tenor is learning his part in the original language. The coming of the German tenor, Mr. Ullrich, is said to be doubtful. Three sopranos are expected to appear as Isolde: Mmes. Fremstad, Gadski and Saltzman-Stevens. The contraltos are Mmes. Matzenauer and Archinard.

In "Lohse" Mmes. Edvina and Garden will reappear and Miss Nielsen and Mme. Beriza may try the title role. Mr. Marcoux will again be the father. Mr. Lafitte or Mr. Clement will be the Julien.

Masenet's "Manon" will present Miss Nielsen and Mr. Clement in duet.

For "Samson and Delilah" the contralto will be Mme. Gay or Mme. Matzenauer; the tenor Mr. Zenatello or Mr. Muratore.

A new impersonator of the title character in "Thais" will be Mme. Cavalleri. Miss Garden will also have the part. Mr. Marcoux may take the baritone part, but it is said to be an especial success of Mr. Danges. Messrs. Dalmores and Muratore are the "Thais" tenors.

A new doll for "Tales of Hoffmann" is Mme. Heliane. Another is Mme. La-silva. Mme. Cavalleri will probably be Giulietta. Mme. Edvina, Mr. Marcoux and Mr. Clement are to reappear in the piece.

"Faust" offers fine scope, it is said, for Mr. Muratore's voice. Marguerites to be counted on by the director are Mmes. Melba, Cavalleri, Marcel and Nielsen.

"The Jewels" opens the season with Mme. Edvina, Mme. Archinard, Mr. Fontana and Mr. Marcoux. Later in the year the soprano part will be sung by Miss Garden, Mme. White and Miss Amaden. Other tenors besides Mr. Fontana will be Messrs. Martinielli, Giorgini and Zenatello.

GLAZOUNOFF SYMPHONY PLAYED
Presenting its second program of the season, the Boston Symphony orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor, played to the applause of a full hall Friday afternoon, the selections being as follows: Glazounoff, symphony in B flat, No. 5, op. 55; Grieg, overture, "Autumn"; Franck, symphonic poem, "Daughters of Acolus"; Dvorak, overture, "The Hussites," op. 67.

It was a genial task for Dr. Muck to present the work of the Russian symphonist. For although the composition is not great compared with any symphony of Beethoven, with the "Spring" symphony of Schumann or the "Pathetic" of Tchaikowsky, or with the general run of the tone poems of Liszt and Strauss, still it has the merit of picturing faithfully the times to which it belongs. It is a masterfully wrought structure and it is instinct with the enthusiasms and purposes of the second half of the nineteenth century. The objection may be made to it that it contains many conventionalities which have lost their appeal even in its own epoch. As architecture it may be criticized because its timbers are stiffly set and because they interfere with an open arrangement of floor spaces. Answer may be made that the whole edifice stands up well to the use for which it was intended and that as a piece of old-school engineering, as an example of stanchly laid-up masonry work, it holds its place unobjectionably in the city musical.

By no means does the Glazounoff fifth

look foolish amidst the towering steel of modern tone-draughtsmen. Indeed it dignifies the street and cheers it up. And that is why Dr. Muck entered so genially into the leading part of his program of Friday afternoon, for he and his men are at their best when dignity and cheerfulness are the sentiments to which they give voice.

Nobility, not the pompous kind that we stand off and admire, but the kind we all intimately feel as a part of our civic and national inheritance, is the emotion that stirs us as we listen to the first movement of this symphony. We may think we have heard at the Wagnerian opera the determined main theme which violins announce and which brasses reply to; but we have never heard it say just what it says under these circumstances. For unmistakably we are in symphonic surroundings, removed a long way from drama. Here is meditation, not action. The guiding melody of Glazounoff's opus 55 has one harmonic quality, the sword motive of "Siegfried" another.

Academic music many call it; but that does not argue its grandeur of style out of it. Doubtless it is the work of a composer who found his inspiration at fashionable concerts rather than at folk gatherings. It is a professional product. The maker of it, instead of going to fundamental human sources, like a municipal pageant and a rustic dance, for his leading sentiments, went to the pages of other music writers.

Just as he studied dignity for his first movement from the orchestra of Wagner, so he studied cheerfulness for his second from the orchestra of Beethoven. And he found what he sought in Beethoven with even more certainty than he did in Wagner. He could conceivably have intended the second movement as his real message and he might pardonably have confessed in a preface that he composed the first, third and fourth movements to go with the second in order to fill out the requirements of the form of a classic symphony.

But whether the composer could have done this or not, the conductor might in good conscience admit that he put the work on the program just because of its admirable scherzo. Humorous in theme, witty in instrumentation, saucy in rhythm, this portion of the symphony brought out all that is piquant in the beat of Dr. Muck, all that is bewitching in his phrasing. The close attention with which the house is wont to prepare itself for applause began when the orchestra set into the passage for harp, bells and plucked strings. Here Glazounoff got off out of the manner of his model and writes genuinely in the musical fashion of the 90s. And here Dr. Muck gave an interpretation that revealed as in a picture the manners of the epoch in which the Russian orchestral novelist wrote.

In the third movement Glazounoff returns to the respectable methods of the first, giving a professionally proper treatment to his romantic and sentimental song theme. Dr. Muck phrased the repetitions of the melody with Teutonic earnestness, and his French wood-wind players entered into the tone color ideas of the composer with the ardor of true Russophiles. In the last movement, toward the end of it, the symphonist gets back into the inspiration of his scherzo, and he sets forth some strong pages of instrumentation which almost makes us regret that the work must go back to the shelf for another lustrum. Most of the music might have been composed in Berlin as well as in St. Petersburg, but not the outburst of tone with which Glazounoff says his farewell. That is a genuine moment of national eloquence.

And from this point onward in the concert nationalism was turned loose. Russian in the final word of Glazounoff, it became Norwegian in the "Autumn" overture, French in the symphonic poem and Bohemian in the Hussite hymn, with all the meaning that composers belonging to the decades just past knew how to put into the word. Handsomely wrought tapestries, Grieg, Franck and Dvorak made of these small works. Such pieces are sure of their places in the repertory because of the clearness of their descriptive purpose, their perfect adaptation of pattern to space and their faultless blending and contrast of colors.

TEACHER PEOPLE'S SINGING CLASSES



Herman A. Shedd, director of Choral Union beginners' group

Herman A. Shedd, who is known to the public as the organist at the concerts of the People's Choral Union, is taking up for his thirteenth season the work of teaching the elementary sight-singing classes of the society. The classes are held Wednesday evenings at Recital hall in the New England Conservatory of Music. Many of the men and women who enter have little musical equipment besides an enthusiasm for singing, but under the training of the instructor they push rapidly ahead and soon qualify to join the main chorus. Mr. Shedd began his career as a voice teacher in the old fashioned singing schools of Vermont and New Hampshire and many of the persons to whom he first gave lessons are now teaching choral singing themselves. He holds the post of organist and choirmaster of St. Johns Episcopal church in Charlestown.

MUSIC NOTES

The fourth symphony of Sibelius will have its first performance at the Symphony concerts Oct. 24 and 25. Other works announced on the program with it are a concerto for two wind choirs by Handel, "Tambourin," "Gavotte" and "Chaconne" by Gluck, and symphony in D major, No. 2, Haydn.

With Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, as soloist, the Philharmonic Society of New York, Mr. Stransky, conductor, appears in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 2. Mr. Kreisler will present the Bruch 6 minor concerto. The principal orchestral number will be the Tchaikowsky fifth symphony.

Ignace Paderewski, the pianist, gives a recital in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Nov. 7, playing among other numbers Beethoven's sonata in E major, op. 109, and Schumann's "Carnival."

Mme. Melba sings in Symphony hall tomorrow afternoon, presenting a program changed in some particulars from that first announced, the selections being as follows: "Depuis le jour" from "Louise," Charpentier; "Romance," "Mandoline," Debussy; "Addio" from "Bohème," Puccini; "Ave Maria" from "Otello," Verdi; "Lo, Here the Gentle Lark," Bishop; Mr. Burke, baritone, and Mr. Moyse, flutist, will assist.

Miss Geraldine Farrar appears in a song recital in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Oct. 28, presenting the following selections: "Wonnevolle Mai," Gluck; "La Partenza," "Mit einem gemalten Bande," Beethoven; "Oh! Had I Jubal's Lyre," Handel; "Alleluia," Mozart; "Non t'accostar all'Urna," "Heidenroslein," Schubert; "Ach! wenn ich doch ein Immenchen wär," "Der Schmettlerling," "Gute Nacht," Franz; "Der Edelkalk," "Walpurgisnacht," Loewe; "Sternlein," "Die Lerche," Moussorgsky; "Sprodes Kind," Rubinstein; "Er liebt mich," Tchaikowsky; "Sylvien," Sinding; "Zueignung," R. Strauss; "Paix du Soir," Gretschinoff; "Le Train des Amours," Grieg; "Ouvre tes yeux bleus," Massenet; "I'm Not as Other Lassies," Hugo Wolf; "The Maiden and the Butterfly," Chadwick; "The Bluebell," MacDowell. The accompanist will be Arthur Rosenstein.

The Kneisel quartet opens its twenty-ninth season in Steinert hall on the evening of Nov. 4, with the membership of last year, as follows: Franz Kneisel, first violin; Hans Letz, second violin; Louis Svecenski, viola; Willem Willeke, violoncello. Former subscribers have until Oct. 20 to reserve their seats. The general subscription sale opens Oct. 22.

Ramon Blanchart, baritone of the Boston Opera Company, and instructor in opera singing at the New England Conservatory, gives a song recital at Jordan hall Oct. 24, assisted by his pupils.

With Emil Mollenhauer conducting, an orchestra of 300 Boston players will appear in Mechanics hall on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 9, giving a concert for the benefit of the Musicians Mutual Relief Society. Earl Cartwright, baritone, will be the soloist. On the program are Schumann's "Trauermarche," Strauss' "Danube," Tchaikowsky's "Andante" and "1812" overture, Handel's "Largo" and Svendsen's "Coronation March."

Josef Hofmann, the pianist, appears at Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26, playing the following program: Variations, Handel; "Bagatellen," E flat major and C major; sonata, op. 106, Beethoven; two nocturnes, two mazurkas and two waltzes, Chopin; sonata, Liszt; preludes, A minor and D minor, "Polichinelle," Rachmaninoff; "Barcarolle," Dvorak; "Poeme," etude, D sharp minor, Scriabine.

Louis C. Elson is to give a course of three musical lectures this winter at Salem on the lines of those he has given in Boston in association with the municipal orchestra. His talks will be illustrated by a band of 35 pieces.

John Philip Sousa and his band appear at the Colonial theater Sunday evening with soloists as follows: Virginia Root, soprano; Marcel Gluck, violinist; and Herbert Clarke, cornetist. A Sousa march new to Boston is announced to be given.

Mme. Pavlova is to illustrate the steps of some of the modern popular dances as a part of her program when she appears with her company of Russian ballet artists at the Boston opera house. She will make three appearances, the afternoon and evening of Oct. 25 and the evening of Oct. 29. Pantomime pieces in which she will appear are "Oriental," music by Russian composers; and "Les Preludes," based on the music of Liszt. The leading men assisting her are Messrs. Novikoff and Cecchetti.

Franz Egenieff, a baritone who was a member of the Savage Opera Company that gave Wagner's "Parsifal" in English, is to appear in song recital at Jordan hall on the afternoon of Nov. 3.

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GEORGE LINCOLN PARKER
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Mme. May Keon is to sing the soprano aria from "Tosca" Micaela's song from "Carmen," Violetta's grand aria from "Traviata," and other selections at her appearance with George Harris, Jr., tenor, and Andrea de Seguro, bass, in Steinert hall Oct. 21.

NEW PAVING TO HAVE TEST

SEATTLE, Wash.—The test that is to be made on 1000 feet of brick paving laid without a concrete base, which has just been completed near the Meadows on the Pacific highway, will begin soon when the road is to be opened to traffic, says the Sun.

The Denny Renton Clay & Coal Co. has the contract to put in this piece of road for \$2000. It differs from the ordinary brick paving in that there is no concrete foundation, the foundation in this instance being the ordinary macadam road preparation. The difference in cost a mile will be \$7000.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Sat., Oct. 25 3 TIMES 3 Wed., Oct. 29
MATINEE NIGHT ONLY NIGHT ONLY

PAVLOVA

Greatest Danseuse the WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN AND Her Own MATCHLESS COMPANY
Including MM. NOVIKOFF, ZAILICH AND CECCHETTI

40 Selected Dancers | Orchestra of 30
From the RUSSIAN IMPERIAL BALLET Under Direction THEODORE STIER
Repertoire of new ballets of entrancing beauty
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The Other Side of the World
Nov. 7 and 8.....CEYLON
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Nov. 28 and 29.....WESTERN INDIA
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COURSE TICKETS—\$4, \$3, \$2.50
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STEINERT HALL

SONG RECITAL
TUESDAY EVENING
OCTOBER 21
AT 8:15
May Keon
Soprano
George Harris, Jr.
Tenor
Virgilio Capelloni
Baritone
ANDRES DE SEGUROLA
the Eminent Basso of the Metropolitan Opera

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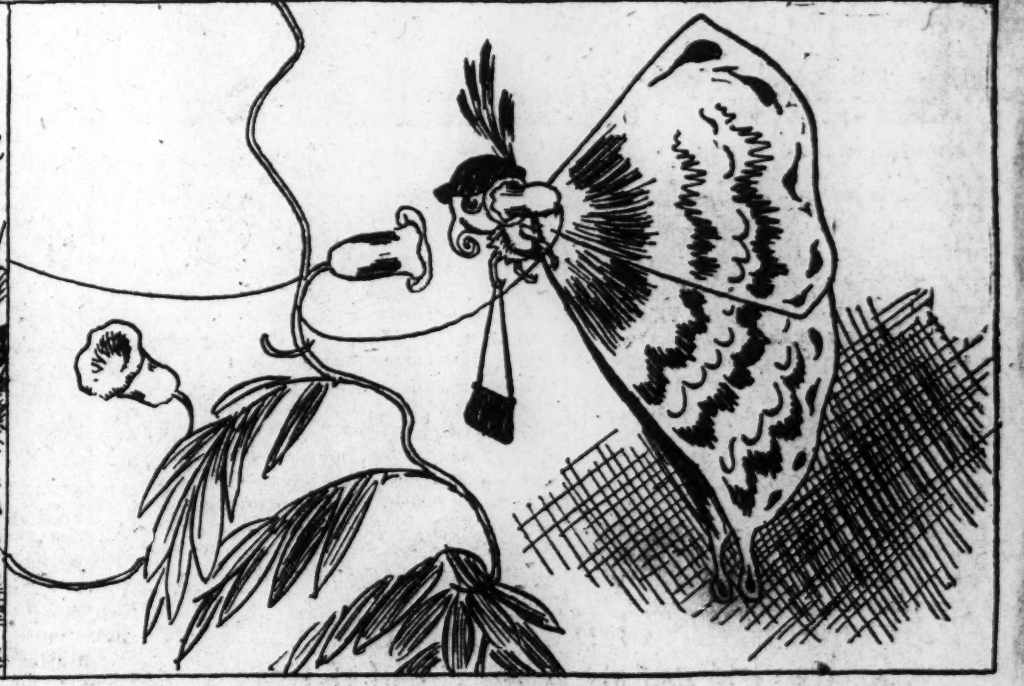
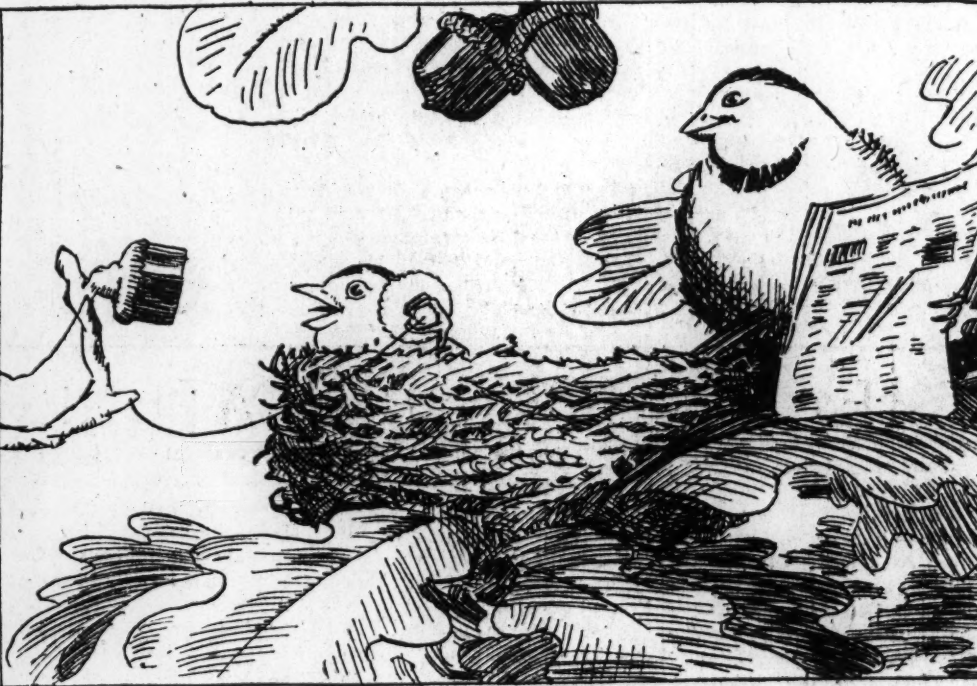
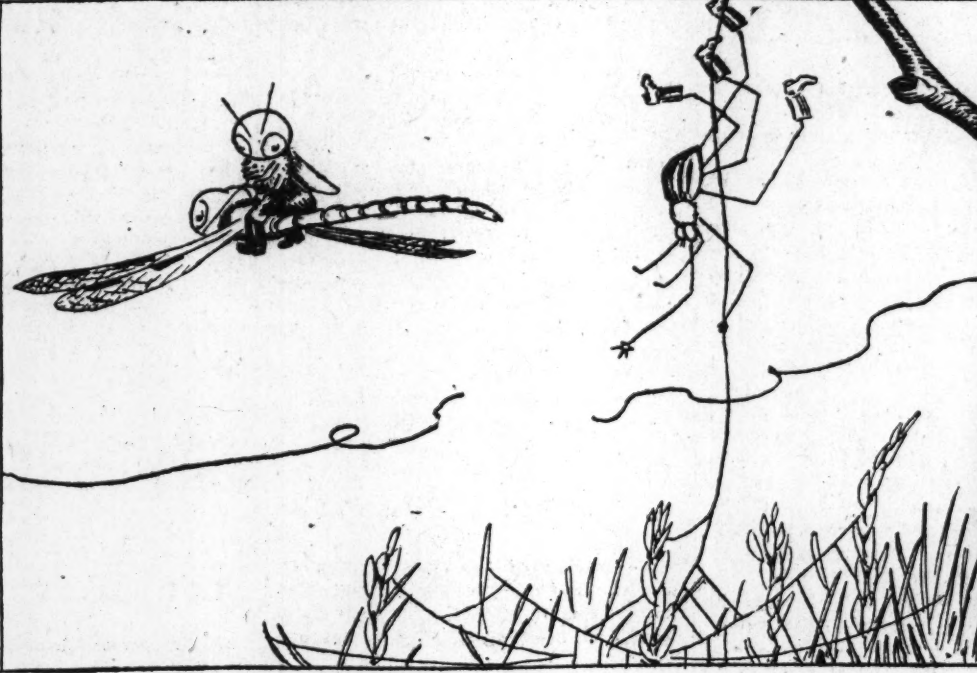
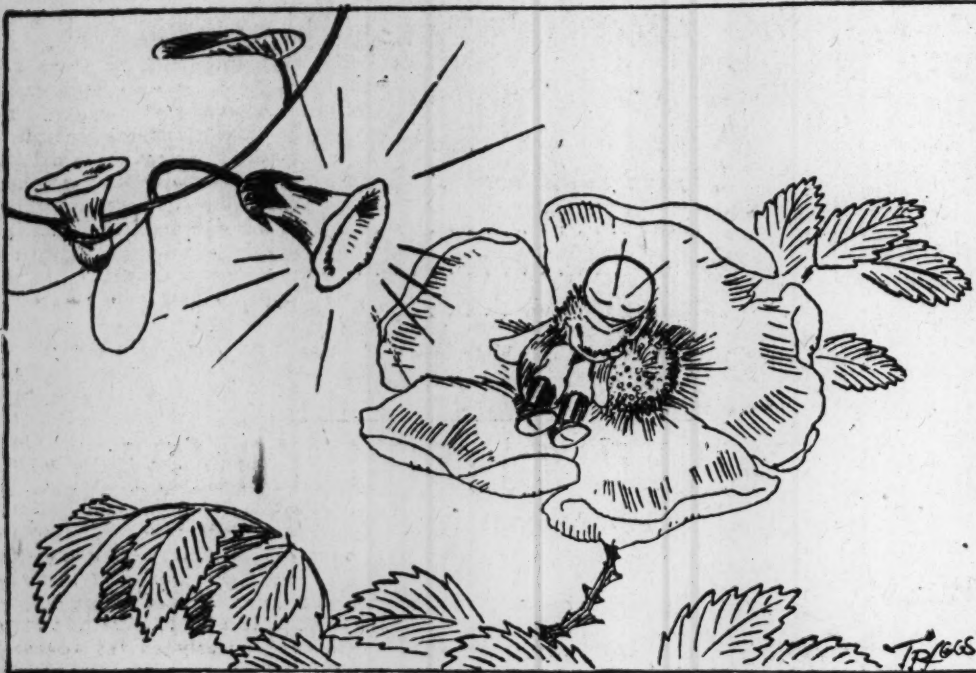
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HER ONLY RECITAL THIS SEASON
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Trrring-a-ling LLLLLing, "4, 7, 2, Main!"
The telephone's ringing, again and again;
But Busy sleeps on, as serene as can be,
Tho' the bell rings as loud as it can, so we see.

He promised his brother to get up at four
And go for a drago-plane race by the shore;
(He really said five, but forgave us this time,
We sometimes get caught in the kink of a rhyme).

So Buzz comes to get him and dives in a hurry,
Right straight through the wire, but there's no need to worry,
For Spider, the lineman, 's a chap of ability,
With four six-leagued boots he can move with agility.

Yes, Spider has legs that though aft are yet four;
To manage so many you'd think were a bore;
With hands, too, to boot—or to glove, any way,
He never yet got them mixed up, so they say.

Where Busy and Buzz on their drago-planes ride,
Deep down in the water the finny folk glide;
Their telephone rings, and the Cod hears, "Shell-O!!"
The airships are out, so come up from below."

It's Sam who is calling and holding the line,
For the Cod has no fear of this kind of a twine;
Then Sam asks the birds, and Pa (pleased with his Monitor)
Says he'll tend the children, so Ma may go bonnet her.

For Mother Bird always is faithful to trust,
A suffragist, yet her home duties she dust;
(We use that queer grammar to cause you to note
What a clean up there'll be when the mothers can vote).

Then Flutterby's called and replies with decision
"I'll come," as a spinster need ask no permission;
For she is quite free at her pleasure to roam,
Wherever she is she is always at home.

And Buzz wins the race, for your Busy seemed slow,
And the moral of that is—of course you all know!
But really the telephone's fine, we declare,
To get folks together from earth, sea and air.

WAY TO MAKE A TOY STORE
AND STOCK IT WITH GOODS

THERE is a new store in Harold Bridge's yard. It was built Saturday morning and was open for business a few hours later. In fact, Harold built it himself. Wouldn't you like to know how to make a store like Harold's and how to stock it afterwards?

Get a strong wooden box—a soap box will do nicely—about two feet long, a foot deep and a foot high, for the store itself. Take off the cover and paint the box white inside and out. When the paint has dried, set the box up with the opening toward you, so that the inside top and bottom make the floor and ceiling of the store.

Make the shelves first of all. You will need many shelves in an old-fashioned country store such as yours is going to be. For the shelves use pasteboard partitions such as come in egg boxes; use as many as you need to cover the wall space behind the counters. Or if you can, make the shelves of stiff cardboard. Each shelf should be as long as the wall to which you intend to fasten it, and 3 inches wide when it is finished. If you want two rows of shelves on the three walls of the store, cut six strips, 4 inches wide. Four of these should be 12 inches long and two 24 inches long. Make each strip 3 inches wide by turning down the fourth inch of width to form a support for the shelf. Glue the supports firmly to the walls of the store.

The egg box partitions are especially convenient for a country store because they have upright divisions which divide the shelves into little compartments. On the edges of the shelves paste a neat trimming of lace paper, such as is found in candy boxes.

Build counters in front of the shelves, using two large spools as supports for each counter. For the top and sides of the counters, fold pieces of cardboard so as to cover the spools and glue them in place. Boxes in which preserved fruits are sold have glass tops. They make splendid showcases. If you have one, place it on two spools and you will have a showcase just right for the display of make-believe candies.

Make the storekeeper's old-fashioned swinging scales next. Use the covers of two small-sized baking powder tins for the balances. One is to hold the bag

of flour or whatever else you intend to weigh, and the other the weights, small stones of different sizes. Punch four holes, equal distances apart, in the rim of each cover and in each hole fasten a string, three and a half inches long. Bring the four strings together in a knot. Screw a brass hook into the ceiling of the store and over it slip a strong elastic band. The balances are to hang at either end of a wire made of a straightened hairpin. Fasten on one of them by bending up the wire at one end over the knot of the four strings. Then run the other end of the wire through the elastic band and fasten on the remaining balance. If the elastic band is over the exact center of the wire, your scales will balance nicely.

Stools on which your paper doll customers may sit will complete the inside furnishings. Make these by pasting circles of cardboard on spools. Collect all the bright pictures advertising such articles as you have for sale and paste them on the walls. Most real stores have signs, you know. Print your sign neatly on a strip of paper a little shorter than your store is long. Print the letters red or black, then tack or paste the sign to the upper front edge of the box.

Now you must lay in your stock. All the sample packages of foods, little boxes and bottles that mother can find for you help to fill the shelves, counters and floor space. The small round wooden boxes with tight covers which some manufacturers use for putting up their goods are just the thing for firkins or tubs. Print "Butter" in black letters on one and set it under the counter. You can mark others "Oats," "Barley," "Corn" and so on and fill them with sawdust. The bottom of a small round box is the measure for your storekeeper to use in dipping out his grain.

A country store always has barrels—apple barrels, cracker barrels and so on. The barrels in your store are baking powder tins covered with white paper. Draw or paint black lines on the paper to imitate the hoops and staves. Label one "Apples" and fill it with cranberries, and another "Hardtack" and fill it with tiny oyster crackers. The sugar barrel may hold sand and the bean barrel small white beads. What would a

store be without a barrel of potatoes! Fill one of your barrels with big red kidney beans. Label them "Potatoes" and your little doll customers will be satisfied.

If the shelves look empty after your sample packages are in place, make a number of little bags of white cotton an inch and a half long by three quarters of an inch wide. Stuff them with sawdust or sand and tie up the tops with string. Print "Salt" on some and "Pepper" on others. Tie up some tiny paper packages and add them to the collection on the grocery side of the store. On one end of one counter rest a porcelain cold cream jar bottom side up. This is a cover for the big orange cheese that country storekeepers sell. A round, flat cork painted orange is the cheese. On the other end pile four or five English walnuts that you have painted bright orange to look like pumpkins.

There must be something in your store to tempt the paper doll children. Cut up a straw into inch pieces and paint around it red strips to imitate peppermint stick candy. Fill some tiny glass jars with these and set them on the shelves behind the showcase.

Keep one side of the store for the dry goods. Roll a strip of red or green cotton around a piece of cardboard two inches long by an inch wide and you will have a doll-size bale of cloth. Look in the rag bag for scraps of wool, silk and satin to make more bales. Wind some of the narrowest of paper lace on bits of cardboard for sale to customers who want lace. Twist a few strands of worsted into little skeins of yarn, red, gray, black, not forgetting pink and blue, for little paper doll girls' caps and mittens. Wee bolts of bright colored ribbon can be made by winding very narrow strips of tissue paper on little rolls of cardboard. Cut some little squares of white tissue paper, too, for handkerchiefs, and a few larger red and blue ones for bandannas.

Your store is now ready for a storekeeper, his clerks and the customers. Any paper dolls will make good customers. Hunt through the advertising supplement of the magazines, and you will find pictures from which you can cut the storekeeper and his clerks. Stiffen their backs with cardboard and paste them on blocks of wood so they can stand behind the counter.

The front of the shop, of course, stands open so that you may look in, but if you wish to have a store front to close at night it is easily made from

the cover of the box. Cut a door and two show windows in the box cover. Imitate panes of glass by pasting thin strips of tissue paper across the windows. Arrange a little display of some of your prettiest goods on a piece of cardboard pasted like a shelf to the inside of the window so that the passer-by may see them when the store is closed. The cover of a pound candy box is a good shelf. Fasten the cover to the box at one side by hinges or strips of leather.

Your storekeeper is now ready for business and his clerks stand waiting to serve the customers. It will keep you busy helping him, for the small girl doll will want candy, and the mother dolls the pretty laces and ribbons and tempting vegetables. Weighing out sugar and measuring cloth will keep you busy for many a day. Now and then restock the shelves and once in a while put an extra clerk behind the counter and make some new customers.—Continued.

COLUMBUS MADE
FOUR VOYAGES

Columbus was the son of a wool comber.
He lived in Genoa, Italy.
He was very poor.
He liked ships.
He thought the earth was round.
He believed he could find India if he sailed west.
He asked Genoa to help him to go on a voyage to find India. Genoa would not help him.
He then went to Portugal. The king there would not help him, but sent out some ships of his own. These ships came back, as the men lacked courage.
Columbus then went to Spain.
The King and Queen would not help him at first.
He stayed there a long time.
At last he gave up hope and started for France.
Then they helped him. Some friends named Pinzons helped him also.
He had three ships named Pinta, Nina and Santa Maria.
They left Spain in August to cross the unknown ocean.
In October they reached an island.
Columbus saw strange red men on the land he had found. He called them Indians.
Columbus made four trips.—Progressive Teacher.

DEALING WITH
THE APPRENTICE

It is conceded now that the period is almost most on us when incompetency is seriously affecting employers and the craft, says the Inland Printer. Recognition is also being given the fact that a great portion of this incompetency is due to neglect of apprentices, for, at one time, that was not so generally admitted as at present.

The Bulletin of the United Typothetae asks its readers, "What are you doing with the boys?" and says the printer owes it to himself to give apprentices thorough and painstaking instruction. Our contemporary places this advice on a business basis, and is sure that proper treatment will bring ample reward in the shape of a sufficient, profit-earning force. The Bulletin advises employers to satisfy themselves that the boy selected is the right kind, and then "see that he is given instruction in all branches of the work; don't try to make a specialist of him. Specialists are supposed to be the most expert in various lines, but their expertness is more imaginary than real. In fact, it consists mainly in knowing just where to lay hands on the exact material needed, an accomplishment any man working constantly at one thing will quickly acquire. The most valuable man is the one who can make good in any capacity."

Which is good advice from all standpoints and prompts us to recommend that a good rule to follow when dealing with apprentices is to treat them, not as you would like your boy to be treated, but as you would like to be treated yourself.

MOTHER'S VOICE

A mother sang to her child one day
A song of the beautiful home above;
Sang it as only a woman sings,
Whose heart is full of a mother's love.
And many a time in the years that came
He heard the sound of that low sweet song;
It took him back to his childhood days;
It kept his feet from the paths of wrong.
—Charles S. Carter.

INDIANA BUSINESS MEN
REWARD SCHOOL CHILDREN

ONE cake, loaf of bread, fancy pillow, fancy apron, hemstitched handkerchief, three ears yellow corn, three ears popcorn, quart of new wheat, largest and best head of cabbage." This signifies neither a church sale nor a county competition, but a school exhibit in a county where industrial work is recognized by regular training in the public schools and rewarded by prizes at the end of the year. The work is done at home under the direction of parents, as well as teachers, according to information received at the United States bureau of education.

The county "industrial education exhibit" recently held at Goshen, Ind., where products such as these are shown, represents a school and home movement that is going on vigorously in many parts of the United States. It typifies the awakened interest in industrial training that has come to supplement, not supplant, the traditional work of the public schools. It

means closer connection than ever before between school and life.

The business men of this Indiana county showed their interest in the school industrial exhibit by furnishing prizes for the best products in each class. The first prize for the best loaf of bread baked by a schoolgirl was a gold ring, and the second an Axminster rug. The girl who served the most delicious luncheon of four dishes was rewarded with a "savory roaster." Boys from the high school who showed the most business-like commercial paper—checks, notes, etc.—and wrote the best composition on "what a high school graduate should know and be able to do," were presented with subscriptions to local newspapers. The winners of the corn club exhibit were given the privilege of a two-day trip to Purdue University; and there were many other premiums awarded for products made or grown by the school children of the county during the year.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

NEIGHBORS

A LIVELY game, and one especially useful in an emergency, is "Neighbors," for it can be played without any preparation. Arrange as many chairs as there are players in the form of a circle. When this has been done, the party must be divided into two equal sides, the players on one side having their eyes covered and taking possession of the chairs in such a way that each has a vacant chair to the right. The other side must then move silently in the middle of the circle, and at a given signal they must all mysteriously and noiselessly seat themselves in the vacant chairs. At the word "Sing" the seeing players must all start singing. A well known tune may be arranged beforehand, or they may all sing anything that occurs to them at the moment. All endeavor to disguise their voices as much as possible. The players with eyes covered must listen attentively, the object of each being

to guess correctly who his singing righthand neighbor is. Those whose guesses are correct have their bandages removed, and change places with their singing neighbors. The unsuccessful guessers must try again. One guess only is allowed each time.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

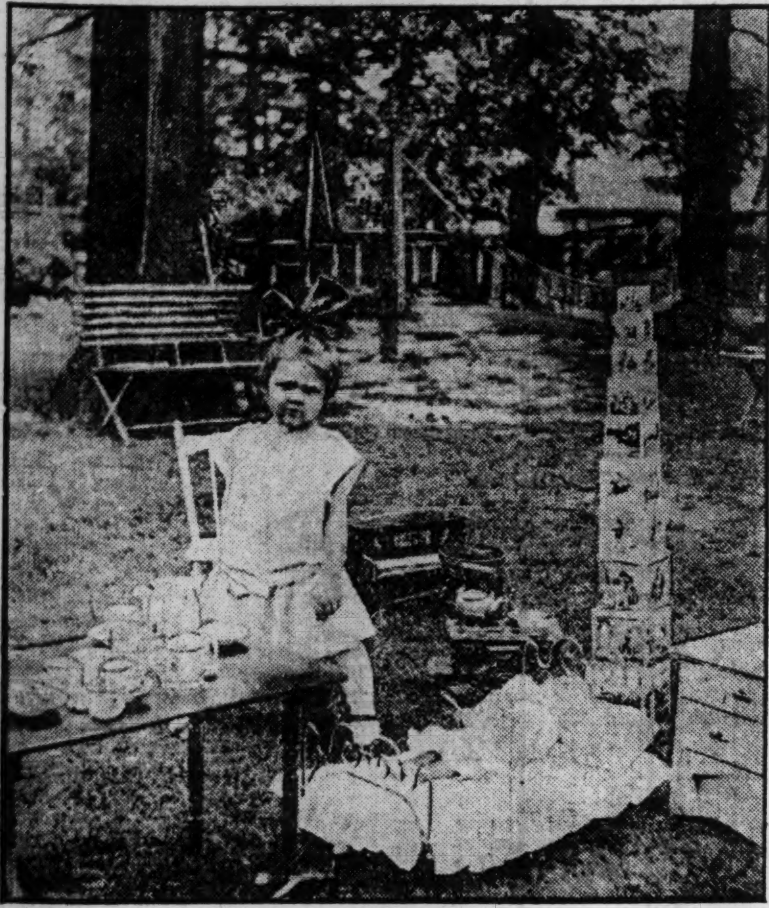
FOREST FIRE GAME

In the Forest Fire game the judges build bonfires at spaces along the finishing line. Those who enter the race stand at the taw line, each armed with a pail of water. At the word "go" the boys with the pails run each to his own fire, put it out and return to the starting point. The one first reaching the starting point wins—providing the judges declare that his fire is extinguished. The fun comes over the difficulty the boys will have when they try to run to the fire without spilling the water. If they spill too much water in the race they will not have enough to put out the fire and must lose.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CAMERA CONTEST



St. Louis little girl and her playthings in pleasant "back yard"

HERE is a little girl at play in a roomy "back yard" of a St. Louis residence. She has a doll, tea table, toy piano, blocks and other things to amuse her. And what a pleasant playground it is. Perhaps the little miss is expecting a guest, and will have somebody to enjoy it with her. The picture is sent by Alice Pettingill, Clayton, Mo., who gets this week's one dollar award.

Honorable mention: Gladys Chamberlain, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Edith C. Hawkes, Fulton, Cal.; Mrs. Jennie Barker, Stamford, Conn.; Helen Wouters, Fargo, N. D.; Hetty Ebbutt, London, Eng.; A. Hannaberry, Dorchester, Mass.

AUTUMN ENTERTAINMENT IN HONOR OF CINDERELLA

FOR the evening's amusement we adapted some of the old favorite games and contests, says a Woman's Home Companion writer. We have three good-sized rooms for our socials, and at the end of one of them a committee member had charge of the game Cinderella, which we modeled on stage-coach.

Some one reads or tells the story, the players having the names of the step-mothers, the two sisters, the godmother, etc. As each name is read, the players having it must rise and exchange places before the story teller can obtain one of the chairs thus made vacant. If the story teller is successful, the person left standing goes on with the tale. No one is given the name of Cinderella, that being the signal for a general exchange of seats, a chance for the story teller.

For another contest, a girl and a man had their eyes covered, the girl to button and the man to lace a shoe provided for the purpose, while some one timed them. Two committee members kept this contest going in another room, and prizes were awarded the quickest girl and man at the close of the evening.

A gentleman who always makes things "go" was given charge of two contests requiring the choosing of two sides. In the first, the players faced each other in two straight lines, a large bag of peanuts at one end, a boot at the other end of each side. At a signal the peanuts had to be passed down the line and into the boot, the side passing all the peanuts first being the winning side. As many peanuts may be passed at a time as is possible without dropping them, but if any are dropped, after the bag is empty they must be picked up and passed on as at first.

Afterward, one side was screened from the other by throwing a couple of heavy curtains over two blackboards placed side by side, so that they hung about ankle-length from the floor. Each side had three chances to guess some member of the opposite side, as he or she stood behind the curtain with only his shoes visible. Each correct guess entitled a side to choose a member from the opposite ranks, until one side had won all or nearly all of the players.

During the evening, some of the committee had put 30 beans into each of a number of small bags. Also, shoes had been previously cut from advertisements and catalogues, pasted on cardboard, and cut into two pieces. Every person present was given a bag and a piece of a shoe. Each one was to find the person holding the piece that matched his, and until everybody had done so no one could say the words yes or no without paying the penalty of a bean to the person who surprised him into saying it, the object being, of course, to keep his own beans and win as many of his neighbors' as possible.

When the shoes had been matched, the company sat down in couples for refreshments, and everybody counted his beans. A prize was then awarded the one having the greatest number. At this time, too, the prize-winners in the other contests of the evening were given simple and appropriate rewards.

The lady who had buttoned a shoe most quickly received a small bag partly filled with shoe buttons, and cleverly provided with pockets for needles and linen thread. The gentleman was given several pairs of shoestrings. The winner in the bean contest drew a child's toy tin pan, three or four inches in diameter, filled with candy beans. Other appropriate prizes are a shoehorn, a buttonhook, a glass shoe filled with candies, a pincushion in the shape of a slipper or a china shoe.

Such a social can be made a very timely autumn affair by decorating the rooms with pumpkins in honor of Cinderella.

LEAVES TURNED TO MONEY BY BOY

A new industry was started last fall by a 14-year-old boy in a certain section of his city which is destined to become popular, according to the Ladies World. Last fall he offered to carry off all the fallen leaves on the lawns in his vicinity for 3 cents per sack, or, if preferred, he would clean the lawn of all accumulations of leaves for 50 cents, his work to be done in three periods extending over 10 days. As a general thing the former method was preferred, and the leaves in either case were easily transported to the otherwise unused barn on his father's place.

Following his work of storing the leaves, the boy next called upon people in the vicinity who kept from half a dozen to a hundred fowls. To them he offered to supply leaves for litter at the rate of a nickel per sack, each sack to contain not less than 10 pounds of leaves, and found that his supply of nearly 300 bags was not sufficient to meet the demand.

This year he secured his patrons and customers in advance, and planned to engage other boys to help him in his work, his own capital—the only capital required—being the storehouse, and one which the other boys cannot duplicate. The one precaution which is necessary for success in this work has to do with the absolute dryness of the storehouse, as mildewed leaves would not be wanted at any price.

BOY PUBLISHER

Among the reporters at Garden City of the national amateur golf tournament was the editor—and staff—of a flourishing golf periodical, the Young American Golfer. This is W. W. C. Griffin of Wheaton, Ill., the 14-year-old proprietor of a magazine with 5000 subscribers, including President Wilson, and former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, says Boys Life. Besides attending to the printing and circulation of the magazine, young Wheaton has increased his advertising rate from \$1 a page to \$15 in three years. The young editor stayed at a big hotel in New York city, and, after the national tournament, visited other golf events in the East.

ASTRONOMER OF TWENTY "DOES" SKY FOR THE PRESS

A KANSAS CITY youth just turned 20 years old, "covers" the sky for the press. Since he was 13 years old Donald P. Beard has been studying astronomy. After reading the articles he had written one would say that the writer was a university graduate who had spent much time in special post-graduate work. The astronomer at 13, student of higher mathematics and a thinking machine if there ever was one, says the Kansas City Star, went to school but two weeks. That was three years ago. At that time Donald had a university man's knowledge of the stars, and was well up in mathematics, had a broad knowledge of the classics, but had absolutely no knowledge of measuring lumber or other studies taught in the sixth grade, to which he was assigned. He wasn't up with the much younger pupils in the sixth grade, and as he was so much larger and older he quit. He said he didn't want to hurt the reputation of the school or to have some 12-year-old outstrip him.

It was when Donald was 13 years old he saw one day in the Star an astronomical chart. Right there Donald became an astronomer. He took each chart as it was published, and every clear night Donald lay on the roof of a shed at his home and studied the heavens until his impatient parents made him go to bed. That winter Donald found an old magnifying glass in the house and mounted it in a tomato can. The remainder of the barrel of this telescope he made by taking empty cans from the back yard and hammering them together.

"I thought I was doing wonders," Mr. Beard said the other day, "because I could see Jupiter as a big blue blur." His education still further advanced, Donald began a romance, "The Invasion

of Mars." At that time he had already translated many chapters of Roman history from the Latin, had conquered one book of algebra, and had done quite a bit in geology and chemistry.

Donald was born in the old Stockton mansion on the Kansas side Sept. 1, 1893. His father was formerly superintendent of schools there. He had different ideas about Donald's education and never sent him to school. The family now lives at 1907 Poplar avenue. Donald is a familiar figure in the neighborhood at night, carrying about a great tripod on which he has a small telescope mounted. The mounting was done by Donald himself with the aid of a few sections of gas pipe and pieces of steel. It is an equatorial mounting similar to that of the telescopes in the great observatories.

BRIEFLY TOLD

The teacher of the class in English, says the Detroit Free Press, demanded that the pupils all write for their daily exercise a brief account of a baseball game.

One boy sat through the period seemingly wrapped in thought, while the others worked hard, and turned in their narratives. After school, the teacher approached the desk of the laggard.

"I'll give you five minutes to write that description," he sternly said; "if it is not done by that time, I shall punish you."

The boy promptly concentrated all his attention upon the theme. At last, with joyful eagerness, he scratched a line on his tablet, and handed it to his master. It read:

"Rain—no game."

ROAD LEADING TO SUCCESS

THE secret of success is not a secret. Nor is it something new. Nor is it something hard to secure. To become more successful, become more efficient. Do little things better. So work that you will require less supervision. The least supervision is needed by the person who makes the fewest mistakes. Do what you can do and what you should do for the institution for which you are working, and do it in the right way, and the size of your income will take care of itself. Let your aim ever be to better the work you are doing. But remember always that you cannot better the work you are doing without bettering yourself. The thoughts that you think, the words that you speak, and the deeds you perform are making you either better or worse.—Thomas Drier.

LITTLE PROBLEM

88. A person being asked the time of day, said that two thirds of the time past noon was equal to the remaining time to midnight. What was the time?

Answer to little problem No. 87.—The distance traveled by A was 40 miles; by B, 84 miles.

HIDDEN NAMES

Following are the names of birds hidden in item printed a week ago today: Canary, crow, wren, owl, parrot, duck, hen, gull, lark, sparrow, peewit, crane.

FIFTY COMMON AMERICAN FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS



HOUSE WREN

THE rich, bubbling song of the familiar little house wren (Troglodytes aedon) is one of the sweetest associations connected with country and suburban residence. The length of the house wren from tip of bill to tip of

tail is 4½ inches. It is the only one of our wrens, says Farmers' Bulletin 513 on "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard," in North America, with wholly whitish underparts that lacks a light line over the eye. It breeds throughout the United States (except the South Atlantic and Gulf states) and southern Canada; winters in the southern United States and Mexico. Its tiny body, long bill, sharp eyes and strong feet peculiarly adapt it for creeping into all sorts of nooks and crannies where lurk the insects it feeds on. A cavity in a fence post, a hole in a tree, or a box will be welcomed alike by this busybody as a nesting site; but since the advent of the quarrelsome English sparrow such domiciles are at a premium and the wren's eggs and family are safe only in cavities having entrances too small to admit the sparrow. Hence it behooves the farmer's boy to provide boxes the entrances to which are about an inch in diameter, nailing these under gables of barns and outhouses or in orchard trees. In this way the numbers of this useful bird can be increased, greatly to the advantage of the farmer. Grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars, bugs and spiders are the principal elements of its food. The nestlings of house wrens consume great quantities of insects.

MARVELOUS WRITING DONE BY AID OF THE PANTAGRAPH

IN HIS famous and extremely interesting lecture on "The Lost Arts" the late Wendell Phillips stated that Cicero "had seen the entire 'Iliad,' which is a poem as large as the New Testament, written on a skin so that it could be rolled up in the compass of a nutshell. I have today a paper at home, half as long as my hand, on which was photographed the whole contents of a London newspaper. It was put under a dove's wing and sent into Paris, where they enlarged it and read the news."

If any such copy of the "Iliad" was ever made, says John Phin, author of many textbooks on microscopical writing in the New York World, it was probably done by the use of apparatus similar to the pantagraph, which has long been in common use for enlarging and reducing portraits. This instrument consists of a set of rods or levers so hinged together that when one part is moved a corresponding part moves in exact imitation, but on a reduced or enlarged scale, according to the distance of the writing point from the center of motion. When carefully made of fine materials this instrument is capable of giving the most accurate results, and, with a slight modification of the parts, ordinary writing may be so reduced that it requires a fine microscope to read it.

It has been used to produce writing on glass by means of a very fine diamond point, and there was exhibited before a microscopical society a copy of the Lord's Prayer in such minute characters that the whole Bible in letters of the same size might be written 22 times on a single square inch. This

seems almost incredible, but Dr. Bowerbank made the measurements with great care and his calculations cannot be questioned.

About the same time another micrographer, W. Webb, produced very fine work of this kind, including the Lord's Prayer written at the rate of eight Bibles to the square inch. I have a duplicate of this wonderful production. The prayer is written on a small speck and is surrounded by two circles. Neither the speck nor the circles are visible to the unaided eye. Indeed, no ordinary magnifier will show them, but under a sufficiently high power the writing is wonderfully clear.

Another of Mr. Webb's productions which I have is the entire second chapter of the gospel according to St. John, written within a square which measures the forty-fifth part of an inch on the side, a space which might be covered easily with the head of a common pin. This chapter contains 25 verses and occupies nearly a whole page in the ordinary pocket Bible. It is easily read by means of a compound microscope. If the whole Bible were written in the same sized letters it would go on very little more than three quarters of a square inch, or about one side of a quarter dollar.

The principle of the pantagraph with its set of levers must have been familiar to Archimedes and other ancient mathematicians, and it is more than probable that much of the fine engraving and sculpture of the olden times was done by its means. No magnifying glass is employed in using the instrument, but the result can be seen only with the aid of very good glasses.

GIFT FROM BOY CARPENTER THAT MOTHER WOULD PRIZE

MOST boys like to give their mothers presents of one sort or another,

says the Woman's Home Companion. A boy who has plenty of spending money can save up till he has enough to buy her something he thinks she would like, but the boy who is handy with tools can make his mother any number of useful things which will not cost much in money but will please her as much as any store present that ever was, because of the time and thought spent on them. Mothers are not the only people, either, who like hand-made carpentry. Aunts or grandmothers and big sisters are pretty sure to welcome such presents also.

Just look around your mother's kitchen some day and see if she has all the little conveniences there that would help her in her work. For instance, has she a good rack for towels, one with strong, firm bars which do not slant forward so that the dish towels slide off at unforeseen moments? Probably you can improve on the one she has, anyway. Is

there a convenient arrangement for the roller towel?

Another kitchen convenience which is lacking in many households is a neat little wooden salt box, plainly labeled. It is one of the simplest things to make and can be finished so that it makes a very attractive, trim-looking gift.

In planning a towel roller first procure the roller, which may consist of a piece of curtain pole. Reduce the diameter of each end to about five eighths of an inch for a distance of one-half inch. Then prepare the two end blocks, and in the center of each bore a similar hole to a depth a trifle over half an inch. From these a tapering channel should be cut to the outer edge with a small saw and chisel, so that the roller may be withdrawn readily for replacing the towel.

The exact length of the back may now be determined, and after this is made ready it only remains to attach the end blocks with two screws in each, set in from behind. In fastening to the wall, place the screws so that the roller will hide them. The finish should correspond to the other woodwork.

CREAM CANDY

Take three cupfuls of brown sugar, a half cupful of water, a half cupful of karo corn syrup and boil to soft ball stage. Take off fire and add piece of butter the size of a walnut. Beat until it begins to sugar then add vanilla and a cupful of chopped nuts. Pour into creamy candy.—Los Angeles Express.

SAVING A DIME

Johnny's mother had instituted a fine of 10 cents for every spot made on the tablecloth. One day Johnny was observed rubbing his finger for a long time over the cloth at his plate. "John, what are you doing?" said his mother at last. "Nothing. I was just trying to rub two spots into one."—Judge.

JOURNEY GIFTS

A practicable and pleasant plan to relieve the tiredness of a journey for a child is to prepare a box of inexpensive gifts neatly wrapped, each package being marked with the name of a station to be passed and not to be opened until that place is reached. If the journey is a long one many occasional stations.—Montreal Star.

DICK'S ECONOMY

Little Dick—Papa, didn't you tell mamma we must economize? Papa—I did, my son. Little Dick—Well, I was thinkin' that mebbey, if you'd get me a pony, I wouldn't wear out so many shoes.—Good News.

Telephone 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising.

Telephone 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

Fisher Hill

Brookline's Choice Section. Ideal for those wanting ease of access with a satisfactory view. A community of good neighbors and individual houses costing from \$10,000 to \$40,000. Restricted against all objectionable features. Quiet, secluded, attractive, yet but 15 minutes from Trinity Place, 15 from South Station, with completion of Boston street subway 20 from Park street. Two honest houses, one \$11,500, the other \$10,500. Also large or small restricted lots. Deferred terms of payment to good neighbors. All details of JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High st., June, Summer.

WALTHAM

FOR SALE—Desirable 12-room modern house, all hardwood floors on lower floor, 2 toilets, laundry, built-in library, reception hall, corner lot in high class neighborhood; 16,000 feet of land; new garage on premises; concrete walks and sidewalk. Address 1565, Monitor office.

Littleton, Mass. Farm 40 ACRES, half tillage, 125 Baldwin apple trees, cottage 9 rooms; barn 30x40, pig-house for 300 pigs, henhouse for 100 hens; also summer cottage, 10x20; big barn. Write for details. H. W. COVELL, Concord Junction, Mass.

WESTON

To settle an estate. For sale, a 23-acre tract of desirable land, on Central ave. TRIN & JENNISON, Room 1112 Tremont Building

EDUCATION IS SHOWN TO GAIN IN PHILIPPINES

Six Primary Courses Fit the Pupils for Practical Work in Different Avenues of Activity—Many New Schools ATTENDANCE IS LARGE

WASHINGTON—The thirteenth annual report of the director of education of the Philippines, which has just reached the bureau of insular affairs, covers the activities of the bureau of education for 1912-13 and shows that the work is advancing and giving to the Filipino people a form of education peculiarly fitted to its needs and one which is substantially modern in every respect.

The director reports that a steady and encouraging advance has been made during the past year. This is shown in the higher standard of the instruction in English, in the better school buildings and grounds, in the improvement in the American and Filipino personnel connected with the bureau and in the advance in efficiency of the administrative side of the work.

It has not been possible to make provision for such a large enrollment of pupils as heretofore. This condition will, however, be remedied during the coming school year, as an allotment of sufficient money has been made to permit opening 1000 new schools, in which it is expected to accommodate 100,000 additional pupils.

The teachers secured from the United States have been almost without exception of splendid character and excellent preparation. Filipino teachers have been assigned to positions of greater responsibility as rapidly as possible, and now 115 are serving as supervising and assistant supervising teachers, which number does not include 21 Filipino industrial supervisors.

Conditions in the Philippines demand early specialization. In the prescribed course of study this specialization is introduced in the intermediate courses—of which six are provided: The general course, the course for teaching, the course in farming, the trade course, the course in housekeeping and household arts, and the course in business. To delay specialization until the secondary course is reached would result in sending out from the public schools the majority of the pupils without any special preparation.

It is planned to establish at least one school, offering the course in farming in each division. At present six such schools are in operation, while one additional school offers more extensive instruction in agriculture.

There are 259 intermediate schools offering the general course, 96 the housekeeping and household arts course, 49 the teaching course, 40 the trade course, six the farming course and two the course in business.

There are now in the islands 1032 standard school sites, of which 643 are of 5000 to 10,000 square meters in size and 389 are 10,000 square meters or more in extent. Of this total number 311 barrio school sites and 252 central school sites were secured during the past fiscal year.

During the past year 111 standard plan schoolhouses, most of them of the reinforced concrete type, have been completed, containing 435 classrooms and providing ample accommodations for approximately 21,750 pupils. This makes a total of 180 standard plan school buildings containing 665 classrooms.

All of the insular schools, which include the Philippine Normal school, the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, the School of Household Industries, and the Philippine School of Commerce, are fulfilling the purposes for which they were established.

The director's report shows that dur-

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Framingham, Mass. 8 acre farm in the hills, 8 miles from Worcester, 6 room house, barn, and henery. Average 70 bushels apples per year. Good returns from berries, cake and Price \$1000.

30 acre farm, 2 miles from South Framingham, 1/2 mile to electric, 500 apple trees, 3 years old; 200 plum trees, 30 pear and small fruits, 6 room house, 2 more rooms unfinished, barn 50x40, shop, corn crib, carriage house. Price \$4500.

28 acre farm, 15 miles out, 2 miles from station, 8 room house, open fire places, barn newly shingled. Price \$3500.

If you are looking for real estate of any kind in this section we invite your correspondence. Large lists of farms, village homes, land for building, etc. Our office is near the South Framingham Station. Motors at office for the inspection of property.

FREDERICK A. KING Framingham, Mass. Tel. 655.

Fisher Hill—Brookline FOR SALE

HOUSE OF 16 ROOMS, 4 baths; garage; all in splendid condition. HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, very excellent location and near Runkle School. ALSO HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS, 4 baths and beautiful lake, 30 miles from Boston. Excellent view over the reservoirs. HOUSE IS 16 ROOMS, 3 baths; stable, bargain price. W. W. WELSH, real estate near Brookline Country Club, 8 acres of land with house of 18 rooms, 3 baths. Apply to

COFFIN & TABER 34 MILK STREET

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EIGHT-ACRE gentleman's estate, 8 minutes by trolley to town and B. & A. R. station. Located on high hill in beautiful grove of great pines, oaks and maples; magnificent view from broad piazza, on splendid automobile road, near beautiful lake, 30 miles from Boston. 18 rooms and bath, open plumbing, hot and cold water, etc. Also new and modern five-room bungalow and fine stable and carriage goes with it, all in good repair; fruit and berries in great variety. Seven photographs in my office. It is well worth \$10,000, but is offered for \$7500 to effect a quick sale. For sale by L. W. POWERS, 61 Orange st., Waltham, Mass. Phone 311-W.

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WAKEFIELD—FOR SALE or to let; 20 room house and stable; for boarding or 2 family house; all modern in fact, near steam and electric cars, center of town. Add. OWNER, 20 Chestnut st., Wakefield.

ing the past year 10,958 boys were taking the trade and shop work; that 100,648 boys were engaged in gardening and farming; 12,960 girls were taking the general work and that 83,193 girls were studying housekeeping and household arts. Among other crafts and industries we find 12,993 girls learning lacemaking, 12,625 embroidery, 6660 cooking, 10,456 boys and 3031 girls making hats, 29,527 pupils were studying matmaking, and 73,835 working on baskets.

BOARD FINISHES HALF CENTURY'S WORK FOR CITY

Sinking Fund Commission of Cleveland Comes to End After Making Possible Group Plan Play and Park Projects

TASKS ALL COMPLETED

CLEVELAND—Its task of more than 50 years completed, the sinking fund commission of 1862 has made all preparations for adjournment sine die.

The story of the old sinking fund commission embraces chapters of fascinating interest. A group of citizens, representatives of old pioneer stock, were made trustees of a fund containing \$301,377.52 in the early part of 1862.

The fund was derived from investments in railroads made by special commissioners authorized by the general assembly in 1846, 1849 and 1851.

These commissioners had bought stock in the Cleveland, Columbus & Pittsburgh railroad, and the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula line. The stock was bought by \$300,000 worth of bonds issued by the city and all the bonds virtually were liquidated by dividends of the railroads.

From this small beginning sprang a fund which made possible the carrying out of city projects reaching a total cost of \$4,636,376.40.

Purchase of land for Cleveland's group plan, playgrounds and park projects was made possible by the growth of this fund under management of the trustees. The increase in security values and the careful reinvestment of funds resulted in the remarkable increase.

The story of the old sinking fund commission includes another chapter. Old Ohio City, now the easterly portion of the West Side section, insisted at the time of annexation that one term of the annexation agreement be that Ohio City

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Wm. E. McCoy & Co.

Real Estate, Mortgages and Insurance 451 Old South Bldg., Boston 1345 Beacon Street, Brookline

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HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE MODERN HOUSE, near Coolidge Corner, 9 rooms, bath and laundry, with hard wood floors, hot water heat, several fireplaces; about 9000 sq. ft. of land. A desirable purchase either for a home or for investment.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE—Pleasantly located, overlooking the Beacon Boulevard and convenient to schools and electric cars; suites contain 7 and 8 rooms and bath respectively, with hard wood floors, separate hot water heaters, electric lights and every improvement. Will be sold at a greatly reduced price and on easy terms of payment. A bargain.

SUITE IN BROOKLINE At Reduced Rental. Our lists still include some particularly desirable suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with continuous hot water, steam heat and all modern conveniences. Detailed list at either office.

WM. E. MCCOY & CO. Telephone: Ft. Hill 5035; Brookline 5210

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FOR SALE—6-7 Room Houses Latest Improvements, Easy Terms

Charming natural environment, with artistic improvements combine to make this an ideal, restricted home community.

To Rent to see these. Half-hour from heart of the city (5-cent fare). A very few brick houses left. Only one concrete house left. Tel. Jan. 51443 308 Hyde Park Ave. Forest Hills

SOMERVILLE

11 minutes from Milk st., Boston; new 2-family 8 and 7 room house, steam heat, slate roof, all modern improvements; restricted neighborhood; upper suite rented for \$30 per month; lighted and open for inspection evenings. C. W. HODGSON, 83 Broadway, Tel. Som. 1902-J.

HEATED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Largest List in City RAYMOND Real Estate, Insurance Central Bldg., Central Sq., Cambridge

CHAPIN'S Illustrated Farm Guide Pleasant estate for boys' school and 600 others. 294 Washington St., Boston.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

Leland Farm Agency's Circular Free brings it. Room 402K, 21 Milk St., Boston

taxpayers should not be compelled to assume responsibilities arising from investment in the railroad securities.

This carried with it the agreement that if there was a profit the gain would go to the section of the city east of the river. This section, now known as the original seven wards, has been deriving the benefits of the good judgment displayed by those who handled the old fund.

Some years ago \$1,000,000 was expended in the purchase of land for the group plan and for the present city hall site. Additional funds were expended in the purchase of playgrounds in the section west of East Fifty-fifth street, says the Plain Dealer.

One of the last acts of the board was completion of arrangements for writing a history of the commission by John W. Perrin, librarian of Case library.

PACIFIC-ATLANTIC SHIPS ANNOUNCED

LOS ANGELES—Six steamships are being built by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company to engage in commerce through the Panama canal between Los Angeles and Atlantic coast ports. These steamships will be especially to handle the citrus fruits of southern California, and there will be two steamers of that company at the Mormon island wharf, Wilmington, at all times, when the dockage facilities for the line are completed, says the Express.

REGINA STATION TO COST MILLION

WINNIPEG, Man.—A \$1,000,000 hotel is in course of erection by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway at Regina and now plans have been approved for a \$1,000,000 station. In connection with the station will be operated a power house to supply electrical energy for the hotel and station, and a laundry. Eight hundred feet of train sheds will also be erected so that all trains will arrive under cover, says the Manitoba Free Press.

TORONTO LIBRARY OPENS NEXT WEEK

TORONTO, Ont.—The new Dovercourt branch library at Bloor and Gladstone avenues will be opened on the evening of Oct. 23. This will be one of the largest and most beautiful branch libraries in the Dominion of Canada, says the World. At the formal opening addresses will be given by the chairman of the board, the mayor of the city, and other prominent persons.

\$500,000 FOR PUMPS ASKED

TORONTO, Ont.—Works Commissioner Harris has reported to the board of control that \$500,000 must be spent for new pumps to make the water system adequate.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLINE

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER—Detached brick and frame house unusually well furnished, with combination stable and garage; beautifully situated in the Longwood district; house contains 16 rooms and 4 baths, heated by hot water, lighted by gas and electricity and modern appointed throughout; owner going to Europe, so would rent at once to small family at reasonable price.

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Choice neighborhood, convenient to churches, club, schools. Special terms for family of adults. Main and Summer, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Belmont. Office and res. tel.

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Village Fruit Farm, situated on Main st., Chelmsford Center, 12 minutes walk to depot and electric; 4 miles to Lowell, 25 to Boston; 11 acres of best land, cuts 18 tons hay; houses for 400 hens; raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, 1000 bushels apples; excellent house, 3 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights, cement cellar; will sell with or without stock and tools; price for real estate \$6000. Address: Wm. E. Eldridge, Chelmsford, Mass.

FARMS—VERMONT

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Persons desiring advice regarding the purchase of farms or wishing to obtain employment, please write E. S. BRIGHAM, Com. of Agriculture, Dept. C, Bureau of Agricultural Labor, St. Albans, Vermont.

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REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS

FARM—To exchange, 380-acre farm, now used for stock and dairy farm, also suitable for grain farm, in Franklin County Mo., within 62 miles of St. Louis; there are 160 acres under cultivation, 120 acres in pasture that can all be cultivated and 100 acres in timber, 3/4 miles from the railroad station; it has a large two-story frame house, with concrete foundation and a concrete related large barn in first-class shape for 50 to 60 head of stock, 135-ton concrete silo, 250 acres fenced with high wire fencing, improvements in first-class shape; price \$2500 per acre. Will also trade \$4000 worth of personal property, principally livestock and farming implements. For further information see F. J. STEGER, 233 Collinsville ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

REAL ESTATE—VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA FARM, between Norfolk and Virginia Beach, on electric car line, consisting of 130 acres, 120 cultivated land in excellent condition; good buildings; price \$800 per acre, one-third cash and balance in ten yearly payments. This property should sell for \$125 per acre within five years. Location excellent; climate, conditions and markets unsurpassed. THOS. J. ROWE, Arcade Building, Norfolk, Va.

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13000 Valley, New Mexico, FOR SALE—Alfalfa lands, orchards, ranches, irrigated and unimproved lands, and homes; most attractive city subdivision site in the state, 124 acres. FRANK L. BROWN, Real Estate, Roswell, New Mexico.

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HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS

BROADWAY, South Boston; fine location, on hill; in good condition; bath, 2 toilets, gas, set range, tubs, furnace, back piazza, overlooking harbor, cars pass door; rent reasonable. C. E. HOBART, Old South Bldg.

Medford, 161 Main Street 5-room house, bath, modern improvements; near electric and steam. \$19; Apply at store out Main and Summer sts. or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

BELMONT TO LET—Colonial farm house, pleasantly situated on main street; modern conveniences; open fireplaces, steam heat. Apply 30 Somerset st., Belmont, Mass.

FOR RENT at Medford, Mass., 7 Summer st.—3-room cottage house, modern improvements, near electric and steam. \$19; rent \$25 a month. Apply at store, corner Main and Summer, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

MILTON—For rent—Furnished cottage of 7 rooms, bath and piano; would rent piano separately. Address V-542, Monitor office.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

INVESTORS—HOMESEKERS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES

Take advantage of our up-to-the-minute "Investment Department." Write us for any information pertaining to Ranches, Citrus Grove Land, or City Property, in any City of Southern California. Use our expert opinion on California Real Estate.

We do a General Real Estate Business in all its branches—Buying, Selling, Leasing, Exchanging, Managing, and Insuring.

If you want city income property, we can fill your wants; if you want 2000 to 5000 acres, see us; if you want a small farm of 2 1/2 to 5 acres we have it. We initiate and carry through trades of Southern California property, for clear Eastern investment property.

Write us today and let us know your wants; judge our ability by our promptness in replying.

CUNNINGHAM REALTY COMPANY, SUITE 715 CENTRAL BLDG., 8th and Main Sts., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FOR SALE

COUNTRY ESTATE, near San Francisco; 1000 acres; house of 9 rooms; coach house; other quarters containing 7 rooms; running water throughout; concrete walks. For sale by MR. DON VECK, Executor, Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA LAND FOR SALE—Eighty acres in the rich alfalfa belt miles S. E. of Ontario, Cal.; small house, barn, domestic well; part of land here planted with grapes, fruit trees and alfalfa. For particulars address MRS. M. C. BLAKELY, R. R. No. 2, Ontario, Cal.

FARMS on the bank of the Sacramento River or irrigation necessary; land selling from \$200 to \$2500 per acre on liberal terms; 5000 acres sold in 90 days; good markets. If you are interested in California, write to JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

A Home in California If you wish to invest \$20,000 in a home in California that will pay you 5% on the investment and is in one of the most prosperous foothill towns of the state, address W. 600, Monitor office.

REAL ESTATE—Southern California city and country properties; Yuma irrigated lands; your patronage solicited. H. FROELICH, 908 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

EXCHANGE FOR EASTERN—Beach lot Ocean Shore R. R. near San Francisco for camp lot near Boston; sidewalks; water; no trains and beach. W. 585, Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Wm. E. McCoy & Co. Real Estate, Mortgages and Insurance

Copley Square, Back Bay TO LET—Suite of 3 rooms and bath, where meals are served in the apartment, the privacy of a home without keeping house; steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator service, etc. A desirable home for a refined family.

WM. E. MCCOY & CO., 451 Old South Bldg., Boston 1345 Beacon Street, Brookline Telephone: F. H. 5035; B'kline 5210

THE VALENCIA

In Beautiful Aberdeen SUITES OF 2, 3 and 4 ROOMS, BATH, KITCHEN OR KITCHENETTE

The finest, most complete small-suite apartment house ever built in this section. Beautiful location, near Reservoir. Large rooms, tiled baths, elevators, wall safes, low rents.

164 Strathmore Road Suites Shown at Any Time. OPEN EVERY DAY Apply on premises, or to Sole Agents

Chamberlin & Wheeler COOLIDGE CORNER 1294 Beacon Street Tel. Brookline 4810

ALLSTON OFFICE 1136 Commonwealth Av. Tel. Brookline 5420

OPEN EVENINGS Also Brookline Suites of All Sizes and Prices

APARTMENTS In BROOKLINE

Our lists include the most desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—housekeeping, non-housekeeping or light housekeeping. Automobile service at Coolidge Corner office.

FRANK A. RUSSELL 506 Old South Building, Boston (Tel. Main 1110) 1321 Beacon St., Brookline (Tel. Brookline 1750)

CASTLEGATE APARTMENTS

Ready for occupancy—484-490 Blue Hill ave. boulevard, corner Castlegate road, suites 4, 5 large sunny rooms, with maids rooms, large reception halls, large closets, steam heat, continuous hot water, tiled bathrooms, polished oak floors, paneled oak dining rooms, rear piazzas, vacuum service, janitor service. Take Mattapan car.

New 6-room apartments ready for occupancy Sept. 1st.

The Windermere

1069 Boylston St. for rent, furnished or unfurnished; now occupied by a doctor; has 4 open fires and many large closets. In the WINDERMERE TERRACE an 8-room suite with reception hall, bright sunny rooms, in WINDERMERE ANNEX new housekeeping suites 2 rooms with bathroom \$200 to \$300. These houses have good service and are kept in order inside and out.

The Gladstone

677 Dudley, cor. Magnolia and Alexander streets, 7 minutes from foot of Summer street by steam and 15 from its head by electric, is a first-class house with modern prices. Modern suites 2 to 8 rooms, non-housekeeping and housekeeping, unfurnished or well furnished. Ample heat; an abundance of hot water; courteous, efficient service; large airy halls; homelike atmosphere and an excellent cafe and very moderate prices are among the qualities which maintain the enviable reputation of The Gladstone.

Now for rent: 2 rooms, bathroom, unfur., \$240. 3 rooms, bathroom, furn., \$350. Housekeeping, 6 rooms, unfurnished, \$600, furnished \$800. Housekeeping, 7 rooms, unfurnished, \$650, furnished \$850. Housekeeping, 8 rooms, unfurnished \$800, furnished \$1100. Apply at the respective houses or to JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

69 Gainsborough St

RATES

Display: 1 to 12 lines, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 lines, per line, 12c; 26 to 35 lines, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW APARTMENTS IN BROOKLINE

On Boylston Street at corners of Sumner Road and Buckminster Road near the Brookline Reservoir Park.

Parlor, Library, Dining Room and Kitchen.
3 Master's Rooms and Sleeping Porch.
2 Bathrooms and Maid's Room.

Well built and handsomely finished.

In one of the most attractive and convenient parts of Brookline, surrounded by hands-me private residences. Within convenient distance of the Country Club and the new grounds of the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill. Ipswich St.-Chestnut Hill and Boston and Worcester Cars pass the door. About 12 minutes' walk to Brookline Hills Station.

Plans and Prices of

GEORGE S. PARKER, 87 Milk Street

SEE

Coleman & Gilbert
For the most convenient and up-to-date high class

Back Bay Suites

1 to 4 Rooms with Bath and Large Kitchenette.

New buildings recently completed in the finest and most convenient residential section, having elevator and janitor service, steam heat, continuous hot water and all possible modern improvements to make a home comfortable. We manage the following buildings and guarantee first class service.

Mount's Chambers 44 Mount St.
Buckingham Apts. 20 Hemenway St.
Winchester Apts. 26 Hemenway St.
Chandler Hall 115 Hemenway St.
The Albert 24 Westland Ave.
The Balfour 24 Westland Ave.
Symphony Apts. 46 Westland Ave.
Waldman Apts. 381 Huntington Ave.
Normandy Apts. 325 Huntington Ave.
For further particulars inquire at
381 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Telephone 1516 Back Bay

ALLSTON

APARTMENTS for rent in best location, Commonwealth Ave., Harvard Ave., Brighton Ave. and adjoining streets; steam heat; janitor service; coal, hot water, etc.; 1 room, bath, kitchenette, \$20; 1 room, alcove, bath, kitchenette, \$25; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, \$28; 2 rooms, alcove, bath, kitchenette, \$32.50; 3 rooms, bath, \$30; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, \$35; 4 rooms, bath, \$35 to \$42.50; 4 rooms, reception hall, bath, back piazza, \$40; 5 rooms, bath, \$40 to \$45; 6 rooms, bath, \$35 to \$40; 7 rooms, bath, \$45 to \$75; several houses 7 rooms to 12 rooms, \$27 to \$60. Automobile service.

DWIGHT BALDWIN
62 Harvard Ave., Allston
Telephone Brighton 1900

WINCHESTER

A few suites left in Winchester Chambers, corner Church and Wildwood Sts., Winchester. Always open for inspection, or apply

Edward T. Harrington Co.
4 Common St., Winchester

BROOKLINE

"Norman Court"
317-321 HARVARD STREET

Situated near Coolidge Corner, and convenient to all lines of electric cars; several beautiful sunny suites, with all modern improvements. Rent \$35 and upwards.

For further particulars apply to
ALBERT GEIGER, JUNIOR
87 MILK STREET, BOSTON

CAMBRIDGE APARTMENTS
TROWBRIDGE COURT, 89-91 Trowbridge St.—One of the latest and best apartment houses in the city; just finished; the location near college; 9-room suites, sunshine in every room, every improvement, rent reasonable; call and see the building; open daily, 10-12. Tel. Camb. 1623-W or 5230-W.

EAST SOMERVILLE—Modern new house, 7-room suite, steam, gas and electric, coal and gas range; 3 mls. from Sullivan sq., 15 min. to Winter st.; separate line of cars on either side of house; ideal home; first-class location; rent \$30. J. MANNING, 34 Broadway Ave., opp. cor. Franklin st. and Broadway.

TO RENT—A kitchenette apartment in Back Bay, modern in every way. For information inquire 9 Norway st., janitor, or 200 State st. Tel. Richmond 861.

BEACON HILL—Suite of 2 large rooms overlooking front of State House grounds, open fireplace, private bath; also 2 single rooms. 5 Hancock Ave.

WESTLAND AVE., 38, Suite 6—to let for winter, furnished apartment of 4 rooms; all modern improvements.

LANGUAGES
ANY one desiring lessons in the Dutch language apply to HELENE Y. BLANKVOORT, residence 14 Westland Avenue, Boston, Mass.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
APARTMENTS TO LET
ALVARADO TERRACE
APARTMENTS
1433 Alvarado Terrace, near Hoover Street. An ideal home for discriminating people. Close to churches. 20554. West 3010.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
APARTMENTS TO LET
FOR RENT by two practitioners at 3819 Livingston st., one-third block from Chevy Chase car line. 20 minutes' ride. U. S. Treasury, furnished second floor of new detached private house; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette and sleeping porch.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HENRY W. SAVAGE

129 TREMONT STREET
Tel. Oxford 4490

I SPECIALIZE IN
MANAGEMENT OF REALTY
AND COLLECTION OF RENTS

The Seymour

34 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
JUST ACROSS THE HARVARD BRIDGE
IN CAMBRIDGE

A few suites in this conservative apartment house of 12 suites, moderate rent; 2 and 3 outside rooms, outside baths and large outside kitchenettes; fine view across the Charles river from almost every room; all improvements; resident janitor.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St. Tel. Oxford 4420.

Woodbourne

In Beautiful Forest Hills
Boston's Charming Home Suburb

ONLY 3 LEFT
NEW STEAM HEATED SUITES
(5 and 6 rooms and bath)

Located in attractive natural environment, artistically improved; easily reached (single fare) from city or any suburb.
\$32.50 to \$36.00 Per Month
308 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hills

ERICSON

375 Commonwealth Ave.
Two doors from Massachusetts Ave. car lines; two comfortable furnished suites, each of three rooms with bathroom. The Ericson American plan table is especially good.

BRAND NEW SUITES
1115-57-59-1141 Commonwealth Avenue—Suites containing 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, kitchens and kitchenettes, beautifully finished; every possible modern improvement; steam heat, continuous hot water; janitor service; gas and electric lights; gas range; tile bath, porcelain plumbing; awnings, shades and screens; 15 min. to Park st. Apply to owners on premises days and evenings.

BERENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Tel. Brighton 1006 M. Haymarket 3944.

BACK BAY—Suites of 1 and 3 rooms with bath and kitchenette, steam heat, continuous hot water; rent \$17 to \$30. Apply to janitor at 2 Ivy st. or ARTHUR T. HILLS, 53 State st.

NEWLY furnished suites of 2 rooms and bath, steam heat, elevator. Apply to janitor at 33 Massachusetts Ave., or ARTHUR T. HILLS, 53 State st.

SOMERVILLE, No. 26 Beacon st.—house of 9 rooms and 2 baths, furnace; rent \$35 monthly. ARTHUR T. HILLS, 53 State st.

WEST ROXBURY
Heated apartment, upper suite, new, two-family house, 6 rooms, all conveniences; must be seen to be appreciated; near steam and electric. Add. L. A. D., 43 West st., Boston. Room 44.

ST. PAUL APARTMENT, BROOKLINE, 1247 Beacon st., Suite 2-3 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, southern piazza bath. Apply 1247 Beacon st. or any real estate agent.

WINTHROP—To let, sunny living room, bedroom, den, kitchen; hot water heater; near two stations; \$18 mo. F. E. HILL, 55 Sunnyside Ave. or 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished kitchenette apartment for rent. See MRS. CLARK, 38 Westland Ave.

OFFICE SPECIALTIES

Paste, Mucilage, Pastillage Holder
Prevents evaporation. Keeps contents clean. Has a brush worth while. Fine bristles. Aluminum ferrule. Above trade mark on bottom of every bottle.

At Your Stationer's
H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO.,
PRINTERS
And Manufacturing Stationers
1732-28 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS
RENT TYPEWRITERS
Four months for \$5 and upwards; factory rebuilt typewriters of all makes, from \$25 to \$75 each. American Writing Machine Co., Inc., 38 Bromfield st. Tel. 106 Main.

STORES AND OFFICES

TO LET IN THE NEW PUBLICITY BUILDING

44 BROMFIELD STREET

The entire second and top floors, each containing about 4000 square feet of floor space, to be divided as required by a single tenant.

Also several very desirable suites of offices and single offices. This new fireproof office building, with unexcelled light and service, will be ready for occupancy Nov. 1, 1913.

For plans and rentals apply to

L. D. TOWLE

15 STATE STREET

Two Desirable Stores

ON BOYLSTON ST., near Arlington: one with excellent show window; store 125 ft. deep; two stories high in rear; one with half high show window; also one studio; rent reasonable. Apply Allen Hall bldg. Tel. Back Bay 600, 384 Boylston st.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

Automobile Goggles
For Motorist and Sportsman



Alber Folding Goggles, for men, women and children; large curved flaps; of amber lenses. Each pair in fine seal grain leather case by parcel post, \$2.00.

HARRISON SUPPLY COMPANY

5 and 7 Dorchester Ave., Extension, Boston, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES

5 Passenger Marmon \$700
Having bought a new Marmon 1 offer my 1910 model, 32 h. p., 5-pass. car with full equipment. Is in fine condition except top, which is worn. JNO. J. ALLEN, Belmont and St. Paul sts., Boston. Tel. B. B. 4330.

PRIVATE GARAGE FOR RENT
Fine concrete garage, large enough for medium sized car; rent quite moderate. 47 St. Stephen st. Tel. B. B. 2411-M.

AUTOS FOR RENT

AUTO TO RENT—Private owner, 7-pass. Pierce-Arrow, 1912 model, 40 h. p., 5-pass. car, with full equipment. Is in fine condition except top, which is worn. JNO. J. ALLEN, Belmont and St. Paul sts., Boston. Tel. B. B. 4330.

DENTISTS

MORIN DENTAL OFFICE
ARTHUR H. MORIN, D.D.S.
496 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
Hours 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tel. Tel. 1216-R.

DR. ELLA F. STONE
120 Boylston St., Boston
Office Hours, 9-12, 2-5. Tel. Oxford 669-W.

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL
136 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Counselor-at-law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
New York address 803 W. 180th St.

JOB P. LYON

211 Walker Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah
JOHN C. HIGDON
Attorney and Counselor-at-law
Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
SETTLE, Metropolitan Park Commission
Notice: Sealed proposals for furnishing tow boats to be used in breaking ice in the Charles River between Boston and Cambridge, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, October 27, 1913, at which time and place the bids will be publicly opened and read. The bids shall be computed from the time the tow boats arrive at the entrance to the Charles River Dam lock until it leaves the lock to return to its wharf, with deductions for any delays from causes beyond the control of the Commission. During the time of employment the boats will be under the direction and subject to the orders of the Engineer of the Commission, or other duly authorized agents. The bidder will also be required to furnish evidence that he is able to substitute other boats of equal capacity in case of accident, either to the boat or machinery while in use; in case the machinery or boat breaks down, no compensation will be made for the time that the boat is unable to work. Boat must be sent to the work within 24 hours of the time it is required by the Engineer of the Commission or other duly authorized agent. The Commission or other duly authorized agents shall give preference to bidders whose performance of the work herein contracted for, in the employment of mechanics and laborers, shall give preference to citizens of the Commonwealth, and if they cannot be had in sufficient numbers, then to citizens of the United States, and if they cannot be had in sufficient numbers, then to citizens of any foreign country. The Commission, sub-contractor or other person acting or contracting to do the whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contractor, shall be requested to accept the proposal work more than eight hours in any one calendar day. Every employee of the work covered by this contract shall lodge, board and trade where and with whom he elects, and neither the Contractor nor his agents or employees shall directly or indirectly require as a condition of employment therein that an employee shall lodge, board or trade at a particular place or with a particular person. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. WILLIAM B. DE VASA, EDWIN W. TOWNS, DAVID A. SKILLINGS, ELLEN T. P. WHITNEY, EVERETT C. BENTON, HERRICK, Commissioners.
JOHN E. RABLIN, Engineer.

STORES AND OFFICES

TO LET

ARLINGTON ST., 8—To let, 2 connecting rooms, with private bath; board and elevator service.

ATTRACTIVE fur front parlor; large, sunny room; all conv.; large closet; business people preferred; ref. exch. Tel. B. B. 4338-M. 13 Haviland st., suite 8.

ATTRACTIVE furnished rooms, hot and cold water, telephone. 47 Concord sq.

BACK BAY, 230 Newbury St.—Convenient to Copley sq. and downtown; newly furnished rooms, suitable for professional or business people; superior house and telephone service.

BACK BAY, Arlington St., 9—Fur. or unfur. rooms, en suite or single; private bath, gas and electric lights; elevator service; open fire; beautifully fur. Back Bay 2182.

BACK BAY, 38 Westland Ave., two or three rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished.

BEIKLEY ST., 71, Somerville—Large, bright, sunny room; fur. or unfur. steam and electric.

BROOKLINE—To let to Protestant parties only, large and small rooms, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, with private bath, tel. open fireplace, steam heat; washing and mending neatly done; heated garage for autos; large grounds and plenty of fruit; 20 min. to Park st. Address 447 Washington st., Brookline Tel. Brookline 3033-M.

BROOKLINE—A lady living alone will let two large square rooms and one smaller room, kitchen, bath and laundry. Telephone Brookline 3584-M or address C 29, Concord office.

BROOKLINE—Large, pleasant, well furnished rooms; steam heat, conv. h. w.; private family; bathroom; fur. gentlemen preferred. Inquire 1470 Beacon st.

BROOKLINE, 8 Park Drive, Suite 2—Newly furnished square room in private family; steam heat, first class neighborhood; 18 minutes from Park st.

CONCORD SQ., 24—Newly furnished parlors and alcove rooms; telephone; tourists accommodated.

DORCHESTER

10 Merlin St.; large, front alcove room; hot and cold water; furnace; near steam and electric cars; private family; good neighborhood.

Tel. Dorchester 2667-W.

DORCHESTER, 146 Kilton St.—Two rooms and light housekeeping privilege; near Harvard st. station. MRS. J. W. RICHARDSON.

FOR RENT—A pleasant room in the bathroom floor. Apply to 24 Channing st., Newton, Mass.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 87, Suite 1-2 large, very nicely furnished rooms; large closets; telephone; gentlemen preferred.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 102
ONE DOUBLE and one single room to let.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 102, Suite 3—Bright, attractive front rooms; one double, one single.

GARRISON ST., 19—Large and medium sunny, front rooms, nicely furnished, steam heat, tel.

HAZELDEN CHAMBERS, 18-20 Concord st.—Attractive rooms for quiet street; c. h. w.; tel. MRS. CANFIELD.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Single and connected rooms and also beautiful outloof, steam heat, shower bath, cafe in building. References.
\$2 to \$5 Per Week
706 Huntington Ave.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 132, Suite 4—Private family; nicely fur. front room; exceptional opportunity; gentleman; tel. all conv.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 178, Suite 2—Large room, all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 180, Suite 2—In private family, 2 splendid rooms; look at them.

JAMAICA PLAIN, 193 Boylston St.—A few well furnished rooms, with small family; pleasant location; steam heat; 6 minutes from Dudley st.

MEDFORD, 5 Willard Ave.—Desirable front room, in private family; references exchanged.

NEATLY FURNISHED single room for lady or gentleman in private family; hot water and steam heat. G. C. TAYLOR, 10 Cumberland st., suite 3.

NEWBURY ST., 127—Front and small adjoining room, also back room; large closets; telephone; on bathroom floor; telephone connection.

SOMERVILLE—Furnished rooms near cars; h. w. heat; h. and c. water in room; private family; 22 Franklin st.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 47—Large, sunny, front room, 2d fl., quit, h. w. heat, conv. h. w., garage; ref.; perm. people desired.

WINTHROP, Mass., 10 Harbor View Ave.—Quiet home, sunny, steam heated room; electric lights; sun piazza; breakfast.

BOARD AND ROOMS

"Bonnyview" Arlington
High, sunny location; pleasant, warm rooms; superior home table; quiet and restful. Tel. Arlington 28.

BROOKLINE, 7 Netherlands rd.—Large front parlor with piano; steam heat; c. h. w.; breakfast and dinner desired.

COUNTRY BOARD

WOMEN desiring a quiet spot for a stay of several weeks or months, can secure first-class accommodations with mother and daughter in beautiful rural community; references given and required. MRS. R. A. PRINCE, West Salisbury, N. H.

FINANCIAL

STOCKS and BONDS

A SMALL FIRST PAYMENT
Under it you can invest whatever amount you find convenient.

For instance, you could buy one share Pennsylvania R. R. for \$30.00 down; one share New York Central for \$20.00 down; one share U. S. Steel for \$20.00 down; one \$100.00 New York City bond for \$10.00 down. The balance in small monthly installments. You receive the dividends while paying for the securities. You may sell at any time if you desire to take advantage of rise in price.

We will gladly show you how you can conveniently purchase any one stock or bond or any combination of stocks and bonds.

Write today for booklet 10.

Sheldon & Sheldon
32 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

FINANCIAL

PATENTS

PATENTS Secured or Fee Returned
Send sketch or free search of Patent Office Records. How to obtain a Patent and What to Invent with list of inventions wanted and Prices offered for inventions sent free. Patents advertised. Wanted New Ideas. Send for our list of Patent Agents. Sent free. Victor & Evans Co., Washington, D. C. (Please mention the Monitor.)

PATENTS OF FULL VALUE OBTAINED OR ALL FEES BACK. Write us at once for particulars, and proof that we will add you most to get most money for your invention.

R. S. & A. H. LACEY,
Dept. 2, Washington, D. C.
Established 1869.

C. S. GOODING
Registered Attorney
28 School St., Boston Established 29 years

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
WINNIEPAC WANTS manufacturers, capitalists and live men; greatest combined money making advantages in the world today; big growing market for manufacturers; city supplies power and light at cost; splendid sites available; varied raw material; low taxation; labor and banking conditions and railway facilities unequalled; direct field for investment for large or small capital; handsome illustrated literature and business facts furnished free. CHAS. F. WILSON, Commissioner, Winniepac Industrial Bureau, WINNIEPAC, CANADA.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
STENOGRAPHER—Refined young business woman (American Protestant) wishes secretarial position; five years' excellent reference. MISS STEVENS, Director, 120 Boylston st. Tel. 1306 Oxford.

AGENTS WANTED
Exclusive Territory—Fast Seller
We believe we have the most substantial and fast selling hardware specialty of today and want a few more reliable agents, state and county, in unoccupied territory. Necessary wherever stoves or furnaces are used. Sold at a price within reach of any householder, under a guarantee to save 25% of fuel or money back. Splendid profits for agents—only a sale brings dozens more. Season for selling—NOW. ARNOLD D. DAMPER, Inc., R. 80, 20 S. LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—Lady representatives; whole or part time; our "Kittory" form fitting petticoats assure good, immediate, permanent income; sells on sight; experience unnecessary; prompt reply secures exclusive territory; no "dealer" competition. SPELMAN & CO., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
CLUB CHIEF wants position as chef or chief steward; American (40), 10 years in Boston clubs; 23 years' experience. Address H 33, Monitor Office.

COUNCIL BLUFFS TO HAVE EXPERT TO PLAN PARKS

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—To plan the system of parks in Council Bluffs in such a way that future additions may be made to the present park system in an intelligent manner and with a view to realizing a certain definite ideal, the park board is planning to bring to this city one of the best experts upon city planning that it has been able to find, says the Nonpareil.

Charles Mulford Robinson, who is now engaged in delivering a special course of lectures at the University of Illinois at Champaign, Ill., is to come here about Nov. 1 for a few days' conference over the needs and chances for betterment in this city.

The park board has some ideas of its own regarding the future growth and enlargement of the city park system, but it desires to have the benefit of Mr. Robinson's advice, in order that every possible advantage may be taken of the natural resources and advantages of the city.

PRISONERS WORK ON GOLF PARK

SEATTLE, Wash.—Work on the new municipal golf course at Jefferson park, on Beacon hill, has been progressing, with the use of 70 prisoners from the city stockade, who have been engaged in picking up the rocks and roots from the newly graded ground in advance of the seeding crew. Nearly two tons of seed were used, says the Sun.

EDUCATIONAL

THE NEW SCHOOL DESIGN ILLUSTRATION PAINTING

Practical instruction in drawing painting, and design. Interior decoration, furniture, leaded glass, wall paper textile, costume design, jewelry, lettering.
Special classes in composition and illustration in pen and ink, water color, gouache.
Scholarships to the amount of \$2000 were given last term.
VESPER L. GEORGE, 14 years instructor of design at State Normal Art School
DOUGLAS J. CONNAH, 12 years head of Chase School, N. Y.
GARDEN STUDIOS: 248 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

SHRINERS ENTERTAINED AT SCIMITAR CLUB OPEN HOUSE

Reception and writing room of club rooms at 20 Kilby street

Open house is being kept by the new Scimitar Club for all Shriners this week and next at the club rooms, 20 Kilby street, and many members of the order are dining there daily and making other social uses of the quarters. After Oct. 25 the club is to be only for the use of the members, who already number 400.

The register shows the signature of many of the leading Masons of New England as visitors during the three days the clubhouse has been open. Many joined the club after looking over the quarters, which were designed first of all with an eye to solid comfort. Though luxurious, the furnishings are all in quiet taste.

The furniture of the three upper stories where the club rooms are consists of large, deeply upholstered leather divans and easy chairs. On each floor are coat-room and checking conveniences.

A well-lighted reception room on the first floor leads to the offices of the directors and secretary, as well as a private apartment.

The dining hall on the upper story is capable of seating about 100 persons, and was fully tested yesterday, especially at noon, when many dropped in to assist at the dedication by testing the stewards' department. There are several alcove tables for small parties. The kitchen is well equipped, everything being modern.

RATES

Display: 1 to 10 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

MUSICAL ARTISTS

KAROLA
German Soprano
ROMEO
American Baritone

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SOCIAL WORKER
MAKES PLANS FOR
EVENING CENTERS

New Associate Director of the
Extended Use of School Build-
ings to Enlist Clubs' Aid

A deepening and broadening of the community lines is the general plan of Archibald T. Campbell, the new associate director of the extended use of school buildings, for the South Boston and Roxbury evening centers, which are to be his special charge. Mr. Campbell means to invite into the buildings occupied by these centers clubs of the district that are uplifting in character, offering them a place of meeting and independent organization, although affiliated interests. Programs he will make up largely of local talent whenever that is available.

The particular activities that he will develop, Mr. Campbell says, will be determined by the needs as the work goes on. Classes and clubs started last year will be continued and others added to



ARCHIBALD T. CAMPBELL
Associate director of extended use of school buildings

them from time to time. A feature of the work will be the Mothers' Club organized last year. These proved to be so profitable they were continued, though at less frequent intervals, during the summer.

As a means of taking the work of the centers to the people Mr. Campbell intends to address large groups of people in factories and elsewhere, telling them of the work that is being done, the clubs and classes that are being conducted and inviting all to attend.

Mr. Campbell comes to Boston from an experience of 10 years with the South park commission in Chicago and four years of recreational playground work. A year ago he went to Dayton, O., where he started social and recreational playground work and evening center work. He will be assisted in Boston by Mrs. Mary E. Paddon as assistant manager.

TECH SOCIETIES
LISTEN TO EXPERTS

Two organizations at Technology, the Architectural Society and the Civil Engineering Society, were addressed by professors of the institute at meetings held in the studio and union, respectively, Friday night. Several new instructors were guests of the Architectural Society while Prof. Charles B. Breed talked on the "Abolition of Grade Crossings in Lynn" before the engineers.

Prof. Albert Le Monnier, James Knox and Edgar I. Williams were among those speaking to the architects, following the welcome of Francis Whitten, Jr., '14, of Malden. In honor of Professor Le Monnier a French standard was crossed with the stars and stripes. Other speakers were W. T. Aldrich, Charles Everett, Samuel W. Mead and Ross Turner, all instructors.

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S
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MANY FEATURES

"Ye District School," given by the members of the Boston Federation of the Young People's Religious Unions, will be the feature of the first evening of the eighth biennial bazaar at the Hotel Vendome Nov. 6, 7 and 8 by the union. In the afternoon Thursday the president of the union, Sanford Bates, presides at the meeting and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York will be the speaker.

The entertainment is in charge of Henry R. Austin, chairman, and the chairman of the hospitality committee is Donald R. McAfee of Dorchester. Mrs. A. Isabelle Davis has arranged a "cane chantant" for Friday evening, and Saturday a story-telling hour for the children in the afternoon, by Miss Margaret Sayward.

During the three days tables with various articles of practical use and daintiness, as well as the regulation cakes, candies and flowers will help out the visitor in his holiday shopping.

The committee in charge consists of Miss Mallie J. Floyd, honorary president; Miss Emily J. Cline, chairman; O. Arthur McDermid, treasurer; Miss Edwina H. Kewett, Miss Margaret Nichols, Frederick M. Eliot, Ralph Bentley and the Rev. John H. Wilson.

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Superintendent Servis of the Melrose public works department has stopped an underground leakage in the water service which will result in a saving of about \$3600 a year. By a series of tests made with water meters between midnight and 4 o'clock in the morning, the location of the leak was discovered and new pipes laid to prevent it. About 200,000 gallons of water a day was passing into the underground waterway.

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PLANS FOR MEETING

Mrs. Lionel Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody), author and playwright, will speak at the first dinner of the College Equal Suffrage League of Boston at the Twentieth Century Club, next Friday evening. Other speakers will be Frank P. Spear, director of education of the Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Edmund Whitman of the Cambridge school board; Mrs. Davis R. Dewey, wife of Professor Dewey of the Massachusetts Polytechnical Institute; Mrs. George H. Flebbe (Beulah Marie Dix), co-author of the "Road to Yesterday"; and Mrs. Maud Wood Park, executive secretary of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government.

The College Equal Suffrage League has a membership of about 500. The committee in charge is: Mrs. Harold Haskell, Miss Margaret Munsterberg, Mrs. Elwood Spear and Miss Marjorie Young.

S. OF V. TO PRESENT PLAY
Aided by the woman's auxiliary, the Sons of Veterans' conference committee is completing plans for the presentation of a rural play next Wednesday night at the Chelsea soldiers' home for the benefit of the veterans.

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Persons wishing to join the Choral Union may do so by completing a very moderate sight-reading test at Jordan Hall, N. Eng. (Cons. of Music, Gainsborough and Huntington Ave., Sundays, Oct. 18, 26 and Nov. 2, at 2:30 P. M.)

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50 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
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FINE
Pocketbook Repairing

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64 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass.

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NEW YORK

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Handsome French Plumes
made out of your faded and worn feathers, at half the cost of new ones.

We specialize in Dyeing, Cleaning and Curling, and can make your discarded feathers into handsome French plumes, fashionable Collarettes, Boas, or Smart Novelties, or re-dye them any of the fashionable colors.

Send your feathers to the Repair Department and we will advise you about re-modeling them. We will return feathers at our expense if you do not wish work done.

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The Studio of DRESS

420 Boylston Street

Space has been reserved in next week's issue on same day for the opening announcement of our new Shop, which will be located in COPLEY SQUARE.

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Telephone 1567-M, 114 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.

Has a first-class line of up-to-date Braids, Switches, Transformations. First quality hair.

All branches of Hair made to order. Shampooing, Hair Dressing. Appointment by Telephone.

MISS SYLVESTER
ANNOUNCES NEW DESIGNS
IN FALL AND WINTER HATS.

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a descriptive circular, describing Christmas Greeting Cards, etc. Assorted packages Christmas Greeting Cards.

CHOICE—SELECT—DIFFERENT

MISS SYLVESTER, 120 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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Waists, Gowns and Dresses

MISS S. T. DUFFY
10 School St., Roxbury

Old dresses made over at very reasonable prices. Alterations of all kinds.

DRESSMAKING—Plain dresses, children's dresses. MRS. A. C. MacLEAN, 24 Magazine St., Cambridge; tel. Camb. 2960-M.

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These Scrap Books are hand sewed and made of the best material. The patent flexible binding keeps the book flat and smooth. With cloth covers stamped "Monter Scrap Book" in stamped gilt letters. \$1.00 each.

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THIS is a printing-on paper, very simple to work, produces the most beautiful results by simply toning in type, made in two surfaces, matte and gloss; price per dozen, 3/4 x 4 1/4, 15c; 4 1/2 x 5 1/2, 20c; postcards, 25c, mailed on receipt of price.

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FRANK W. ELLIOTT
Watch and Clock Repairer
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Work called for and delivered Boston and vicinity. All work guaranteed.
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Although manufactured but a short time this newest Burrill Product is already in great demand by men and women who realize the value of BEAUTIFUL TEETH.

Burrill's fulfills every demand you can make of a dentifrice.

In pure tin tubes 25c

IF YOU would have
beautiful Teeth demand
BURRILL'S

This is the
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YOU
Should Use

It's different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

Black Silk Stove Polish

Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does not rub off or dust off, and the shine lasts four times as long as ordinary stove polish.

Used on sample stoves and sold by hardware dealers.

All we ask is a trial. Use it on your cook stove, your parlor stove or your gas range. If you don't find it the best stove polish you ever used, your dealer is authorized to refund your money.

Insist on Black Silk Stove Polish. Made in liquid or paste—one quality.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works. Sterling, Illinois.

We want you to try our polish. If you cannot obtain it in your city, send us 10 cents and we will mail you sample can.

Get a Can TODAY

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61 OLIVER ST., BOSTON

Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

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PLATING—Gold, silver, nickel, copper and bronze; hotel, club and restaurant tableware a specialty; solid silver and plated ware repaired and polished equal to new; electric fixtures repaired and finished; all work guaranteed. A. HENRY, 11 Capitol St., Concord, N. H.

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Yet it amazes everyone who tries it by its astonishing effect on dirt, grease, stains, etc., on wood, metal or cloth.

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Removes all stains and leaves the hands in excellent condition. Invaluable to travelers. Put up in two forms—the convenient tube and the jar—either form 50c. By Parcel Post 30c each. For sale at leading Grocers, Druggists, Department Stores, Hotel and Railroad News Stands

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the perfect polish for all fine furniture, pianos, varnished floors, wainscoting, lacquered brass, automobile bodies and every kind of lacquered, varnished or enameled surface.

WAXIT removes the milky appearance from pianos and other dark furniture. It keeps a varnished floor like new.

Guaranteed Harmless

It is non-inflammable, non-corrosive, harmless and free from disagreeable odor.

2 oz. size, 10c; 6 oz. size, 35c; pint size, 50c; quart size, 75c; 1/2 gal. size, \$1.25; 1 gal. size, \$2.00. Any size sent prepaid on receipt of price.

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Royal Brass Polish

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is used. It is made by a firm whose name stands for quality; made of the very best ingredients; made to meet the demand for a reliable, convenient paste polish for Brass, Nickel, Aluminum, etc.

Try it in your Home, on your Automobile, and find out why satisfied people are talking about it.

PAUL MFG. CO., 14 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

Makers of the celebrated "Candle" Silver Cream Polish, and the "little candle" Egyptian Deodorizer and Aftershave.

Peerless
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MAKES DANCING EASY ON ANY FLOOR

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Yet it amazes everyone who tries it by its astonishing effect on dirt, grease, stains, etc., on wood, metal or cloth.

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Removes all stains and leaves the hands in excellent condition. Invaluable to travelers. Put up in two forms—the convenient tube and the jar—either form 50c. By Parcel Post 30c each. For sale at leading Grocers, Druggists, Department Stores, Hotel and Railroad News Stands

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Waxit

the perfect polish for all fine furniture, pianos, varnished floors, wainscoting, lacquered brass, automobile bodies and every kind of lacquered, varnished or enameled surface.

WAXIT removes the milky appearance from pianos and other dark furniture. It keeps a varnished floor like new.

Guaranteed Harmless

It is non-inflammable, non-corrosive, harmless and free from disagreeable odor.

2 oz. size, 10c; 6 oz. size, 35c; pint size, 50c; quart size, 75c; 1/2 gal. size, \$1.25; 1 gal. size, \$2.00. Any size sent prepaid on receipt of price.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

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The Kitchen Faucets
and Pipes Easily Shine When
Royal Brass Polish

IN PASTE FORM

is used. It is made by a firm whose name stands for quality; made of the very best ingredients; made to meet the demand for a reliable, convenient paste polish for Brass, Nickel, Aluminum, etc.

Try it in your Home, on your Automobile, and find out why satisfied people are talking about it.

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Makers of the celebrated "Candle" Silver Cream Polish, and the "little candle" Egyptian Deodorizer and Aftershave.

Makes Dancing Easy on Any Floor
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Fill with Water and Hang on Back of Any Radiator. Prevents air dryness. Saves furniture shrinking, piano warping. Money refunded if not satisfactory after 30 days' free trial. Order now, or write for free Booklet. **Savo Mfg. Co.**, Dept. M, 5836 S. Park Ave., Chicago.

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Makes cleaning easy and thorough. After holds bunch of cleaned paper is released. "All-Off-Paper" and goes down. For sale at Jordan Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.

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Agents for "MAGIC CLOTH"

Wanted at once—men or women. We can show you how to earn good profit selling this new polishing method to housekeepers in your territory. Finds a ready sale. Will not write now to Royal Sales Co., Dept. 3, Chanute, Kansas.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 8.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

OFFICE CLERK and biller, res. Dorchester, 18, single, good ref. \$7 per wk. Mention 10056. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. Oxford 2900.

OFFICE CLERK, exp. res. Malden, age 19, single, good ref. and exp. \$7 per wk. Mention 10052. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. Oxford 2900.

OFFICE WORK wanted by young woman with some knowledge of stenography; \$8 to start; Boston or Brookline. HELEN M. KEARY, 22 Bowker st., Brookline, Mass. 22.

OFFICE WORK wanted by young, intelligent girl; high school graduate; understands typewriting. JANE K. CRAWFORD, 48 Phillips st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Position wanted in family; best of references. MISS SARAH CHURCH, 131 Cushing av., Dorchester, Mass. 20.

SEAMSTRESS wants work by day; women's dresses or children's sewing, or day work; dressmaker. Tel. B. B. 230. Rooms for rent. 10051. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. Oxford 2900.

SEAMSTRESS, American, wants situation; references. KIRLIN, 294 Dudley ley st., Roxbury, Mass. 21.

SEAMSTRESS work and plain dress making by the day wanted, by young, colored woman; references. DAISY ALLEN, 129 Dartmouth st., Boston. 23.

SECOND or chamber work wanted by neat colored maid; can furnish references. MAMIE H. GLOVER, 33 Norway st., suite 2, Boston. 22.

STENOGRAPHER, res. Westboro, age 25, single; good education; ref. and exp. \$10. Mention 83. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Green st., Worcester, Tel. Park 4750.

STENOGRAPHER (beginner), res. Dorchester, age 18, single, good ref. and exp. \$10 per wk. Mention 10057. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, res. Norwood, age 28, single, good ref. and exp. \$12 per wk. Mention 10057. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, res. Somerville, age 35, single, good exp. and ref. \$10 per wk. Mention 10063. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Tel. Park 4750.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, desires position where reliability and good character are appreciated. MISS CATHERINE MACLEAN, 10 Worcester st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, res. Worcester, age 31, single; good education; ref. and exp. \$10. Mention 72. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Green st., Worcester, Tel. Park 4750.

STENOGRAPHER, res. Shrewsbury, age 17, good education and references; \$10. Mention 54. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Green st., Worcester, Tel. Park 4750.

STENOGRAPHER, res. Worcester, age 31, single; good education; ref. and exp. \$10. Mention 72. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Green st., Worcester, Tel. Park 4750.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, experienced, high school graduate, college education. MISS HELEN McNAMARA, 23 Hopedale st., Allston, Mass. 21.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, clerical work, res. Worcester, age 31, single; good education; ref. and exp. \$10. Mention 10041. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Tel. Park 4750.

TEACHER—Domestic Science, res. Worcester, age 22, good education and ref. \$10. Mention 10041. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Tel. Park 4750.

TEACHER—Former high school teacher desires position in country town or small city; willing to do all but washing. Tel. Evening Mass 531. CLARINA A. BROWN, 102 Oliver st., Malden, Mass. 21.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Capable American woman wishes position with elderly couple or adult; good cook, neat and reliable; 3 years' experience; references. ROY BURKE, 22 Westview st., Dorchester, Mass. 22.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman wants situation in small adult family in Boston or near city; references. Address MISS MARY SHANNON, 21 Faneuil ter., Brighton, Mass. 21.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Position desired by young woman with good education; in adult business family; not married. MISS CHAS. BELL, 199 Broad st., Lynn, Mass. 21.

YOUNG LADY pianist would like position as accompanist for soloist; both classical and popular music; player. MISS A. L. TWISDEN, 372 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass. 22.

YOUNG woman would like position in refined American family; references; willing to do all but washing. Tel. Evening Mass 531. CLARINA A. BROWN, 102 Oliver st., Malden, Mass. 21.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

BOYS to act as messengers wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, 231 W. 17th st., New York.

BUSHELMEYER—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced housemen for their men's clothing department. Apply at office of General Manager.

EXPERIENCED PACKERS for their china and house furnishing departments wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, 231 W. 17th st., New York.

FURNITURE FISHERS wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Warehouse, 251 W. 17th st., New York.

LUNCHMAN—GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, require an experienced young man for lunch counter. Apply at 4th floor.

PORTER—A first class head porter to be assistant to the superintendent of the building. Apply on premises at No. 1 West 4th st., New York.

SALESMEN, competent, thoroughly experienced, for upholstery department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

EASTERN STATES

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SALESMAN—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require a competent, thoroughly experienced picture frame salesman; must be competent to give estimates on picture framing. Apply at office of General Manager.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED GENTLEMAN—GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office, 231 W. 17th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (16 to 20), white, to assist mechanical dentist; \$6 a week to start. F. C. PARDON, 535 W. 11th st., New York city.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress; good wages; 3 in family. Apply to Mrs. MIKE HYMAN, New McNeil av., Park Rockaway, Mass. 20.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER wanted—Refined woman capable of doing work in home; good housekeeper; references. J. DENISON, 31 Lake av., Lyndhurst, N. J.

COOK—Wanted for family of two by Oct. 22; good cook; wages \$25; references. MRS. GEO. E. GOODMAN, Jr., 200 W. 92d st., New York.

COMPETENT WHITE GIRL for general housework, including washing and ironing; 10 in family; references. JAMES M. UTIN, 154 W. 84th st., New York.

ERRAND GIRL wanted for dressmaker. MIXATORF, 106 W. 37th st., New York city.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN for the following departments: Men's furnishings, shoes, hats, etc.; references. JAMES J. DEYORE, 106 W. 45th st., New York.

EXPERIENCED WOMEN SOLICITORS, suburban districts; salary and commission; references. JAMES J. DEYORE, 106 W. 45th st., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK (white), good plain cook and laundress; Protestant; good family; references. JAMES J. DEYORE, 106 W. 45th st., New York.

GIRLS well recommended, over 16, as merchandise wrappers; excellent opportunities to secure permanent positions with advancement; good opportunity for beginners. R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

LADY'S MAID and companion wanted; young, capable woman; if living with wife, \$15; if not, \$13; little or no night work. MRS. H. B. BOYD, Hotel Marlborough, 100 W. 4th st., New York.

MESSENGRERS and parcel wrappers, Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg., GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

NEAT, willing girl wanted, for second work in family of 5, where two other girls are employed; references. MRS. S. ROTHCHILD, 127 First Ave., Groverville, N. Y.

R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require a neat, willing girl, 18 years of age, as price markers in their receiving department. Apply at office of General Manager.

WANTED—Girl for light housework in apartment; one who will do light house nights preferred. Apply W. C. LYMAN, 5919 Midway Park av., Austin, Chicago.

WANTED—Protestant maid for general housework; family of 4; cooking and downstairs work; wages \$4 a week. MRS. L. M. HURVILL, 100 W. 10th st., Ardmore, near Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanted—Young girl for housemaid in large family; 10 in home. MRS. HILL, 131 Brierly dr., Chicago.

WANTED—General maid for adult family of 7; must be good cook, willing and painstaking; no laundry; references. \$30 per month. MRS. F. B. WILKINSON, 304 So. Melcher st., Johnston, N. H.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER or general houseworker wanted in refined suburban home; Protestant; good home; moderate wages; references. E. WILSON, 57 Colonial ter., West Nutley, N. J.

MUNG GIRLS wanted to act as auditors, markers, messengers and parcel wrappers; must bring employment certificate. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main building, GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

YOUNG GIRLS, high school graduates, over 16, to act as clerks; references. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main building, GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

YOUNG LADIES to act as cashiers and to do clerical work in their mail order department wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's Office.

AMERICAN, 28, married, educated, versatile; 3 years' experience; references. ROY BURKE, 22 Westview st., Dorchester, Mass. 22.

BAKER—First-class pastry and fancy cake and bread baker would like position in hotel; can give good references as to ability; references. JAMES M. UTIN, 154 W. 84th st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, experienced, desires position full charge; references. J. L. HOOKS, 58 E. 12th st., New York.

BOY (16) wants position in factory where he can learn; references. JAMES M. UTIN, 154 W. 84th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced with all cars; wishes position with private family; good references. JOHN H. EYER, 289 80th st., Philadelphia.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, careful driver; go anywhere; own repairs; willing and obliging; best references. ADELBERT NORRIS, 37 Railroad av., Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR—Couple, light colored man and wife, together or separately; mechanic; 3 in family; references. JAMES M. UTIN, 154 W. 84th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR desires situation in good family; references. JAMES M. UTIN, 154 W. 84th st., New York.

CIRCULATION PROMOTION—American, familiar technical and pictorial publications; 12 years' experience; references. JAMES M. UTIN, 154 W. 84th st., New York.

CLERK or timekeeper—Young man (20) desires position; conscientious, industrious and good references; will go out of city. A. ROBERTSON, 2430 University av., New York.

COMPOSITOR, ad and job, wishes position in newspaper; references. JAMES M. UTIN, 154 W. 84th st., New York.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

FARMER—Young man desires position on farm or private place; experienced with incubators, milking, etc.; best references from present superintendent. OTTO P. SURBER, Greenbrook Farm, N. Caldwell, N. J.

WORK wanted by young man (23) wishing to take up farming; WM. H. GARDNER, 94 Myrtle av., Irvington, N. J.

YOUNG MAN wanted by young man (20); little experience but eager to learn. S. ROBERT CAIRNS, 80 Myrtle av., Irvington, N. J.

JAPANESE, intelligent young man, speaks English well, desires position as useful in home and abroad; references. K. HAYASHI, 409 W. 157th st., New York.

MACHINIST, 20 years' experience at both bench and machine work for 3 years; can give best of references. JOHN T. PAGAN, 1324 Bedford av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANAGER, experienced in high class hotels in England and America; desires position in New York or New Jersey; references. J. ROBERTS, 350 West 83rd st., New York.

MECHANIC (25), lathe hand, wishes to work on automobile; references. J. M. UTIN, 154 W. 84th st., New York.

NEWSPAPER FOREMAN with excellent record wants position with daily where he can use his experience. J. J. PROTT, 48 Glen av., Philadelphia, N. J.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Operator, retoucher, and finisher; has art brush, etc.; wants permanent place; general work. JAMES J. DEYORE, 106 W. 45th st., New York.

SALESMAN (23) desires permanent position; inside preferred; 3 years' experience. Address WALTER L. BERLIN, 482 High st., New York.

SALESMAN, clothing, wishes position in New York city or Brooklyn; best of references furnished. EDW. NEWMAN, 22 Grand st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position of trust; 18 years' experience in social work, publishing, etc.; references. English, German and French translations. J. J. PROTT, 48 Glen av., Philadelphia, N. J.

SHIPPING or store clerk wants situation; 3 years' experience. MAURICE SYDNEY, 129 East 10th st., New York.

STEEL FOUNDRY MANAGER—Good executive and correspondent, inventive and resourceful; understands metal casting; references. W. M. CARR, 111 West 5th st., Erie, Pa.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN (30), English, well educated, would like to enter first-class varnish house in States, Canada, or England. ARTHUR WARRINER, General Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG LIGHT COLORED COUPLE, AUBREY and LILLY TURNER, care Hopeville, N. J. 12203, New York.

YOUNG MAN (36) desires light outside position of any kind; small salary desired to start. CHARLES F. WURST, 5749 Penn. av., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position in office; accurate at figures; fair penman; temperate; references. JAMES M. UTIN, 154 W. 84th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (21) would like position in office, with opportunity of advancement. D. J. ROHLFS, 68 Clinton av., Jersey City, N. J.

YOUNG MAN (18) wants position at anything, thoroughly experienced. BEN CASTO, 64 W. 70th st., New York.

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LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants work for day or at home. MRS. MACK, 47 W. 90th st., New York.

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MATRON or attendant in theater, hotel, or restaurant; references. MRS. J. A. CARR, care Mrs. Barton, 230 West 84th st., New York.

MENDING and care of children by day or night; references. MISS MARIE S. JONES, 4536 Pine st., West Philadelphia, Pa.

MILLINER wants situation in first-class dressmaking establishment; good references. CARL GARFIELD, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Grand 4234.</p> <p>MARCELLING, Shampooing, Manicuring. Also Manicuring for Men. MRS. ALICE WADLEY, Wright-Kay bldg., 400 E. 10th ave., Tel. 2224.</p> <p>MEN'S READY TO WEAR CLOTHES THE HOUSE OF HERBST, 141 Woodward ave., over Sander's.</p> <p>MILLINERY L. PHOENIX, 120 Park Street</p> <p>MILLINERY—L. PHOENIX, 120 Park Street</p> <p>MILLINERY in exclusive styles, moderate prices. Harriet S. Burlingame, 2085 Jefferson, opp. Waterworks Park.</p> <p>MILLINERY and DRY CLEANING Clara E. Sinton, 284 Jersey Campus ave., cor. Sherman, Tel. East 1514-W.</p> <p>RESTAURANT—UPPER TEA ROOM, 3d floor, Wright-Kay bldg., Elev. 211 Woodward, 10th floor, 10th and 11th ave.</p> <p>REAL ESTATE—List your property with F. W. GEORGE, Tel. Cherry 4341.</p> <p>SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, HAIR DRESSING—Beaumont & Co., 244 Woodward ave., Tel. Cherry 3536-J.</p> <p>SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, etc. Mrs. Emma Harold, Phillips Manor, 29 E. Willis ave., Phone Grand 597 W.</p> <p>SHOES for Ladies, Boys and Men. The ECONOMY SHOE SHOP, 61 and 63 W. Grand River ave.</p> <p>STENOGRAPHER—PUBLIC 4 McGraw Bldg. (Cad. 1957) BERTHA B. ELDER, 1000 E. 10th st., Tel. 6224.</p> <p>TAILORED and FANCY SUITS TO ORDER NORTHMORE & CO., 221 E. Baltimore st.</p> <p>TAILOR—RAY S. SWOPE Suits to order \$25.00 up. Dry Cleaning, Pressing—Called For and Delivered. Forrest and Second ave.</p> <p>TAILOR—CHAS. W. HERBST 102 Broadway, Detroit. Main 3425.</p> <p>TINNING, ROOFING—Blow Pipe and Furnace work. HENRY MARK, 15 1/2 E. 10th st., Phone 1042.</p> <p>WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS and Dresses Tel. North Shore, 2d floor, Univ. bldg., 19 E. Grand River av., Tel. Cherry 3530-R.</p> <p>WORKS of ART, Pictures, Frames and Art Mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BRO., 303 Washington Arcade.</p>	<p>MILLINERY CARREL & COMPANY, 346 Bridge st., N. W.</p> <p>OFFICE SUPPLIES—Everything for the Office—Furniture, Filing Devices, Stationery. BIXBY OFFICE SUPPLY CO.</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPHY THE FRYETTS POPULAR STUDIO 57 Monroe Ave. Phone City 3201.</p> <p>REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE—Keell and Keelling, 7324-733 Mich. Trust bldg., city. Phone 7211-1R. Bell Main 3620.</p> <p>SHAMPOOING and Manicuring—Bossler's Hair Shop, 812 E. 11th st., Tel. 2504, 20 Monroe av., Tel. Bell 4430, Citizens 2504.</p> <p>SHOES HANAN & SON—PURITAN WELCH, 1000 E. 10th st.</p> <p>TIMBER LANDS Bought and sold in large and small tracts. Write JOHN J. FOSTER COMPANY, 518 Murray Building.</p> <p>CLEVELAND, OHIO</p> <p>HIGH GRADE CLOTHING, Men's Furnishings and Hats. RAYMOND, AGNEW & LANG, 507-9 Euclid ave.</p> <p>DENTISTRY—C. G. MYERS, D.D.S., 802 Schodde bldg., Bell Phone Main 574.</p> <p>FURNITURE—THE GEO. D. KOCH & SON CO., 10300 Euclid ave., near E. 10th st., Tel. 1000.</p> <p>HAIR GOODS—Madam Paul & Son, 30 Taylor Arcade. The hair made beautiful without washing by method used only by us.</p> <p>MILLINERY of QUALITY SHIRLEY, 6543 Euclid ave.</p> <p>TAILORING—W. J. McLAHLAN, "Advanced Tailoring" for men and women who know. 35 Taylor Arcade.</p>

EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEWARK NEWS—The new Pennsylvania non-partisan primary and election ballot, which applies to elective offices of second-class cities and to judges of courts of record, is a good strong stride in the right direction. At primary elections the voters are separate from the party ballots, and the voter is helped to vote independently by the rule that a cross counts as a vote only when placed opposite the candidate's name, and by the printing of the names in alphabetical order, by offices, regardless of party. At primary elections the candidates selected at the elections are grouped separately, in the same fashion, on the party ballots, and the voter's cross, in order to count, must, as at the primary, be placed opposite the name, so that a straight vote in the party square is, as to such candidates, void.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—A college education is the most accessible thing in America. We have 261 degree-giving institutions with an army of professors at instructors numbering close to 30,000. Tens of thousands are annually taken in at the gates of a college. One university has 5000 regular students, another has 9000, Minnesota has 4000. The grand total is scarcely known, but it amounts into the hundreds of thousands. The amount of education looks in this country is thus seen to be enormous. But there is no danger that America will be over-educated. There is a severe winnowing process in the school nowadays. Tens of thousands are taken annually, but the output is counted only in the thousands. Many drop by the way. The danger of over-education is past. The greatest danger to America today is not college education.

MONEY IN STUMPS SAY EXPERTS WHO STUDIED PROBLEM

Spokane Chamber of Commerce Finds It Will Pay Farmers to Clear Land of Tree Roots

SPOKANE, Wash.—Wood by-products of a practical nature insuring that the stumps from logged-off lands of the Inland Empire will pay a return and bear a large part of the cost of clearing land, is the aim of the investigations now being conducted by the Chamber of Commerce, says the Chronicle.

Manager Gordon C. Corbaley left for the coast recently to confer with Dr. H. K. Benson of the chemistry department of the University of Washington, and Secretary George L. Sawyer of the committee spent several days in the woods of northern Idaho and in the logging district of eastern Washington, making a field investigation.

"We have made an investigation and gathered what practical data we could secure for the wood distilling plants in the east," said Manager Corbaley, "and are now rounding out our information with more complete field data here. We hope to be able to reduce the cost of clearing land by at least one third by providing a market for stumps. The oldest and hardest stumps to remove will be the most profitable to settlers as they contain resin, turpentine and other by-products that will bring profitable returns in the open market."

"The purpose of my field investigation," said Secretary Sawyer, "is to determine the percentage of resinous matter in the timber."

"We shall also determine just what the raw material can be furnished for at a central point and the quantities which might reasonably be expected."

CENTRAL

DETROIT, MICH.

APPALE FOR BOYS and GIRLS 149 North Charles Street

CONFECTIONERY—KIRWIN, Perfect candies, perfect ice cream, perfect soda. 243 Woodward ave., Flisler Arcade.

CARPET—Oriental and Domestic Rugs cleaned by compressed air and renovated. STAR CARPET CLEANING CO. JAS. J. TRULL, Tel. Main 1321.

CATERERS TO WEDDINGS and TEAS Ice Creams, Ice Cream Puddings, Fancy Cakes, Cafe Service. BELTRAMINI and RUSH, 292 Woodward ave.

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home baking and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays. 3d floor Valpey bldg., 143 Woodward ave.

CHINA PAINTING, teaching, firing, order work a specialty. MRS. E. C. SEWELL, 180 Tuxedo ave., Tel. Hemlock 1431-J.

CLOTHES satisfaction for Men and Boys—Home of Art, Schaefer & Marx Clothes. F. G. Clayton Co., 63-61 Michigan ave.

CORSETS—French and American, in comprehensive styles for every occasion; jewelry, diamonds, individual attention. MILTON, 241 Woodward av., Tel. Cherry 1760.

CUSTOM SHIRT MAKERS C. V. WILKIE & SON, 100 Broadway

DENTISTRY DR. F. W. CRYSTMAN, 807 Gas Building, Phone Main 5828

DIAMOND MERCHANT and SILVER SMITH—HUGH CONNOLLY, State and Griswold sts., Main 2180.

DRESSMAKING MRS. J. M. HARDING, 72 Medbury av., Tel. North 4825-J.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES, Tungsten lamps, portable lamps, electric cooking and household conveniences. See the exhibitors and vacuum cleaners. CENTRAL STATES SUPPLY COMPANY, 68 Washington Blvd., Tel. Cherry 2971.

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SHOPS OF QUALITY ADVERTISING

Patrons of This Advertising

Will note that

Eastern U. S. and Canada

Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Shops of quality advertising from

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Appears each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertisement is accepted for less than 3 lines.

Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

J. Edward Kirker has sold the attractive three-family apartment house, 815 Washington street, Brookline. This is a modern structure of brick and stone, each apartment containing six rooms and bath, also maid's quarters. The property is assessed at \$14,200, of which \$2200 is on the 2884 square feet of land. Royal S. Wentworth conveys to Abbie M. H. Christensen.

The same broker sold the estate at 80 University road, Brookline, taxed to Abbie M. H. Christensen. This property consists of a large private dwelling, together with 5923 square feet of land which is valued by the assessors at \$8500, of which \$3000 is on the land. Royal S. Wentworth takes the title.

FOR IMPROVEMENT IN NEWTON

W. G. Aylsworth of Allston has sold for the T. Albert Ward heirs a beautiful lot of land at the junction of Commonwealth avenue and Hammond street in the Chestnut Hill section of Newton. The lot has a frontage of about 120 feet on the avenue and about 194 feet on the street, containing 20,000 square feet. The assessors' valuation is \$5000. Robert G. Jones, the purchaser, intends to build at once a single house of colonial design for his own occupancy.

JAMAICA PLAIN AND VICINITY

Robert T. Fowler reports he has sold for Frederick A. Seaverns and Charles S. Curtis, trustees of the Seaverns Land Trust, lot numbered 23 situated on Prince street, Jamaica Plain, containing 3223 square feet. This property is taxed for about \$2000. The purchasers are Mary J. Watson, Adelaide F. Watson, Elizabeth W. Watson and Agnes C. Watson, all of Jamaica Plain.

The same broker has sold for Katherine E. Learson the property 115 Manthorne road, West Roxbury. Arthur J. Driscoll will occupy the premises shortly, having bought for occupancy and investment. It is a new two-family house with 5500 square feet of land. Land alone is taxed for \$800. The price paid and terms are private.

WEST ROXBURY SALES

Warren F. Freeman, Kimball building, reports the sale for Celia H. Godfrey, of a desirable lot of land on Stratford street, Highland station, West Roxbury, containing 11,470 square feet of land, to Edward B. Daily.

He also reports the sale for the Aaron D. Weld Land Trust, of the estate on Church street, corner of the West Roxbury parkway, consisting of a large dwelling of 15 rooms, with three bathrooms; stable for six horses, also garage and other outbuildings, together with one acre of land, covered with shade and fruit trees, and all kinds of shrubs. The purchaser is the Hon. William A. Morse, of West Roxbury, who will occupy for a home after making extensive alterations and repairs.

The same broker reports an active demand for house lots on the Weld estate, which he is developing, having made the following recent sales of lots, all containing 5500 square feet of land: Lots 107 and 110 Manthorne road, to Eben Riggs of Roslindale, who will build. Lots 105 and 106 Manthorne road, to W. G. Richardson of Roslindale, for improvement. Lots 108 and 109 Manthorne road, to Richard Duffie of Roslindale, who will build at once. Also lot 112, corner Schirmer and Manthorne roads, to Mary L. Sullivan of Roslindale, who is building a house and garage for occupancy. Also lot 136, Manthorne road, containing 5250 square feet of land, to Percy H. Titus of Boston, who is erecting a single frame house for occupancy. Mr. Freeman also reports that Dr. W. C. Berry, who purchased lot 75, on Redlands road, is erecting a cement-tile house and garage for occupancy.

ROXBURY INVESTMENT

One of the properties purchased in Roxbury today is composed of stores on the street level and apartments on the upper floors, located 394 to 398 Warren street, and 1 to 9 Savin street. There is a large four-story frame and a one-story frame building together with 4575 square feet of land. All assessed for \$30,200. Land value is \$5200. Eugene Selg conveyed title to John Sullivan.

SOUTH BOSTON PURCHASE

The Perry Buxton Doane Company have taken title from Clarence H. Denny to a large tract of land on West First street, extending through to Cypher street, lying between C and D streets, South Boston, containing in all some 38,000 square feet, assessed for \$17,100.

COHASSET ESTATE BOUGHT

The heirs of Mary L. Williams estate of Cohasset have sold to Gretchen Howes Waldo, wife of C. Sidney Waldo, Jr., of Chestnut Hill, Mass., a parcel of land approximating two acres fronting on Beech street, Cohasset, bordering Little Harbor. The purchasers expect to build a cottage at once for summer residence. Benjamin C. Tower, broker, Monks building.

SALES IN THE SOUTH END

Edward J. Hobbs sold to John L. Lockhead and wife two 2½-story brick houses on Winchester streets on 1300 square feet of land assessed for \$8200 about equally divided between improvements and land.

Mary E. Stover sold another estate on Waltham street between Shawmut avenue and Tremont street, to Maria C. Mason. This is a 3½-story and basement well front brick dwelling with about 1640 square feet of ground, all taxed for \$7500. Land value \$3700.

Title has changed hands on the three-story brick house and lot situated 537 Shawmut avenue between Camden and

Northampton streets, including 1578 square feet of 1 n.d. Total assessment \$4900, land valued at \$2400. Catherine M. Jones sold to Charlotte A. Moynihan.

BRIGHTON PROPERTY SALES

The single frame dwelling-house and lot assessed to Ernest D. N. Gunn at 12 Bigelow street, near Faneuil street, has passed into possession of Caroline Billings. It is assessed for \$5700, including \$700 on 4800 square feet of land. Charles Cushing and wife are the new owners of a frame dwelling taxed to Margaret Cannon and situated on Fairbanks street, between Faneuil and Washington streets, assessed for \$4400 and \$600 of that amount applies to 4730 square feet of land.

SALE IN EAST BOSTON

Sale of a single frame house and lot is reported from East Boston. It is owned by Huldah J. Joy et al. and situated 264 Webster street on 2330 square feet of land extending through to Sumner street. All assessed for \$4200. Land value \$1000. Gerardo De Gruttola et al. are the buyers.

SALE IN SOMERVILLE

The Massachusetts Realty Company, Inc., Carney building, report the sale of the estate 46 Houghton street, Somerville, for George H. Lounsbury. The property consists of a lot of land containing 3000 square feet and a frame dwelling house. The estate is assessed for \$2300, of which \$600 is on the lot. Lewis H. Dodge is the buyer.

WINTHROP REAL ESTATE SALE

Papers have just been recorded from the office of Floyd & Tucker whereby Henry S. Buntin of Hyde Park has sold his house and 72,520 square feet of land on Lincoln street to Mrs. Mathilda T. Tucker of Winthrop. The property will be occupied by the new owner.

SALES OF SUBURBAN PROPERTY

Reported through the Edward T. Harrington Company:

Leon H. Cummings of Ware and Erwin H. Cummings of Vancouver, British Columbia, have sold the remainder of their Medford realty holdings, comprising three parcels, the first being 68-70 Bowers street, comprising a two-family, 12-room frame residence, containing improvements, and corner lot of 5500 square feet, the whole being assessed on a valuation of \$3100.

The second parcel adjoining, being 72 Bowers street, consisting of a 14-room double house with improvements, lot of land containing 6500 square feet, having a total assessment of \$3750.

The third parcel is the lot of land having a frontage of 55 feet on Canal street, and assessed on a valuation of \$500. W. A. Dunham of Boston purchases for investment, and will immediately start extensive alterations and repairs.

Sale is reported of the estate 11-13 Belmont street, Everett, comprising a three-apartment house containing 15 rooms, with modern improvements and 4000 square feet of land. August Moberg et al were the purchasers, Maria Roman being the grantor.

J. W. Wellington has sold three lots of land on the north side of Trowbridge street, Arlington, with a combined frontage of 170 feet containing 17,000 square feet. The purchaser was Otis E. Phalen.

Bertram A. Brown of Quincy has sold his summer cottage located on the southerly side of Stoughton street at Hough's Neck, with land containing 4500 square feet, assessed in all on a valuation of \$500. L. H. and E. H. Cummings of the L. P. Cummings Construction Company, Ware, Mass., purchased for investment.

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold to Dennis F. Reagan and Charles F. Schafer, lots 223, 224 and 225 on the westerly side of Renfrew avenue, with a frontage of 180 feet, containing 18,000 square feet.

Also sold to John W. Harvey lots 123 and 124 on Reservoir road, containing 15,600 square feet.

And lot 162 on the westerly side of Seaside avenue, containing 8200 square feet has been purchased by Sidney W. Pratt.

The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in these transactions.

COUNTRY ESTATES SOLD

George W. Hall, 60 State street, reports he has sold for Louis C. Paige the residence situated 23 North avenue, Melrose Highlands, containing 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, a garage, and 16,000 square feet of land, which carries a total assessment of \$6100. Nelly Davis of Cambridge buys for a home and will take immediate possession.

He has also sold for Effie B. Hall her property situated on Beech street, Mansfield, Mass., consisting of a seven-room house with modern improvements and 10,000 square feet of land. Eliza Smith of Mansfield bought for immediate occupancy.

The same broker has sold the George L. Perkins poultry farm situated in Derry, N. H., containing 20 acres of land, a 12-room house, large barn and several large poultry houses, to A. L. Dudley of Montpelier, Vt., who will take immediate possession.

Mr. Hall also sold for H. E. Chellis of South Hadley, Mass., the poultry farm situated in Danville, N. H., containing 18 acres of land, an eight-room house, stable and several large poultry houses, to Albert C. and Elizabeth M. Tyler of Mansfield, who buy for a home.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of

Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Melville av., 63 rear, ward 20; Chas. A. Mallman; brick auto storage. Charles st., 385, ward 8; Harry Goodson; brick tenements. Armadine st., 111 rear, ward 24; Mrs. Francis J. Bird; brick auto storage. Hendry st., 33 rear, ward 20; Rose L. Berlo, Nickerson & Scarr; frame dwelling, frame auto storage. Stillman st., 26, ward 6; Turner Centre Creamery Assn.; alter stores and storage. Boylston st., 1060, and 123 Mass. av., ward 11; Wm. B. Rice et al.; alter stores, office and apartments. Stanford st., 100, ward 8; Wm. K. Porter et al.; alter store and dwelling. Maverick sq., 49-55, ward 2; H. Greene & H. Levine; alter store and dwelling. Summer st., 340 rear to 156-174 Porter st., ward 2; General Elec. Co.; alter storage. Bryant st., 22, ward 10; Boston Storage & Warehouse Co.; alter storage.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Annie E. Kirk et al. to E. S. Kirk et al.; Massachusetts av.; w. \$1.
Catherine M. Jones to Charlotte A. Moynihan; Shawmut av.; w. \$1.
Mary E. Storer to John L. Lockhead et al.; Winchester st.; q. \$1.
Same to same; Winchester st.; q. \$1.
Mary E. Storer to Maria C. Mason; Waltham st.; w. \$1.
Albert Geiger, Jr., to William J. Storer; Myrtle st. and Broadway; w. \$1.
William J. Storer to Albert Geiger, Jr.; Myrtle st. and Broadway; w. \$1.
Sheehan, Appleton st.; d. \$5000.
Mary B. Upham to Margaret Sheehan; Appleton st.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Anna Vogel to Mary J. McCarthy; Mitchell st.; w. \$1.
H. Denny to Perry Buxton Doane Co.; W. First and Cypher sts.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Sidney H. Goldinger to Christian H. Dabnick et al.; Bennington st.; w. \$1.
Gennaro Gubileo to Concetta Di Sessa; Cottage st. w. \$1.
Huldah J. Joy et al. to Gerardo De Gruttola et al.; Sumner and Webster sts.; w. \$1.
Augustine A. Banzag to Vincenzo Vesce et al.; Saratoga st.; w. \$1.
Mary Louco to Domenico Chiara, Everett st.; w. \$1.
Frederick L. McPherson to Julia A. Mooney; Saratoga st.; w. \$1.

ROXBURY

George J. Dussold to city of Boston; Cottage st. w. \$1400.
Adalbert Frank to city of Boston; Phillips st.; q. \$850.
Annie T. Walsh et al. to David A. Tuill; Sterling st.; q. \$1.
John M. Quiley to Matilda W. Trass et al.; Cobden st.; q. \$1.
Eugene Selg to John Sullivan, Warren and Savin sts.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Simon L. Levin to Herman A. Mintz; Elmo st.; 2 lots; w. \$1.
Lionel B. Shepard et al. to Katharine Kilton; High st.; d. \$3000.
Same et al. to same; High st.; rel. \$1.
Minnie S. Badger to Katharine Kilton; High st.; d. \$10.
Ethel F. Putnam et al. to Katharine Kilton; High st.; rel. \$1.
Minnie S. Badger et al. to Katharine Kilton; High st.; rel. \$1.
Josephine A. Ringrose to James J. Harrington; Kilton st.; q. \$1.
Frederick A. Corbett, trustee, to Frederick A. Corbett, Adams st.; d. \$1.
Minnie S. Badger et al. to John Michaelson; 2 lots; d. \$1.
Kaplan Wilensky, trustee, to Kaplan Wilensky, Howard av. and Dean st.; d. \$900.
James W. French to Henry W. Hoiler, rear David st. and Savin Hill av.; q. \$1.
John R. Lyons to Rudolph Appel et al.; Floyd st.; w. \$1.
Margaret Stewart to Helen A. Stevens; Bloomfield st.; w. \$1.

PEABODY VOTERS TO SETTLE TOWN WATER QUESTION

PEABODY, Mass.—It has been decided by the commission of public works and the selectmen to put the matter of deciding the best method of providing an additional water supply to the people, and to this end a special town meeting has been called for Friday evening, Nov. 7.

There are two propositions. The first one is that recommended by Engineer A. W. Cuddeback, a consulting engineer from Paterson, N. J., that the town go to the Ipswich river for its supply and in the interim, pending the laying of the necessary pipe and building of the pumping station and filter beds, to make a temporary taking of the waters of Cedar pond. The second proposition, which also is favored by advocates, is to take the so-called Murphy land, where artesian wells have been sunk, and an auxiliary supply of water has been obtained under a lease for the past year.

As a result of recent advice from state authorities Spring pond, one of the sources, has been abandoned and the present source of supply is limited to Staung lake in Lynnfield and the auxiliary supply obtainable from the Murphy land wells.

COLLEGE HEAD TO BE SERENADED

WELLESLEY, Mass.—As is customary among the students at Wellesley College a serenade will be given to President Pendleton tonight when the undergraduates will encircle her home on the campus and pledge again their loyalty by song. Miss Pendleton will probably respond from the balcony window.

On Sunday, Oct. 19 at the Houghton Memorial chapel the Rev. Edward M. Noyes of Newton Center will address the college. The evening services at 7 o'clock will be led by Jacob Riis.

Prof. George H. Palmer of Harvard University will give the first of his series of eight lectures Oct. 20.

PROGRESSIVES TO TAKE DOWN FLAG

At Progressive headquarters today it was said that the streamer bearing the words "Progressive party" will be removed from above the American flags that have been placed by the Progressive campaigners in Beverly. Objection was raised to the party name being attached to the flag and Herman MacDonald has signified his disapproval.

SHIPPING NEWS

Peaked Hill submarine bell buoy No. 2A has broken from its moorings and is adrift, according to skippers of vessels arriving from southern ports. The light-house inspector announces that a first-class nun buoy, similarly colored and numbered, will be stationed in the position the bell buoy should occupy as a temporary mark. The bell buoy will be replaced as soon as practicable.

Early tomorrow morning, the Leyland liner Bohemian, Captain Hiscoe, is expected to make port from Liverpool with 65 cabin passengers and a large cargo including 100,000 pounds of Argentine beef. At 7 a. m. today the Bohemian was 240 miles east of Boston lights. The White Star liner Canopic, also nearing port, is due about noon Monday. She has 35 saloon, 350 cabin and 1244 steerage passengers from the Mediterranean.

Due to berth at Charlestown Tuesday or early Wednesday, the Warren liner Sagamore, Captain Fenton, from Liverpool was reported to be 78 miles east of Cape Race at 7:30 p. m. Friday.

After discharging 25,000 pounds of fresh groundfish at T wharf today, Capt. Clifford Hopkins of the schooner E. C. Hussey, announced that he discontinues fishing for the season and haul up until spring. The E. C. Hussey has engaged in "Rip" fishing on Nantucket shoals since the season opened last April. During this time he stocked \$12,000, and was high liner of the haulline fishing fleet. The main topmast, foretopmast and jibstay of the Hussey were gone, having been carried away during unfavorable conditions outside.

Seven vessels were discharging fish at T wharf this morning. The pier closed at noon, as is usual on Saturday. Prices were about the same and the demand was lighter. Some of the arrivals have been held at Plymouth and Provincetown for several days by conditions of the bay. Skippers report being unable to engage a tug to tow them from Plymouth around the Cape until easier conditions prevailed outside. Arrivals: Schooners Annie Perry 28,300 pounds, Rose Dorothea 21,000, Stranger 5000, Luck 13,600, Ethel B. Penny 30,000, Muriel 15,800 and E. C. Hussey 25,000. Dealers quoted prices per hundredweight as follows: Steak cod \$0.30, market \$4.25, halibut \$5, pollock \$6, large hake \$5.75, medium hake \$3.75, and cusk \$3.25.

With 500 cases of canned fish, the schooner J. P. Foster arrived today from Provincetown. The cargo is consigned to an East Boston dealer.

Coming from Nova Scotia with a cargo of salt codfish, the schooner Associate reached Gloucester today. The first arrival under the new tariff. Her exact cargo was not reported, but is said to be about 300,000 pounds. Mackerel and groundfish were included in the other receipts, besides the 150,000 pounds salt cod, 1700 quintals cured fish, 2000 pounds smoked salmon, and 17 casks of oil combed on the schooner John R. Bradley. Other arrivals: Smuggler 130,000 pounds salt cod, Avalon 30,000 fresh, 5000 salt fish, 5000 fresh halibut; Georgia 10,000 fresh, 5000 salt fish, 5000 halibut; Ethel 8000 fresh tinker mackerel and Nantuxena 9000 "linkers". Both mackerel vessels came from off Milk island, and their fares were shipped to Boston. The halibut sold to dealers for 18 cents per pound.

Steamship Tenders of the United Fruit Company's fleet, sailing from New York today for the tropics, carried one of the largest passenger lists of the season. Among those sailing were the following New England tourists: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox, Miss A. Allerton, Mrs. C. H. Butler, William A. Lombard, Carlton W. Cameron, Dr. and Mrs. B. W. Eakin, A. M. Griswold, Miss Louise Griswold, G. P. Putnam and Miss Clara Topping of Boston, J. C. Freely of New Haven, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Clapp and F. H. Crosthwaite of Hartford.

ANNUAL FIELD DAY IS HELD BY STATE S. A. R.

EXETER, N. H.—Members of the Massachusetts society, Sons of the American Revolution, together with the New Hampshire society, are holding their annual field day here today. The committee in selecting Exeter as the place for the meeting took into consideration its historic associations. Founded in 1638, it is not only one of the oldest towns in New England, but played a prominent part in the colonial and revolutionary periods as well.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TO HOLD JUBILEE

A week's celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Broadway Congregational Sunday school, Somerville, will begin at the church tomorrow morning with an introductory sermon by the minister, the Rev. George L. Parker, at 10:30 o'clock. At 7:15 p. m. there will be a special historical lecture by Charles W. Colman with stereoscopic views, also special music and a special anniversary hymn written by James C. Macy. Monday evening there will be a dinner and Tuesday evening a beginner's entertainment. Friday evening, Wilfred T. Grenfell will give an illustrated lecture on personal experiences in Labrador.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Georgian (Br) Parry, Manchester. Str Lassell, Blacklin, Jacksonville. Str Kanawha, Parmenter, Norfolk. Str James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

Departed

Str Malden, Smith, Baltimore. Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tg Chas Mann, McKinnon, Gloucester, twg bg Flora, Rockport, Mass, for New York.

Bg Newmarket, supposed Portsmouth, Mass.

Str Howard, Chase, Norfolk, by C. H. Maynard.

Sailed

Strs Parisian, (Br) Glasgow; Bay State, Portland; City of Rockland, Bath; Dorchester, Baltimore via Newport News; tgs Mary Arnold, twg sehr Lucia Sutton, Portland; Chas. T. Gallagher, twg bg Grace, Newport News.

Strs Canadian (Br) Liverpool; Kings-tonian (Br) Manchester; Cibao (Nor) Port Antonio; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Katahdin, Charleston S. C. and Jacksonville; Persian, Philadelphia; Howard, Norfolk; H. H. Whitney, New York; Newton, Baltimore; Pathfinder, Norfolk.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17—Sld strs Henry Williams, Georgetown, S. C. and Charleston, S. C.; Powhatan, Providence; Ontario, Boston; Ferrimack, Jacksonville via Savannah.

BRUNSWICK, Oct. 17—Arld str Hemphian, Manchester.

Sld strs Sidmouth, Bremen; Nor, Picton.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Oct. 17—Sld sehr Daylight, New York.

Arld strs Grantley Hall, Savannah; Huron, New York and left for Jacksonville; sehr Geo W. Eleazer, Jr. do.

GALVESTON, Oct. 17—Cld strs Alston, Havre; Olive, Manchester; El Norte, New York.

Sld strs Ludovica, Barcelona; Ethelwyn, Copenhagen.

GEORGETOWN, S. C. Oct. 17—Sld strs Cherokee, New York via Wilmington, N. C.; Matilda Weems, Baltimore.

HYANNIS, Oct. 17—Arld sehr Mary E. Olys, South Gardiner for New York and sailed; Emily J. White, Hudson river for Bangor; spsd Florence M. Penley, Philadelphia for Brewer.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Florizel, St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax, N. S.; Argentina, Mediterranean ports; Konaky, Swakopmund, etc.; La Providence, Havre; Amerika, Hamburg; Southampton and Cherbourg; Lenape, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; El Cid, Galveston; Alamo, Galveston and Key West.

WELLESLEY GIRLS AND EDUCATIONAL UNION COOPERATE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley College has established definite relations with the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. A publicity committee has now been appointed to bring to the notice of the college students the work of the vocational bureau in the union. The plans of the committee include the establishing of weekly conferences to be held by Miss Jackson of the industrial union in College hall. Besides this, five or six meetings for the year are to be held to discuss the special openings to women other than teaching. The first meeting is to be held on October 20, when Miss Jackson will explain the work of the vocational bureau to the junior and senior classes.

DR. ELIOT TALKS TO STUDENTS IN HARVARD UNION

Members of the graduate school of arts and sciences, the graduate schools of applied science and business administration gathered in large numbers in the Harvard Union last night to hear former President Charles W. Eliot make an address.

Dean Haskins of the graduate school of arts and sciences presided, and on the platform were Professor Baldensperger of the Sorbonne, France; Professor von Dobschütz, exchange professor from Germany; Professor Anesaki, filling a like position from Japan; President Emeritus Eliot and President Lowell of Harvard University.

Professors Baldensperger, von Dobschütz and Anesaki gave brief addresses. President Lowell spoke on the choice by the college man of his future work.

S. S. GEORGIAN HAS STOWAWAYS

Three Americans, John Sullivan of Middleboro, Mass., Charles Crowley of Ludlow, Ky., and Daniel Haag of Louisville, Ky., who concealed themselves on board, arrived here today on the Leyland line steamer Georgian, Capt. John Parry, from Manchester, Eng. Just before the steamer left England, the men came aboard and hid below decks, remaining out of sight until the steamer was well out to sea. Upon arriving today, the immigration authorities examined them as stowaways, but released them and allowed them to land, as they proved their statements of being Americans.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York

Ancona, for Mediterranean ports. Oct. 15

Barbarossa, for Mediterranean ports. Oct. 15

Corinthian, for Mediterranean ports. Oct. 15

Kursk, for Rotterdam. Oct. 15

Madonna, for Mediterranean ports. Oct. 15

Nemesis, for London. Oct. 15

Oceanic, for Southampton. Oct. 15

President Lincoln, for Hamburg. Oct. 15

Rochambeau, for Havre. Oct. 15

Cameroon, for Glasgow. Oct. 15

Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen. Oct. 15

Rotterdam, for Rotterdam. Oct. 15

Provence, for Havre. Oct. 15

Florida, for Havre. Oct. 15

Mauretania, for Liverpool. Oct. 15

Argentina, for Naples. Oct. 15

Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp. Oct. 15

Oscar II, for Copenhagen. Oct. 15

Cedric, for Liverpool. Oct. 15

Yverdon, for Hamburg. Oct. 15

Amerika, for Hamburg. Oct. 15

Grosser Kurfurst, for Bremen. Oct. 15

Marathon, for Bremen. Oct. 15

St. Louis, for Southampton. Oct. 15

Chicago, for Havre. Oct. 15

Stock Market Fairly Steady at Close

STOCK MARKET NOT FAR FROM YEAR'S LOWEST

Downward Movement Starting Middle of Last Month Has Wiped Out Almost Two-Thirds of Gain Made in Summer

FIRMER TONE TODAY

Persistent weakness in stock prices has carried railroad, industrial and copper shares, as measured by the averages, close to the extreme low levels of last June, which were the bottom prices since the dark days of 1907.

The downward turn in the market started the middle of last month. Since then almost two thirds the gain made in the upward movement, begun in the third week of June and culminating Sept. 13—a period of three months—has been wiped out.

The rails, which recently have been particularly weak, broke through 103 on Thursday, making the fifth consecutive decline, and amounting to a loss of over three points in past five trading days. Since Oct. 2 the railroad average has declined, with two exceptions, every day. At present figure of 102.90 it is off 6 1/2 points from the recent high point of Sept. 13, and is less than 2 1/2 points above the extreme low of last June.

The industrial average at 77.09 is 6 3/4 points lower than the September high and less than five points above the June low. Copper shares at present average figure of 37.50 have dropped exactly five points since Sept. 16, and are only 3 1/2 above the year's lowest.

The appended table shows the averages at present prices compared with the recent high and the extreme low in June: Sept. 1913 Present High Low

20 rails 102.90 106.17 100.50

12 industrials 77.09 83.43 72.11

20 copper 37.50 42.50 33.83

Stocks displayed a much stronger tone this morning. Shorts covering rather than buying for long account gave the market an upward impetus. Gains of a point or more were made during the first fifteen minutes by Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, Reading and Rock Island.

The upward tendency was still in evidence at the end of the first half hour.

Gains were generally recorded by local securities. There was not much activity, however.

Weakness in American Can attracted attention. The common opened up 3/4 at 31 1/2, moved up to 31 3/4 and then declined more than a point. The preferred was up 1/4 at the opening at 91 1/4 and after improving to 91 1/2 declined well under 89.

Union Pacific opened up 1/4 at 145 1/4 and rose a point. Reading was up 1/2 at the opening and advanced a point further. Southern Pacific opened up 1/4 at 80 1/4, and advanced a good fraction further. Steel showed considerable improvement. Rock Island preferred opened up 1/4 at 17 1/2 and advanced more than a point. The common moved up a good fraction. American Beet Sugar was erratic. It opened off 1/4 at 20, receded a small fraction and then crossed 21. Amalgamated opened up 1/2 at 72 1/2 and advanced a point further. The closing was moderately steady.

Local stocks generally moved within a fractional range, most of them showing improvement. United Fruit dropped back a point. American Woolen preferred opened up 1/4 at 70 1/4 and improved to 70 3/4.

LINGTON MUSIC CLUB ORGANIZED

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Women have organized the Lexington Music Club, and during the coming winter a series of musicals will be held in the members' homes. Miss Marjorie Newell, Mrs. George Ernest Briggs, Miss Brown and Miss Anita K. Dale are to be the assisting artists.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Business is still very quiet in the naval stores market. New York turpentine dealers were holding out for 43¢44 cents yesterday, in reflection of the higher prices which have been named at Savannah and Wilmington. Concessions of 1/4 and 1/2 cents per gallon were granted in other quarters.

Rosin—While the common to good strained grades were still available at from \$3.90 to \$4.30, some advance was in evidence on the other grades. Description G, which was formerly on the basis of \$3.90 to \$4.30 was advanced 5 cents while a similar advance was noted in class K. Grade M was 15 cents higher while WG and WW were up 5 and 10 cents respectively. The above advances had little or no significance. The New York Commercial quotes: Graded B \$3.90 to \$4.30, D \$3.95 to \$4.30, E \$4.00 to \$4.30, F \$4.00 to \$4.30, G \$4.05 to \$4.10, H \$4.05 to \$4.10, I \$4.10 to \$4.15, K \$4.15 to \$4.20, M \$4.10 to \$4.15, N \$4.10 to \$4.15, O \$4.10 to \$4.15, P \$4.10 to \$4.15, Q \$4.10 to \$4.15, R \$4.10 to \$4.15, S \$4.10 to \$4.15, T \$4.10 to \$4.15, U \$4.10 to \$4.15, V \$4.10 to \$4.15, W \$4.10 to \$4.15, X \$4.10 to \$4.15, Y \$4.10 to \$4.15, Z \$4.10 to \$4.15.

Tar and pitch—Retort and kiln-burned descriptions are still available at \$7.00 to \$7.50, the market being reported as generally quiet. Jobbing demands are the feature of the pitch market where quotations are nominal with round lots available at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Amalgamated.....	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Am Beet Sugar.....	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Am Can.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	29 3/4	30 1/2
Am Can pf.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	88 3/4	89 1/2
Am Car Fy.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Cities.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Cities pf.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am H & L.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am Loco.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Smelting.....	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Am Smelt Sec B pf.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am Sugar.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am T & T.....	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Am T & T pf.....	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Am T & T pf.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
At Coast Line.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Brooklyn R T.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Cal Petrol.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Can Pacific.....	224 1/2	224 1/2	224 1/2	224 1/2
CCC & STL pf.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
C M & S.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Cent Leather pf.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Chl & N West.....	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
C M & S.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Colo.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Col Fuel.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Col Southern.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Con Gas.....	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Con Prod.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Denver pf.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
D S & A.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Erie.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Gen Electric.....	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Gen Motor.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Goodrich.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Goodrich pf.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Gr Nor Or.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gr Nor pf.....	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Gr Ex Co.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Illinois Cent.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Int Marine.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Int Met.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Int Met pf.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int Paper.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Kan City Co.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Laclede Gas.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Lehigh Valley.....	150 1/2	150 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2
Louis & N.....	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Misouri Pacific.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
M S P & S Co.....	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Nat Enamel.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N R of M 2d pf.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Nevada Con.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
N Y Central.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
N Y N E & H.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Nor.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Nor & West.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
North American.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Northern Pac.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Ont & West.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
People's Gas.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Pitts Coal.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Pressed St Car.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Ray Con.....	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Rep I & S.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Rock Island.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Rock Island pf.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Seaboard A L.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Seaboard A L pf.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Southern Pac.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Southern Pac pf.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Southern Ry.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Tenn Copper.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Third Ave.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
T S L.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
U S B & P pf.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Union Pac.....	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Union Pac pf.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
U R of SF pf.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
U S Rubber.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
U S Rubber pf.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U S Steel.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
U S Steel pf.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Utah Copper.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U S C & C.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Westinghouse.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Woolworth.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2

*Ex-rights

CALMER TONE FOLLOWS THE LONDON SLUMP

Covering of Shorts Steadies Market and Restores Confidence to Certain Extent — Moderate Rallies Take Place

AMERICANS STRONGER

LONDON—Markets steady; closed almost without change.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—At the end of the day's session the tone was calmer. Attendance was light, but sentiment appeared to be reassured after the overnight shake-out. Moderate rallies which occurred, were, however, due to covering of shorts rather than purchases by bulls. Gilt-edged investments displayed steadiness. Pending the £3,000,000 treasury bill issue on Monday next, discounts were hard. Home rails became firmer.

Americans strengthened to above parity on professional operations. An oversold condition caused a rebound in Canadian Pacific. Mexicans had a halting appearance. Other departments were maintained. Rio Tinto up 1/4 to 76 1/2.

PARIS—Bourse closed quiet.

BERLIN—Trading on bourse was dull at the end.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance	Decline
Consols, money.....	72 1/2	72 1/2
do account.....	72 1/2	72 1/2
Amalgamated.....	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Beet Sugar.....	20 1/2	20 1/2
Am Can.....	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Can pf.....	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Car Fy.....	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Cities.....	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Cities pf.....	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am H & L.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am Loco.....	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Smelting.....	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Smelt Sec B pf.....	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am Sugar.....	107 1/2	107 1/2
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Can Pacific.....	224 1/2	224 1/2
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C M & S.....	20 1/2	20 1/2
Cent Leather pf.....	30 1/2	30 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	56 1/2	56 1/2
Chl & N West.....	126 1/2	126 1/2
C M & S.....	59 1/2	59 1/2
Colo.....	39 1/2	39 1/2
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Denver pf.....	30 1/2	30 1/2
D S & A.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Erie.....	26 1/2	26 1/2
Gen Electric.....	140 1/2	140 1/2
Gen Motor.....	38 1/2	38 1/2
Goodrich.....	21 1/2	21 1/2
Goodrich pf.....	88 1/2	88 1/2
Gr Nor Or.....	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gr Nor pf.....	122 1/2	122 1/2
Gr Ex Co.....	43 1/2	43 1/2
Illinois Cent.....	107 1/2	107 1/2
Int Marine.....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Int Met.....	13 1/2	13 1/2
Int Met pf.....	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int Paper.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Kan City Co.....	23 1/2	23 1/2
Laclede Gas.....	98 1/2	98 1/2
Lehigh Valley.....	150 1/2	149 1/2
Louis & N.....	131 1/2	131 1/2
Misouri Pacific.....	28 1/2	28 1/2
M S P & S Co.....	127 1/2	127 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf.....	119 1/2	119 1/2
Nat Enamel.....	10 1/2	10 1/2
N R of M 2d pf.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
Nevada Con.....	15 1/2	15 1/2
N Y Central.....	94 1/2	94 1/2
N Y N E & H.....	85 1/2	85 1/2
Nor.....	40 1/2	40 1/2
Nor & West.....	102 1/2	102 1/2
North American.....	70 1/2	70 1/2
Northern Pac.....	106 1/2	106 1/2
Ont & West.....	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	110 1/2	110 1/2
People's Gas.....	124 1/2	124 1/2
Pitts Coal.....	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.....	89 1/2	89 1/2
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Southern Ry.....	21 1/2	21 1/2
Tenn Copper.....	28 1/2	28 1/2
Third Ave.....	36 1/2	36 1/2
T S L.....	11 1/2	11 1/2
U S B & P pf.....	22 1/2	22 1/2
Union Pac.....	148 1/2	148 1/2
Union Pac pf.....	81 1/2	81 1/2
U R of SF pf.....	35 1/2	35 1/2
U S Rubber.....	57 1/2	57 1/2
U S Rubber pf.....	104 1/2	104 1/2
U S Steel.....	54 1/2	54 1/2
U S Steel pf.....	105 1/2	105 1/2
Utah Copper.....	52 1/2	52 1/2
U S C & C.....	41 1/2	41 1/2</

News of Financial World

TALK OF BILLION DOLLAR MORTGAGE FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Company Has Been Able to Raise New Money Easily When Needed—Future Requirements Are Said to Warrant Financing on Enormous Scale

PHILADELPHIA—There are indications that Pennsylvania railroad directors may ask stockholders to authorize a mortgage on the company's property for refunding and future financing, covering a large total or ultimate issue, perhaps \$1,000,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA—In pointing out necessity for a comprehensive basis for railroad financing, it can be said that Pennsylvania railroad has been in the fortunate position of being able to market large issues of stock by subscriptions from its own stockholders, and a premium has been obtained from some. This company has had the benefit of a long established financial policy, and the present and past administrations are strong because of a sound financial inheritance, due very largely to George B. Roberts, president from 1880 to 1897, and his policy of conservation and internal development.

The consolidated mortgage, now the first mortgage on the larger part of the property and its important railroad leaseholds, was created 40 years ago; it is limited to \$100,000,000 of bonds, which may be issued and reissued. The policy has been to reserve these for emergencies, as stock and convertible debentures have been largely used to raise new capital. The company has outstanding less than \$52,000,000 of these bonds, so that it has a margin of probably the best railroad security in the country of \$48,000,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds, a first lien on a road with the soundest credit.

The company's debt need not be refunded, as interest rates are low and its requirements are for new capital for additions, improvements and extensions, and to pay off obligations as they mature. The latter call for new capital is not serious, as the company has only \$4,338,000 of its own bonds which mature between this date and 1923, with exception of over \$86,000,000 of 10-year convertible 3½ per cent bonds, due Oct. 1, 1915. At the high rate of conversion, i. e., 150 per cent, it is conclusive that very few of these will be converted into stock, and the company must be prepared between this date and end of 1915 to retire almost \$90,000,000 of bonds, and in addition provide for construction and improvement expenditures. In addition, the company has in the form of debt on railroads which it acquired, and for guaranteed stock trust and equipment trust certificates, \$60,000,000, but with excep-

tion of equipment trust certificates, the larger part do not mature for another 20 years.

Pennsylvania has fortunately been able to raise new money in large amounts and at fair rates through stock, taken directly by stockholders, but with its usual foresight and its practice not to run too much in any single direction, a comprehensive security should be created, which would avoid all piecemeal financing and provide in connection with stock issue new capital for all future time. This should be \$1,000,000,000 if the company is to retain supremacy as a transcontinental highway, for it forms a great highway for such traffic in the section between the Mississippi on the west, and the seaboard on the east, the Great Lakes and Canada on the north, and the Potomac and the five great southern trunk lines on the south. With wise precaution the company in the 70's held the system as a unit by the consolidated mortgage and provided for its needs until the present, but the larger system with the broader credit basis should now do something to found Pennsylvania's financing for the future, to supplement its stock issues, and being a lien ranking ahead of \$500,000,000 stock, full paid in cash, should be sold at as low interest as first mortgage bonds on most other railroads.

The necessity of adopting such a foundation for future financing is much more apparent than is the company's demand for new capital. This great system, west as well as east, is rich in assets that could be sold to provide funds and save its own stocks of bonds. The total book value of stocks and bonds owned by Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Pennsylvania Company alone is \$334,829,582. Other companies, like the Pan Handle, Northern Central and Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company hold many millions more of good securities. With new large general mortgages on lines east and west, with millions of treasury assets that could in very large part be sold and the system still held together, Pennsylvania would be provided with the ammunition to advance in good times and weather the periods of depression, and no fear should oppress stockholders from making it a clear billion dollars, or else leave the new general or comprehensive mortgage like New York Central's, at such principal sum as the needs of the company dictate, and as its stockholders may order the directors to issue from time to time for all capital purposes.

MUCH INTEREST CENTERED IN NEW HAVEN'S NEW BONDS

NEW YORK—Formal approval by the Massachusetts public service commission of the \$87,552,000 convertible 6 per cent bond issue of the New Haven in the form petitioned for by the road has naturally reawakened interest in this issue, trading being very active in both the bonds and the rights.

Bond houses report a considerable demand for the issue on the part of investors who hold no New Haven stock, and ever since the announcement of the new financing last July there has been extensive swapping by holders of New Haven stock and convertible 6s for the "when, as and if issued" bonds and rights.

The new 6s selling for 107 yield 5.42 per cent if held to maturity in 1933. It is assumed that New Haven stock will shortly be placed on a 4 per cent basis. But under the new management, which already seems to have won New England public sentiment to its support, the road may be through its reorganization period by five years hence, and the call on capital stock at par may have value at the beginning of the conversion period. Officials and directors have hinted that

in the light of after events the road might have marketed a bond on a basis a little more favorable to the company. There was some sentiment on the board even last June for a 5 per cent rate rather than 6 per cent. As it is, the investor now reaps the benefit of the doubts which the directors as a whole had in the dark days of June and are allowed to get a New Haven 6 per cent bond on an attractive basis.

One of the strong points in regard to the issue is its provision regarding any mortgage which may be placed on the New Haven in the future.

The New Haven main line from Woodlawn junction to New London, 111 miles, and from Cedar Hill junction at New Haven to Springfield, 60 miles more, is entirely free from mortgage. The stretch from New London to Providence, which was the old New York, Providence & Boston, has an authorized mortgage of \$4,000,000 under which \$1,000,000 of bonds has been issued. This 233 miles of main line from Woodlawn junction to Springfield and to Providence has, therefore, only \$1,000,000 mortgage bonds outstanding against it; and it represents some of the best railroad mileage through perhaps the richest traffic territory in the country.

The new \$87,552,000 issue will share with other debentures in any lien placed on this property.

PITTSBURGH BANK REORGANIZATION

PITTSBURGH—Final plans for the reorganization and reopening of the First-Second National Bank are being mailed to stockholders and depositors today. They are to decide within 10 days if the institution is to be opened. A two thirds vote of the stockholders will be necessary for this. The sum of \$5,000,000 must also be raised and the approval of the controller of the currency obtained before the bank can be reopened.

BOSTON CURB

High	Low	Last
Bay State Gas.....	19c	19c
Bohemia.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Calaveras.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chief.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Corbin.....	60c	60c
Davis Daily.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
First National Copper.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
La Rose.....	50c	50c
Mexican Metals.....	50c	50c
Serrano Douglas.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ohio Copper.....	47c	47c
Old Dominion Trust Rets.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Yukon.....	2 1/2	2 1/2

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str James S. Whitney, from New York, brought 59 bxs grape fruit 25 bxs raisins, 25 bxs figs, 25 bxs pineapples, 25 bxs dates, 34 cts pineapples, 1225 bxs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 8180 bbls 76 bxs, cranberries 150 bbls, cantaloupes 1 car, oranges 300 bxs, Cali oranges 840 bxs, grapefruit 459 bxs, lemons 39 bxs, Cali fruit 6 cars, pineapples 64 cts, grapes 354 bbls 28,043 bskts 3585 cartons, raisins 1025 bxs, figs 25 cases, dates 25 bxs, peanuts 25 bxs, potatoes 18,580 bu, sweet potatoes 935 bbls, onions 1875 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today 1028 pkgs, last year 778 pkgs.

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents, \$4.50@4.90; spring clears, in sacks, \$3.50@4; winter patents, \$4.75@5.20; winter straights, \$4.50@4.90; winter clears, \$4.25@4.60; Kansas, in sacks, \$4.10@4.60.

Milled—Spring bran, \$23.50@24; winter bran, \$25@25.50; middlings, \$27@29.50; mixed feed, \$27@29; red dog, \$29.50; cottonseed meal, \$31.50@33.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow 79½c; No. 3 yellow 79c; ship, No. 2 yellow, 79½@79c; No. 3 yellow, 78½@79c.

Straw—Rye, \$20@20.50; oat \$11.50@12.50.

Hay—Choice, \$22.50@23; No. 1 grade, \$22; No. 2 \$20@20.50; No. 3 \$16@16.50; stock, \$14@15.

Cornmeal—Granulated, \$4.25@4.40; bolted, \$4.20@4.35; bag meal, \$1.51@1.53; cracked corn, \$1.53@1.55.

Lard—Raw leaf, 13½c; rendered leaf, 12½c; pure, 12½c.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 47c; No. 2 clipped white 46½c; No. 3 clipped white, 46c; ship fancy, 40 lbs, 46½@47c; fancy, 38 lbs, 46@46½c; reg 38 lbs, 45½@46c; 36 lbs, 45@45½c.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 31c@31½c; western, 31c; prints, extra northern creamery, 32c@32½c.

Eggs—Henries, extra, 43¢45¢; easters, extra, 40¢42¢; western prime firsts, 33c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.35@2.40; California, small white, \$3.95@4; yellow eyes, \$3.35; red kidneys, \$2.90@3.

Onions—Spanish, per case, \$2.75@3; Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, \$2@2.25; native, per bu box, \$1.15@1.25.

Potatoes—New, per 2-bu bag, \$1.50@1.60; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$1.50@1.62½.

Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated and fine, bbl and 100-lb bags, \$4.55.

Onions—Spanish, per case, \$2.75@3; Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, \$2@2.25; native, per bu box, \$1.15@1.25.

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BEST SHOWING FOR CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY

Nearly Thirteen Per Cent Balance for Common Stock for Fiscal Year Against Little More Than 6 Per Cent in 1912

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

NEW YORK—Crucible Steel Company's showing of 12.84 per cent balance for common stock, against 6.8 per cent in 1911-12, is the best it has ever made, and is the more gratifying since during the fiscal year two of the largest plants were shut down nearly three months, on account of difficulties with some of the employees.

Chairman Dupuy of the executive committee refers in the report to the high efficiency of the plant, and to numerous changes made to assure more economical operation.

"To accomplish this there has been expended \$1,033,164 for maintenance, charged as part of current expenses. In addition there has been set aside out of annual profits \$500,000 to cover depreciation and renewals, and an additional \$105,000 by subsidiary companies. Undivided surplus represented by quick assets derived entirely from operating profits, after 7 per cent dividend on the preferred, amounting to \$1,750,000, is \$8,106,163, compared with \$4,950,276 in preceding year.

"The open-hearth steel department began successful operations on a limited scale on Aug. 4. It is hoped that this department will follow. These facilities are not excelled by those of any similar steel works in the world.

"The blast furnace belonging to this plant has been in steady operation since Sept. 6, 1906, showing greater endurance than has been shown by any blast furnace in this country, and it may continue to produce uninterruptedly for several years without refining. The company has added to its original purchase of coal lands in Greene county, Pa., on the Monongahela, 2500 additional acres, protecting fuel requirements for many years, its entire holdings now amounting to some 4500 acres.

"Just what permanent effect tariff reductions will have on this company's earnings it is yet too early to foresee, but we are fully prepared to meet such new conditions when they shall arise."

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 18)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta—R. W. Johnson of J. Kyle Orr & Co., Lenox.
Baltimore—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House, Essex.
Buenos Aires, S. A.—Alex. R. Zecola; Tour.
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co., 200 Summer st.
Cincinnati—A. Levy of Chas. Meis Shoe Co., Lenox.
Cleveland—G. W. Greber of Adams & Ford, Lenox.
Kansas City—K. L. Barton of Barton Bros., Tour.
Liverpool, Eng.—J. Matthews of W. H. Watts & Co., Ltd.; Parker.
Lynchburg—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co., Lenox.
Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co., Tour.
Nashville—Joe Lindauer of Herman Bros. & Lindauer, Nashville; Tour.
Savannah, Ga.—J. F. McCarthy of A. F. McCarthy & Sons; Essex.
Philadelphia—W. H. Weimer and J. B. Harris of Weimer, Wright and Watkins; 181 Lincoln st.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
Roanoke, Va.—N. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
St. Louis—F. Levy; U. S. St. Paul—J. E. Rounds of Foot Schulse & Co.; Parker.
LEATHER BUYERS
Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Mr. Hanson of The Monarch Mfg. Co.
St. Louis—John Bush of Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.
St. Louis—Paul Hogan of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on site.)

BUSINESS GAIN FAIRLY STEADY

The New York, Westchester & Boston is now carrying about 250,000 passengers a month and the growth of business is fairly steady. Nevertheless the road is handicapped by having as its only direct transfer point a more or less unsatisfactory shuttle service between its Harlem river station and the Second and Third avenue elevated railroads. An improved shuttle service and third tracking of Third avenue elevated will improve the facilities.

There is expected to be completed within one year the connecting link between the present terminus of the Interborough system at One Hundred Eighty eighth street and the Westchester's station at One Hundred Eighty eighth street and Morris Park avenue. The Lexington avenue subway is expected to be completed within three years. Engineers figure that completion of the subway extension at One Hundred Eighty eighth street will increase operating revenue of the Westchester between 30 per cent and 40 per cent, while a 100 per cent increase is expected by third tracking of the elevated and completion of the Lexington avenue subway.

DIVIDENDS

The Canada Cement Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Nov. 16.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company declared usual semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Nov. 10.

Atlantic Terra-Cotta Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 31 to holders of record Oct. 23.

Trenton Potteries Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent on its non-cumulative preferred stock, payable Oct. 25 to holders of record Oct. 16.

The directors of the Federal Trust Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

No extras or increases will be declared on National Carbon common stock this year, although the company is said to have had the best year of earnings thus far.

W. H. McElwain & Co. has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent respectively on the first preferred, second preferred and the common stocks, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Cape Breton Electric Company, Ltd., has declared semi-annual dividend of \$3 per share on the preferred stock, and a dividend of \$3 per share on the common stock, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Pennsylvania Steel Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on the preferred, payable Nov. 1, to stock of record Oct. 18. Six months ago 1½ per cent was declared. The rate previously had been 3½ per cent semi-annually, or 7 per cent per annum.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Henry Evans, president of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, has been elected a director of Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad.

Shell Transport & Trading Company in its year to June 30 made net profits of \$1,000,000. Company is spending \$2,250,000 in California, with an output of 900,000 tons per annum.

Banking firm of Barclay & Co., one of London's important institutions, has signed agreement to absorb provincial banking business of J. & C. Simonds & Co., known as Reading Bank.

Memphis Union Station Company has sold an issue of \$2,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, proceeds to be used to retire \$2,100,000 notes maturing Nov. 1, and to pay for additional improvements.

Morgan Davis, Jr., of Scranton, Pa., representing group of Baltimore and Pennsylvania capitalists, has secured options on New River coal properties in West Virginia. Transaction, which is said to involve \$50,000,000, may be financed by English capital.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK—Weekly statement of averages of the New York clearing house banks follows:

	Oct. 18, 1913	Decrease
Loans	\$1,916,977,000	\$18,991,000
Net deposits	1,752,047,000	18,129,000
Circulation	44,738,000	\$33,000
Specie	228,149,000	2,849,000
Legal tenders	77,519,000	1,307,000
Banks' cash in vits	342,198,000	872,000
Tr cos cash in vits	63,470,000	447,000
Aggregate cash res	405,668,000	1,319,000
Trust cos res mem	48,987,000	\$12,000
Surplus reserve	9,836,750	*2,903,750
CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS ACTUAL		
Loans	\$1,805,028,000	\$2,480,000
Net deposits	1,627,872,000	2,027,000
Circulation	75,233,000	*3,133,000
Specie	228,149,000	2,849,000
Legal tenders	77,523,000	*3,133,000
Banks' cash in vits	340,451,000	462,000
Tr cos cash in vits	65,654,000	*510,000
Aggregate cash res	406,105,000	43,000
Trust cos res mem	48,987,000	*43,000
Surplus reserve	12,671,350	*4,711,000

Leading Events in Athletics

FOOTBALL TEAMS TODAY PASSING HALF-WAY MARK

Both East and West Will Furnish a Few Contests Which Will Figure in Determining Standing in Championship.

BROWN-PENNSYLVANIA

COLLEGE GAMES TODAY

Alma vs. Kalamazoo.
Amherst vs. Trinity.
Annapolis vs. Dickinson.
Austin vs. Southwestern.
Austin vs. Texas A. & M.
Belmont vs. Carroll.
Baylor vs. Otterbein.
Carleton vs. Pittsburgh.
Carnegie Tech vs. Geneva.
Case vs. Wooster.
Central vs. Wm. Jewell.
Chicago vs. Iowa.
Cincinnati vs. Ohio Wesleyan.
Coe vs. Simpson.
Columbia vs. R. I. State.
Colorado A. C. vs. Denver.
Cornell vs. Bucknell.
Dartmouth vs. Williams.
Delaware vs. Temple.
DePaul vs. Wabash.
Earlham vs. Wittenberg.
Florida vs. Maryville.
Gallaudet vs. Baltimore C. C.
Gettysburg vs. Muhlenberg.
Grinnell vs. Highland Park.
Haverford vs. Washington.
Hobart vs. Rutgers.
Harvard vs. Holy Cross.
Hiram vs. Westminster.
Illinois vs. Northwestern.
Illinois College vs. Illinois North.
Kansas vs. Drake.
Kansas A. C. vs. Kansas Normal.
Kentucky State vs. Ohio Northern.
Lafayette vs. Swarthmore.
Lake Forest vs. Milliken.
Lawrence vs. Washburn.
Maine vs. Tufts.
Michigan vs. Michigan A. C.
Minnesota vs. Nebraska.
Missouri vs. Oklahoma.
N. H. State vs. Worcester P. I.
North Dakota vs. Carlton.
Ohio State vs. Oberlin.
Ohio vs. Washington.
Parsons vs. Elgin.
Pennsylvania vs. Brown.
Pennsylvania 1917 vs. Mercersburg.
Pennsylvania State vs. W. & J.
Princeton 1917 vs. Hill school.
Princeton vs. Syracuse.
Richmond vs. Forest.
Rochester vs. Hamilton.
South Carolina vs. North Carolina.
South Dakota vs. Notre Dame.
Stevens vs. Rensselaer P. I.
Vanderbilt vs. Henderson.
Yale vs. Johns Hopkins.
Waynesburg vs. Grove City.
Wesleyan vs. Union College.
West Point vs. Colgate.
Western Reserve vs. Kenyon.
Wisconsin vs. Purdue.
Yale vs. Lehigh.
Yale 1917 vs. Exeter.

LEADS WESTERN FOOTBALL TEAM



CAPT. F. C. FISHER '14
Oberlin varsity football team

appears to be the only one that is giving Coach Juneau much concern and it is not surprising that it is difficult to find a satisfactory successor to such a brilliant player as Gillette, the 1912 general. Illinois meets Northwestern in the other conference game and Coach Zupke expects his eleven to win by a good margin. The open football is proving very successful and attractive at Illinois this fall and promises to furnish the other conference teams with some excellent competition.

Another western game of note is the Carlisle-Pittsburgh battle. Carlisle has been showing much improvement of late and has just defeated Cornell 7 to 0. Pittsburgh has a strong eleven this fall and has played Annapolis to a 0 to 0 tie.

Other western games of importance are the Michigan-Michigan A. C. contest which should be hard fought with the former a favorite to win; the Minnesota-Nebraska and Ohio-Washington games.

PHILADELPHIA TO NAME C. S. DOON

PHILADELPHIA.—That William H. Baker of New York and Charles S. Doon of Philadelphia will be made president and manager, respectively, of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club on Monday was practically assured today, following an informal meeting of the directors of the club.

At a meeting to be held here on Monday final action will be taken and it was learned that Baker would be raised from the vice-presidency to succeed the late William H. Locke, and that Manager Doon would remain as leader of the team.

ENGLISH WOMEN GOLFERS COMING

Followers of golf in Greater Boston are today looking forward with much interest to the coming of Miss Muriel Dodd, Miss Gladys Ravenscroft and Miss Mabel Harrison, the three British women players who are taking part in the national tournament at Wilmington this week, to this city for the purpose of playing in an exhibition match on the Country Club links at Clyde park next Monday.

MARCEAU WINS AT DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—Franz Marceau, captain of the Dartmouth varsity cross-country team won the prize offered by the Dartmouth Alumni of Chicago Friday.

NOTES ON ARCHERY

By EDWARD B. WESTON

The following are a few of the scores printed in the London Field, Sept. 27.

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHERY SOCIETY
Target Day, Sept. 18—Perfect weather.

	60 Yards	50 Yards	Total
Miss Hingston.....	38	172	210
Mrs. Tennant (Visitor).....	33	145	178
Miss Laid.....	34	140	174
Mrs. Proctor.....	29	119	148
Miss Carr.....	18	74	92
Miss E. Surtees.....	17	59	76
Mrs. Quiggin (Visitor).....	15	71	86
Miss Wiseman.....	13	64	77
Mrs. Willeit.....	12	46	58

WEST BERKS ARCHERS
Autumn Handicap, Sept. 24—216 arrows at 100 yards. Shot at Coombefield, Maiden. On the invitation of W. Andrew. A stiff breeze across the targets made the shooting somewhat difficult at times.

	72 Arrows	72 Arrows	72 Arrows	Total
H. P. Nesham.....	44	168	40	252
Captain Chapman (Visitor).....	31	95	44	170
W. Andrew.....	25	145	22	192
R. Prince.....	20	78	26	124
Col. A. Hill.....	19	67	18	104
P. Prince.....	13	39	20	72
G. F. S. Brown.....	12	30	9	51

ROYAL TOXOPHILITE SOCIETY
Fifth Target, Sept. 25—Finsbury arrow and Rudworth hagle. Fine.

	60 Yards	50 Yards	Total
H. P. Nesham.....	48	200	248
Capt. C. F. Nesham.....	30	100	130
C. Pownall.....	28	108	136
A. Hunt.....	26	100	126
P. Prince.....	20	78	98
G. F. S. Brown (Visitor).....	20	76	96
H. Lock.....	18	68	86

PLAYERS AGAIN ELECT D. L. FULTZ TO PRESIDENCY

Baseball Players Fraternity Prepares for Season of 1914 by Naming Officers—Successful Year Is Looked Forward To

WELFARE DISCUSSED

NEW YORK.—With the election of officers for the season of 1914 accomplished and David L. Fultz again named as president, the Baseball Players Fraternity today started in on its work for the coming year with great confidence that the relations between the ball players and club owners during the next six months would result in the mutual advancement of the interests of both parties.

The annual meeting of the players' fraternity was held in this city Thursday night and the list of officers elected for the ensuing year was made public Friday. A number of subjects relating to the welfare of the big league players were discussed in an informal way, but action on the questions considered were tabled until future meetings. The officers of the fraternity as elected are:

David L. Fultz, president; Raymond W. Collins, Boston Americans, vice-president; Jacob E. Daubert, Brooklyn Nationals, vice-president; John P. Henry, Washington Americans, vice-president; John B. Miller, Pittsburgh Nationals, vice-president; Edward M. Reubach, Brooklyn Nationals, secretary.

The advisory board consists of Raymond W. Collins, Jacob E. Daubert, David L. Fultz, John P. Henry and John B. Miller.

The board of directors for the coming year includes: W. J. Barbeau, Eros B. Barger, Fred T. Beck, William J. Bradley, Tyrus R. Cobb, John Collins, Raymond W. Collins, Samuel E. Crawford, Jacob E. Daubert, Fred Delinger, Michael J. Doonan, Richard J. Egan, Fred T. Falkenberg, David L. Fultz, Robert Harmon, John P. Henry, Fred Jackisch, David J. Jones, Thomas Jones, Christopher Mathewson, John B. Miller, Ralph E. Myers, Derrill B. Pratt, Edward M. Reubach, Victor Sator, Wilbur Schmidt, A. Kemper Shelton, Edward Sweeney, Ira Thomas and James T. Williams.

THOMAS BALL IS BELGIAN WINNER

LONDON.—The open golf championship of Belgium was won yesterday at Nieuport-Bains by the famous Englishman, Thomas Ball of Raynes Park with a score of 145. Another Englishman, James Brand, was second with a card of 146. Third place was taken by the French former champion, Jean Tasiast of Chantilly, with a card of 147. Duncan, the holder, who recently won the French championship, was tied for sixth place with Pannell of Belgium. Fourth and fifth places were won by the Englishmen, Jones and Eytton.

YALE OARSMEN TRY NEW SYSTEM

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A distinct innovation in the training of a Yale varsity crew has been introduced this fall in preparation for the Princeton race on Oct. 25. For the past two weeks the men who make up the varsity eight have been going down to the harbor at 6:30 in the morning and rowing about four miles. They eat oranges and crackers on the way down and get back to the campus in time for breakfast. They will continue this morning rowing up to the time of the race. The coaches say it is putting the men in fine condition.

M'LEAN GETS \$500 AS HIS SHARE

NEW YORK.—Catcher McLean of the New York Nationals has received but \$500 as his share of the world's series money. McLean joined the team late in the summer, but owing to the absence from the lineup of Catcher Myers he played in four of the five games. The \$500 was awarded him on a vote of the players.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

"I was very interested to read a letter from 'Fourteen Handicap,'" says Miss M. Wilson, in another of her able articles on handicapping which have appeared in Ladies' Golf, "and I quite agree with the writer that it is most disappointing in a club for just a certain few members to be continually winning all the prizes offered. But she says the only way to obviate that is to adopt club handicaps, as the L. G. U. ones will not reduce unless the score touches or comes below the 'scratch score.' On this point I do not agree that the club handicapping is the only remedy. Other clubs in exactly the same way have been up against this problem of the fair distribution of the club prizes, and have found, I think, a very much better way out of the difficulty. They have formed and passed a local rule, run in conjunction with the Union handicaps, that any player having won two prizes without reducing her handicap must play on half her handicap for a year, or until she has reduced it sufficiently in the opinion of the club committee. Surely a player has won her share if she has won two prizes in her club, and if she is still keen to win more she shows rather a greedy disposition which should be corrected by putting her on half handicap and in this manner there are other members in the same club who are entitled to a share of the 'spoils' also.

Take it that a player has won two prizes on a club handicap; the committee, according to 'Fourteen Handicap,' letter will reduce her, one stroke for each win if a lower handicap, or two if a higher one. The next competition comes along and this player, still going strong, easily wins again, as the one or two strokes have not been enough reduction. Again she comes in a winner, and another stroke is deducted before the next competition, but she again finds it of no consequence. All this time while the committee is snipping 'one's' off her handicap, she is carefully and quietly collecting the prizes, and at the end of the season it is found that this one player has annexed all the best prizes in the club, with only the reduction of an odd stroke or two from her handicap. If this had all been under L. G. U. handicaps she would have been on half handicap after the second prize, then, if still playing well, it is more than possible that she would reduce her handicap while playing on half, that when once more reinstated to full handicap, if she wins on that reduction she would be quite entitled to the prize.

We have all come across players who are in that happy vein of winning everything before them for a season, and whatever handicap they are on it is almost impossible to keep them from winning again and again, until some of the other competitors begin to feel very disappointed and uninterested. Some of us may have experienced ourselves the feeling that whatever the handicap given to us, we should win in spite of it. I knew a case of a girl playing in splendid form for a considerable time, and she won several prizes during the time, at different places, until she began to think she had won enough and that the joking remarks of her friends regarding her 'silver collection' and 'when she was to think she had had enough,' etc., had a dash of earnestness about it, so she requested the committee to put her on half, as she still wished to enter the remaining competitions of the club and could not do so and not try to win. But even after the reduction to half she still felt herself in the running. An extra card reduced her handicap one stroke; she then played on half of that, but eventually another card reduced the original handicap three strokes, and given when she has 'used no other,' since the committee no more qualms regarding her handicap.

Suppose she had been playing on club handicapping, and only had one or two odd strokes taken off, she would still have been winning prizes! No, after a player has won two prizes in her club, she should be content to let others have a share of the remaining ones, and satisfied to play on half unless she can substantially reduce her handicap. If the committee think she is entitled to win as many as she can on a handicap reduced by odd strokes, why think about reduction at all? Leave her alone, and let the other members make up their minds to say 'good-bye' to the rest of the 'spoils'.

FIRST WORLD'S TOUR GAME TODAY

CINCINNATI.—The Chicago American league baseball club meets the New York Nationals here today in the first game of the baseball tour around the world. The Chicago players arrived aboard a special train, which is to be their home almost continuously until they board the steamer at Vancouver Nov. 20, for Japan.

Manager McGraw and the New York players arrived here early this morning for the special train following today's game and journey to Chicago, where the second game of the tour will be played. President Comiskey and a large number of followers accompanied the team to Cincinnati. Games have been scheduled to take place almost daily before the teams embark on the Pacific coast.

CINCINNATI GETS NEW PITCHER

MONTREAL.—Robert Couchman, a pitcher, drafted by Montreal from Davenport, Ia., has been sold to Cincinnati. He was part of the price paid by the Montreal club for McGraw, who was bought outright from Cincinnati.

J. J. McDERMOTT TAKES WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP

Atlantic City Golfer Adds Another Title to His List as Memphis Country Club—M. J. Brady of Boston Is Second

MAKES RECORD SCORE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. J. McDermott of Atlantic City, twice national champion, added the open championship of the West to his list of honors Friday in the fifteenth tournament here of the Western Golf Association. His score for the 72 holes, 295, is seven strokes better than that of his closest competitor, M. J. Brady of Boston, and five under the course record of the Memphis Country Club.

McDonald Smith of New Rochelle, winner of the title in 1912, was third with 305 for the two days' play; Otto Hackbarth of the Hinsdale Club, Chicago, fourth, with 307, and T. J. McNamara of Boston, fifth, two strokes behind Hackbarth.

Besides winning first honors McDermott tied with David Kober of Evanston for low score for 18 holes, 72. Par for 18 holes is 74. M. J. Condon of Memphis was low amateur with a score of 332. Of the southern players W. C. Sherwood, a Memphis professional, had the best score, 316.

McDermott's victory Friday was the result of consistent rather than brilliant playing. He took the lead in the second round Thursday, when he turned in his 72 and made the 30 holes in 146. At the end of the third round he still was at the top with 220, and went the last 18 holes in 75, his highest mark for the tournament. His afternoon card Friday, however, was the best turned in for the round over a soggy course.

At the start of Friday's play Smith had a one-stroke lead over Brady, but the former title-holder fell off from his play of Thursday in both rounds, turning in cards of 77 and 80, against his 74 Thursday. Brady made the first 36 holes in 140 and today required 153 strokes. J. B. Simpson of Milwaukee was fourth in the morning, but an 81 on the third round and an 84 on the last 18 holes put him back to eighth place.

Hackbarth finished sixth Thursday. McNamara was in the same position at the end as he was at the first half of the journey. McDermott's card for the two days follows:

Thursday, morning—74 72 74 75—295
City, N. Y. 74 72 74 75—295
M. J. Brady, Boston, 73 76 75 73—302
McDonald Smith, New Rochelle, 74 77 80—305
Otto Hackbarth, Chicago, 73 81 76 77—307
T. J. McNamara, Boston, 78 74 78 79—309

Friday, morning—74 72 74 75—295

City, N. Y. 74 72 74 75—295
M. J. Brady, Boston, 73 76 75 73—302
McDonald Smith, New Rochelle, 74 77 80—305
Otto Hackbarth, Chicago, 73 81 76 77—307
T. J. McNamara, Boston, 78 74 78 79—309

Afternoon—74 72 74 75—295

City, N. Y. 74 72 74 75—295
M. J. Brady, Boston, 73 76 75 73—302
McDonald Smith, New Rochelle, 74 77 80—305
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F. H. HOYT MEETS W. P. SEELEY IN FINALS OF GOLF

Former Defeats Francis Ouimet, While Latter Wins From A. S. Lockwood in Semi-Finals

BROOKLINE, Mass.—F. H. Hoyt of the Woodland Golf Club and W. P. Seeley of Brookline won their way to the final round of the annual fall golf tournament of the Country Club on the links at Clyde park this morning when they defeated Francis Ouimet, of the Woodland Golf Club and national open champion, and A. G. Lockwood of Belmont Springs, respectively. They met this afternoon in the last match of the tournament.

Hoyt's victory over Ouimet by 2 and 1 was decidedly unexpected. Ouimet had been playing good golf in the qualifying round and first and second rounds of match play and was looked to be the likely winner of the tournament. He was decidedly off form today, his putting being especially poor. Neither player showed up very strongly, although Hoyt got a 79 to 81 for Ouimet. The greens were very heavy and against low scores. There was a fair-sized gallery followed the match. The cards follow:

Hoyt, out..... 5 5 4 5 4 3 5 5 5 42
Ouimet, out..... 5 5 5 5 4 3 5 5 5 42
Hoyt, in..... 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 3 38-70
Ouimet, in..... 4 6 4 3 5 5 2 4 5 38-81

The Seeley-Lockwood match resulted in a victory for the first named by 2 to 1. Neither player showed good golf, the winner having a card of 88 to 93 for the loser. Their cards follow:

Seeley, out..... 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 46
Lockwood, out..... 6 5 5 4 5 4 6 7 49
Seeley, in..... 3 5 5 5 6 4 4 5 42-88
Lockwood, in..... 3 5 5 5 6 4 6 4 43-89

First and second round matches were played Friday and with but one or two exceptions the victories were secured by large margins. The hardest fought match in the first round was that between W. P. Seeley and G. F. Willett of the Country Club. This contest went 20 holes before Seeley finally won his place in the semi-final round.

Ouimet, as national open champion, attracted what little gallery there was and he played splendid golf in both his matches. In the morning he defeated H. W. Stucklen of the Brae Burn Country Club and former Massachusetts amateur champion, 4 and 3. In the afternoon he won from V. S. Lawrence, another club mate, by 5 and 4.

SIDELINE NOTES

The Carlisle Indians are playing a very open game this fall.

The Williams-Dartmouth game today should be a fine contest.

The Brown football management has taken 23 men to Philadelphia for the Pennsylvania game.

O. T. Cutts, the famous tackle on the Harvard championship eleven of 1901, is helping coach the Wesleyan University team.

While Rollins may not be a regular back on the Harvard varsity this fall, he is sure to make the team before he graduates.

Dartmouth appears to have discovered a fine field-goal kicker in Leon Tuck of Winchester. The Hanover college never has had a champion in this department of the game.

The selection of W. S. Langford, Trinity, as referee of the Harvard-Yale game this fall is another tribute to his splendid work in the big contests he has handled in the past.

W. W. Heffelfinger '91, the famous Yale guard, states that Coach Jones is doing splendid work with the candidates this fall. Heffelfinger is taking an active part in the coaching.

INNOVATION IN YALE FOOTBALL

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale will try an innovation in her football game with Lehigh this afternoon. It is the intention of the coaches to plaster the ends and backs with strips of white cloth so that the players eligible to receive the forward pass may be easily seen by the player designated to throw the ball.

Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy

The Country Club

Revelation Derbs \$2.00
Beaconsfield Derbs \$3.00
WASHINGTON ST.
Gaiety Theater Bldg.
WASHINGTON ST.
At Boylston

HOCKEY SEASON TO OPEN AT THE ARENA NOV. 22

Canadians of New York Are Scheduled to Play in First Game—Star College Teams Are Expected

SCHOOLBOY RACES

It has been announced that the indoor hockey season at the Boston Arena will open on Saturday night, Nov. 22, with a game between the Canadians of New York and one of the club sevens or a college team. Manager Boyd of Harvard has arranged for the Crimson to practise at the rink during the December vacation and already three matches are being arranged. It is also very likely that the Princeton players will spend the December vacation in this vicinity and participate in several practise games.

The Back Bay Skating Club, as in the past three years, will have the use of the rink on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Manager W. M. Lougee will also act as hockey manager, and Thomas E. Burke has been engaged as press representative. It is also the intention of Manager Lougee to promote speed racing among schoolboys and special events will be held twice a month on Friday afternoons during the winter.

One game of the Harvard and Yale series will be played in this city, in addition to the appearance of Princeton, Dartmouth, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornell and Columbia in contests. The Irish-American Athletic Club is to become interested in the Canadian game and steps have been taken toward the formation of a team which will be able to compete with the strongest sevens. As during the last two years, Boston Athletic Association will have a team, and as soon as the Arena rink is in shape practise will be started.

HARVARD TENNIS REACHES FINALS

Final matches in the Harvard University fall championship lawn tennis tournament are scheduled for next week with the singles match between R. N. Williams, Jr., and J. J. Armstrong carded for Monday. The doubles between R. N. Williams, Jr., and E. H. Whitney and J. C. Devereux and E. R. Hastings will be played later in the week.

The semi-finals in the doubles were contested Friday afternoon. Williams and Whitney defeated Beals and Moore, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3. The winners had an easy time of it, and were never hard pressed. Hastings and Devereux, the other winners, were given much closer competition by Fenton and Pfaffman, and they were pushed to the limit in order to win. The last game of the set was closely contested. The scores were 6-0, 5-7, 6-3, 9-7.

BILLINGS AND WILSON WIN
RED BANK, N. J.—Remarkable scores were made at the trap shooting tournament here Friday afternoon. Charles E. W. Billings made an unfinished run of 100 targets straight. The tournament was won by Billings and Dr. R. Brown Wilson of Red Bank, who divided first prize.

BERGEN AND MAISEL SOLD
BALTIMORE, Md.—The sale of Catcher William Bergen and Outfielder George Maisei to the Scranton club of the New York State league was announced Friday by Manager Dunn of the local International League team. Bergen was formerly with the Brooklyn Nationals.

SPEAKER ON PART OF TOUR
Tristram Speaker, the Boston American center fielder, is to take part of the world's baseball tour, which starts today. He will go as a member of the Chicago Americans as far as Vancouver.

The Peerless
UNION SUITS
For MEN

The Underwear That Fits

Once you have worn the Peerless Union Suit you will know the ease and smoothness of underwear tailored to fit. Buy Peerless Union Suits and purchase comfort and ease with them.

\$1.00 to \$5.00 Per Suit

Ask for the "Peerless" by name. All Prominent Dealers in Boston and New England sell Peerless Union Suits.

Buy the Peerless—You'll Buy Again

THE HOME FORUM

Tramp Up Mt. Wilson Rewarded

Electricity is not only one of the great servants of this time but one of the great artists, too. To the displays of electric light seen near or far is due a new and exquisite charm that is added to the night's own crown of stars. One is reminded of this in reading a sketch of a tramp up Mt. Wilson in California, written for the Bellman. The trail was only seven miles long, and some friend of the travelers had assured them that they could do it in two hours. Scorning the easy automobile grade they tramped six long, striving hours, hours filled with the joy of conquest, with the tax of disappointment and with the rewards of many a marvelous outlook upon the world afar, rimmed with the ocean blue. But apparently the glory of it all was the night. For they reached the top at last, hours after the plodding burros they had despised. There from a cabin under the pines they could see 6000 feet below them over 30 towns and cities set on the plain as constellations gem the sky. They could almost read the elec-

tric signs in the city that they knew best, and they could follow the curve of the ocean beach by the flaring lights that marked the line of breakers. To stand thus between earth and sky and spell out cryptic meanings above and below must have been a little like leaving earth behind and entering into the universe as all one's starry freehold.

Millions of Wooden Ties

The railroads of the United States use about 150,000,000 wooden ties each year.

More Sea-Borne Treasures

Few thoughtful people who have lived by the seashore have failed some time to wish even in face of the beauty that all the power going to waste in the surf might be used to relieve human labor, and that the marvelous luxuriance of the kelp thrown up on the shore might also be made a resource. Use has been made of kelp to some extent, not only by materials taken from it through chemical processes but farmers living near the coast use it in quantities

as bedding for stock, as packing for vines and hothouse frames, etc. Now the Little Farms Journal reports sea-gumite as an assured new substitute for rubber and leather. It is obtained by treating seaweed by a secret process.

Available Water Power

The national forests of the United States contain waterpowers with an aggregate estimated capacity of 12,000,000 horsepower, available for use under permit from the secretary of agriculture.

City Planning in Iowa

Commenting on signs of progress in Iowa, the Council Bluffs Nonpareil says that 20 years ago cement sidewalks in many of the cities, towns and villages were exceptions. The rule was board walks. Now it is rare that a board walk is found. Twenty years ago there was little or no paving in cities under 6000 inhabitants. Now the city is rarely found with 3000 people that does not have its main streets paved. This work is taking on new phases. As the dispo-

sition to build structures that will last 50 and 100 years grows there is desire for better plans. More and more architects are designing buildings. And here and there architects are also doing landscape work. City planning is coming into vogue.

Way to Get Ahead

If your job isn't any more than wheeling a wheelbarrow, wheel it so the boss'll think there's a motor under it.—Harrison's Magazine.

Studying the American Painters

Interesting courses for study of American art are being planned in many places. The following outline is cited in the magazine published by the general federation of women's clubs. Too many Americans know little or nothing of the many painters of their country. The year book received of the Hastings (Nebraska) Woman's Club outlines the study under colonial period, Hudson river school, mural decorations, American residents in Paris, landscape painters, figure painters, portrait painters, and women painters. This program carried out with the use of "American Painters" by Isham, or Caffin, or Hartmann, concludes the magazine art editor, would make a most satisfactory year's work, and be a fine preparation for appreciating the San Francisco art exhibit.

There Are Gains

There are gains for all our losses.—Richard Henry Stoddard.

GOD'S PERFECT LAW OF FREEDOM TO MAN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE world has need to change its point of view in many directions. For instance, there is the general belief that we are somehow creatures of circumstance, subject to chance and change, dominated and controlled by causes wholly outside of ourselves, and handicapped by conditions for which we can be held in no way responsible. We affirm

that we enter this state of human existence without our knowledge, and leave it without our consent; while the interval between these two extremes is so filled with experiences utterly different from those which we would have chosen for ourselves that we may indeed, in our impotence, be likened to the dried leaves of autumn which flutter from the tree and drift aimlessly hither and thither with every passing breeze.

Christian Science, as founded by Mrs. Eddy, frees us at once from this stultifying view of life, even as it frees us from every other mistaken sense. It teaches that we are not helpless victims of chance, veering like weathercocks on an April day, tossing like flossam and jetsam on the restless ocean of human experience. Christian Science teaches that there is a law, a cause, a governing power which directs and controls all things in the universe, and that this gov-

erning power is called God. And since God and good are synonymous (the two words in the original Saxon being the same), it follows that the universe is governed by good, and that the great first cause is good. It teaches that this universe is filled with ideas of God, or ideas of good, and that the highest idea is man.

This man, then, (and we are all "this man," since man is the generic term for all men), being governed and controlled wholly by good is ever under the law of good, which law sustains his true being. One who is upheld and sustained by a perfect, immutable law cannot, for that very reason, be a creature of circumstance. Environment cannot smother or nullify his natural proclivities, for this man, God's man—and there is no other—lives, moves, and has his being in God. Beliefs of inherited disability either of mind or body cannot handicap him, for

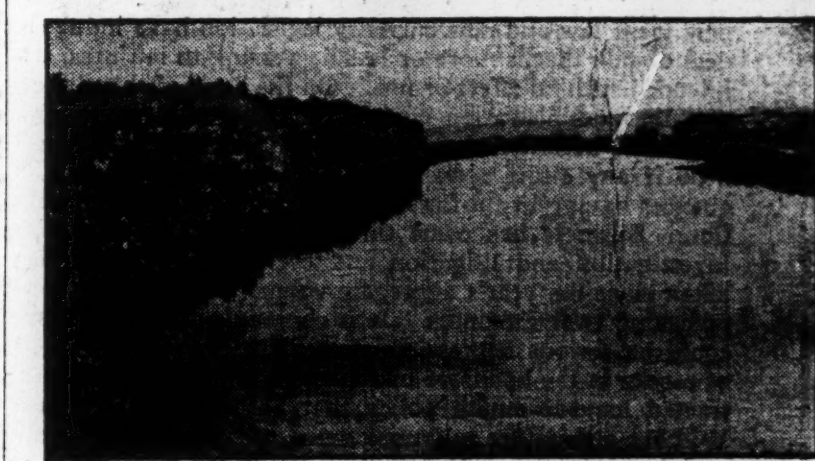
he is beginning to recognize himself not as a mortal, born of mortal parents, but as the child of God, from whom no taint can be transmitted. He no longer, either consciously or unconsciously, fulfills the prophecies of the error-filled human mind in regard to his future. Invariably the outlook of the so-called carnal or mortal mind smacks of failure and defeat or contains some element of fear. But the real man understands that divine Mind is the only Mind, and that this Mind is his, even as it "was also in Christ Jesus." Neither can the movements of the planets affect him, nor govern his affairs, for the planets themselves are but acting in obedience to this same perfect law of omnipotent good, "who bringeth forth Mazzaroth in his season," and guideth "Arcturus with his sons" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, the Christian Science textbook, p. 257).

In short, Christian Science comes fully equipped to scatter the chaff of occultism, superstition, tradition and every form and phase of false education, that the full grain may appear, even the perfection of God and of man in His image and likeness. Through the same simple demonstrable truths which Jesus taught we may again claim our forgotten birthright, "the glorious liberty of the children of God." We are learning that we have dominion even over those conditions which until now seemed inevitable. They seemed inevitable only because we had been educated to think of them as such. We are learning that the reverse of every counterfeit law of failure and discouragement and limitation is the true law, the only law which has any right to be called a law at all. This law is utter annihilation to the false and spurious beliefs of failure, discouragement and limitation, which have so long been masquerading in the guise of realities. The truth about them is their destruction, just as the self-evident truth that two things equal to the same thing are equal to each other destroys the false belief that they are equal to something else.

Christian Science is as demonstrable as mathematics. Then let us trust in it. We accept the rules of mathematics and freely make use of them. Let us trust in the law of good, and go on our way with courage, even with boldness, confident that the Father whose tender love cares for the sparrow and the grass of the field will not forget any of his children. If we bind ourselves with the heavy burdens which centuries of false education have laid upon struggling humanity, can we wonder that our progress upward is slow? If we lay on our own shoulders the yoke of superstition, instead of trusting absolutely in God's perfect law of freedom, can we wonder that, as we stumble along, we sometimes fall? And if in falling we hurt ourselves, shall we continue to hold God responsible, and to say, if disaster and distress should suddenly come upon us, that it is "the will of God" that we should be thus afflicted? Rather let us remember that which Isaiah proclaimed so long ago, that which must have rung like a silver trumpet-call in the dull ears of a heedless and perverse generation: "If thou take away from the midst of thee the yoke, the putting forth of the finger, and speaking vanity; and

if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noonday: And the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones: and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not."

HISTORIC MOHAWK VALLEY, NEW YORK



THIS scene on the Mohawk river was taken near Ft. Plain, N. Y., about 58 miles west of Albany. The history of this famous valley is interwoven with that of the whole central part of the state, where the famous Iroquois confederacy was formed and flourished—the Indians who were called "the Romans of the western world."

The Iroquois confederacy was composed at first of five Indian nations, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. These names are perpetuated today in the names of the river, the notable chain of lakes that extends westward across the state and the counties in which they lie. The Mohawks were, however, so remarkable and strong a tribe that their name was often given to all the Iroquois. The confederacy became the Six Nations when the Tuscaroras of the south joined them in 1712. The Iroquois confederacy was founded, according to Indian tradition, about the beginning of the fifteenth century. Hiawatha himself is said to have come from his celestial dwelling to lead the Onondagas. Here he taught the related tribes rules of right conduct, and it was on the shore of Onondaga lake, where Syracuse now stands, that he assembled the chiefs of the great tribes and made the bond of brotherhood. They called the league "the long house." The Mohawks kept the house in their valley on the east, and the Senecas guarded it by their noble lake on the west. The council fire was with the Onondagas, in the midst.

Today the boy scouts of Syracuse and all Onondaga county love to go out to the place where the Iroquois were wont to gather round the camp fire. The Onondaga Indian reservation still marks the site of the old Onondaga metropolis. The chief of the Onondagas was the first president of the confederation and the Mohawks on the east were called "the door." William Johnson, afterward Sir William, founder of Johnstown, not far from Ft. Plain, was made a sachem

by the Six Nations and director of their affairs by the English. He is a most interesting figure in the story of the region. We find him in Cooper's stories of the Indians of what was afterward to be the Empire state.

The Mohawk valley in recent years is notable for the Erie canal, which connects the Great lakes with the Hudson river and follows the Mohawk nearly throughout its course. This canal is said to be the largest single work of internal improvement ever accomplished in the United States.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

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BOSTON, MASS.

BEE-COURSING IN THE OZARKS

HONEYDEW is in the dictionary but a pioneer and trapper of the Ozarks says that nobody knows where it comes from. And perhaps this Missouri woodsman knows more about the doings in the wildwood than the dictionary does. The dictionary says that honeydew is either secreted by the leaves of certain trees, a sugary substance distilled in hot weather, or it is more probably produced by certain tiny plant insects like the aphides much as the bees themselves distill honey. Bees like honeydew and in the Ozarks when the honeydew "falls," as they say, then the woodsmen know that it is time to begin bee coursing. Bee coursing means to locate one of the little wild black fellows and then follow him straight over hill and over hollow, regardless of every obstacle till you come to his tree. This habit of the bee of flying straight, with a marvelous instinct for location, gives rise to the phrase "a bee line." When the bee courser has located the tree he blazes it as his own and no one else will claim it. When it is judged that the honey has all been stored for the season the one who has blazed the tree cuts it down and helps himself to the delicious store. Wild bee honey is said to be the best and richest that is to be found. It is sold for 20 cents a pound in the Ozarks and

few trees are found with less than 30 pounds. Sometimes the honey is stored by the bees in caves that have weathered in the cliffs of these rocky and wild mountain places, but usually it is found in hollow tree trunks.

High American Railways

In the spring of 1912 there was opened in South America a railway between the harbor town of Arica in Chili and La Paz, the capital of Bolivia. The gauge is 3.28 feet and the Andes mountains are passed through a tunnel located 12,986 feet over the ocean. After passing the tunnel the railroad follows the Maure river, crosses the Desaguadero river and terminates at La Paz, which is located at an elevation of 12,113 feet. The total length of the road is 300 miles.

This railroad, however, continues the Engineering Record, is not the highest in the world. In the fall of 1912 the Antofagasta railway was opened, connecting the Mulati river with Potosi. This railroad has its highest point at an elevation of 16,006 feet.

Of standard-gauge railways the Peruvian Central railroad is the highest. It connects the harbor city Callao with the capital Lima and the city of Oroya. Its tunnel through the Andes mountains is located at a height of 15,750 feet.

In the United States the nine-mile railroad up Pike's Peak in Colorado reaches the top of the mountain, which is 14,216 feet high.

Life of Ages, Richly Poured
Love of God, unspent and free,
Flowing in the prophet's word,
And the people's liberty.

Never was to chosen race
That unstinted tide confined,
Thine is every time and place,
Fountain sweet of heart and mind.

Homeward led, the wondering eye
Upward yearned in joy or awe;
Found the love that waited high
Guidance of Thy guardian law.

Consecrating art and song,
Holy book and pilgrim track,
Hurting floods of tyrant wrong
From the sacred limits back.

Life of ages, richly poured,
Love of God, unspent and free,
Flowing in the prophet's word,
And the people's liberty.

—Samuel Johnson (1850).

OLD-FASHIONED BOSTON TODAY

IN Dr. William C. Gannett's memoir of his father, Ezra Stiles Gannett, long the colleague of Dr. Channing and preacher at Arlington Street church in Boston, is many a pleasant hint of old-fashioned Boston. For example we are told about Bumstead place, where Mr. Gannett and his family lived. Country nooks still nestled between brick walls in the heart of Boston in 1838. Where what is now called old Music hall was afterward built, a narrow niche, set in from the noisy street and guarded from it by a gate, was called Bumstead place. One whole side was lined with vines and trees, and a deep recess at one end held a large garden. Four or five houses shared this strange "privacy of storm," and one was a queer rambling old house of four links, as Dr. Gannett says, half hidden in a huge grape vine. It was but one room deep, but it had three front doors! Within, an arched and curtained window half way up the staircase opened into darkness, and Dr. Gannett hints the charm of this mystery for the children of the house.

Soon the place was no longer a country nook. On the garden at the foot Music hall was built. The long bank where cherry tree and lilac had vied in perfuming the city's heart, where the smoke-bush and the sentinel savin had stood, and woodbines hung a bronze and crimson veil in autumn, was now a sidewalk and here the throngs passed to the concerts or to hear Theodore Parker

preach. Hackhorses stamped outside the parlor wall, which brings us suddenly back to the present, and a phase which dwellers at the foot of Chestnut street use, when they term it "horse chestnut street," from the stables there. Brimmer street is still a similar sort of seclusion from the rush of traffic. It lingers between Charles street and the riverbank today, a quiet circle of dignified residences with their little plots of lawn. It has had no outlet except through narrow lanes past the lively stables. Now the fence at the river end has been taken away and one may emerge upon the new esplanade. These little neighborhoods of homes where grass and flowers might be were long characteristic of Boston. Today Boston is metropolitan, but not enough so to be ashamed of any lingering lanes and houses numbered "within."

Today's Puzzle

LETTERS PREFIXED

I have a relative; I think that she is sister to my mother.
A letter makes her—oh, dear me!—As boastful as my brother.
Another one, I must avow,
Will make her follow us about.
Two make her flutter by us now,
In gayest garments all rigged out.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
FERRIS (Mich.).

To Fix Thought on the Eternal Is Prayer

To limit prayer to petition, and above all to petition for material and transient goods is really to deny Christianity, and there can scarcely be a grosser caricature of religion than that which conceives God as a vast reservoir of power to be drawn on at our will and for our benefit. . . . To fix thought on the eternal is prayer. From this highest consecration of our power of voluntary attention spring repentance for sin and gratitude for the great gift of being, ceaseless aspiration towards the source of being, trust in divine goodness, and the spontaneous leap of partial towards perfect love.—Susan E. Blow.

ALASKA'S FIRST LEGISLATURE

ALASKA, a land purchased under a widespread protest by the people of the United States, who were led to suppose that it was a wilderness that would never even pay back the first investment of \$7,000,000, held last spring, its first legislative assembly. The longest one-way mileage traveled by any member was that of Representative Kennedy, who went home by the shortest usually traveled route after the spring break up of the trail. It was 4049 miles. He had traveled only 1959 miles in arriving at Juneau over the winter trail. Some of the members came by dog teams, some by stages on runners, and one man walked several hundred miles of his long journey. The 23 members who actually attended the first session traveled on an average 2451 miles. The six members from the second division of the territory traveled on an average of 5514 miles. This gives some view of the vastness of this territory which is as yet so sparsely settled that 10 people to the square mile represents its population. It is as if the people of a city like Quincy, Ill., were scattered over a space equal to the United States east of the Mississippi except New York and New England. This is the estimate which former Governor Clark makes in Sunset magazine.

Mr. Clark says that the quality of these men who came up to the first Alaskan Legislature was high both morally and intellectually. There was no taint either of party politics or personal venality in their acts. They were nearly all elected on non-partisan platforms. Of the 80 bills passed the first to receive the votes of the two houses and the signature of the Governor was to extend the elective franchise to women. Other

bills covered the employers' liability act and two acts limiting the hours of labor in certain places. Another provided for compulsory school attendance. Other more important measures, so Mr. Clark thinks, cared for revenue. The revenue law will provide about \$240,000 a year.

From "The Wild Honeysuckle"

Fair flower, that dost so comely grow,
Hid in this silent, dull retreat,
Untouched thy homed blossoms grow,
Unseen thy little branches greet;
No roving foot shall crush thee here,
No busy hand provoke a tear.

By nature's self in white arrayed,
She bade thee shun the vulgar eye,
And planted here the guardian shade,
And sent soft waters murmuring by.
—Philip Freneau.

Electricity in Department Store

A description of the electrical equipment of a large American department store, published in the Electrical World, shows the great variety of the uses to which electric current can be put with advantage in a building of this type. A mention of only the miscellaneous equipment for which electric current is used shows the unusual extent of the installation.

The laundry contains two washing machines, a flatwork ironer and a body ironer. In the alteration department there are about two dozen sewing and auxiliary machines. Other electrical appliances are small motors operating dish-washers, a vegetable peeler, an apple parer, a meat chopper, a polisher, ice cream freezers, two soda water carbonators, a small printing press, two vacuum pumps, hair driers, electric heaters, electric bell service, a watchman's clock system, 36 electric flatirons, portable fans and a wireless station located on the roof.

Pedestrianism

Afoot and in the open road, one has a fair start in life at last. There is no hindrance now. Let him put his best foot forward. He is on the broadest human plane. This is on the level of all the great laws and heroic deeds. From this platform he is eligible to any good fortune. He was sighing for the golden age; let him walk to it. Every step brings him nearer. The youth of the world is but a few days' journey distant. Indeed, I know persons who think they have walked back to that fresh aforesight of a single bright Sunday in autumn or early spring. Before noon they felt its airs upon their cheeks, and by nightfall, on the banks of some quiet stream, or along some path in the wood, or on some hilltop, they aver they have heard the voices and felt the wonder and the mystery that so enchanted the early races of men.—John Burroughs.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, October 18, 1913

The Business Situation Reviewed

THERE has been some shrinkage in bank clearings at the leading centers, indicating moderate recession in general business as compared with last year. The decline is not pronounced nor alarming. It simply indicates a cautionary attitude on the part of the commercial world pending the adjustment of prices under the new United States tariff law. Of course there are other underlying causes, but they are of smaller importance.

The feeling at the moment is less optimistic than a few weeks ago. There has been a decline in the security markets of some proportions, and a slump in prices is invariably accompanied by more or less pessimism. American securities have not been purchased by European investors to the extent expected following a cessation, partially at least, of the Balkan troubles. This has led to expressions of disappointment and rather doleful predictions. Opponents of the new tariff law and new currency legislation have indulged in a good deal of talk that is more or less depressing to business, whether they intended such an effect or not. On the heels of this there are reports that the administration purposes a renewed attack upon the trusts. Now it is admitted that trust prosecution and dissolution have had little if any effect upon general business thus far, doubt of consequences having had a far more deleterious result than actual dissolution. Business has come through a long period of stress due to investigation and litigation and even with the recession that has taken place the year's aggregate volume promises to top that of any preceding twelve months. It is consequently hard to see how there could be serious depression particularly in view of the low supply of stocks in the hands of merchants and manufacturers and the protracted hand-to-mouth policy that has been so generally pursued. Without attempting to ignore the world tightness of money and the various vexatious problems to be confronted on every hand, it would be a good deal better for business if there were more constructive comment and less destructive denunciation concerning both the government and the men who represent the country's commercial interests. Much headway might be gained by friendly, unselfish cooperation.

Considerable disappointment has been felt over the failure of the Union Pacific directors to make a cash distribution to shareholders of a part of the funds received from sale of the company's Southern Pacific holdings. However the company may dispose of this money eventually, it would be a good thing if it were to retain the entire amount in some form of investment. There always has been too ready a distribution of earnings and receipts that are not of immediate necessity on the part of the railroads. As a result many of the roads are now confronted with the problem of raising capital for improvements in an exceedingly stringent money market. In 1890 Henry Villard, chairman of the Northern Pacific railroad, said that every dollar a railroad "plows back" into the property instead of paying it to the stockholder in dividends is worth \$2 to the stockholder. What was true nearly a quarter century ago is true today.

To Europe Via Hudson Bay Route

CANADA is working toward the completion of an enterprise that promises results of vast importance as regards her own internal economy and external commerce, and incidentally of stupendous consequence to all the other nations of the earth. Strange to say, this enterprise has thus far been denied the general attention usually bestowed upon undertakings of much smaller dimensions.

If there were reasonable assurance of the early completion of a railway pier stretching a thousand miles eastward into the Atlantic from the North American coast, it is fairly presumable that the newspapers of all lands would give that fact as much prominence as they give, for example, to the approaching opening of the Panama canal. They would undoubtedly see in it a means of saving one third of the present distance in water travel and transfer on the Atlantic for passengers and freight, and a corresponding increase in speed, safety and comfort. The Canadian project is of a different character, but it is intended to clip approximately 1000 miles from the distance that must now be covered by vessels plying between the ports of North America and the ports of northern Europe.

Moreover, the construction of a railroad to Hudson bay, connecting that magnificent body of water with the cereal territory of both the Canadian and the United States West—in the latter case with Minnesota, the Dakotas and the Pacific Northwest in particular—will give a far more direct and a much quicker outlet to the Atlantic ocean for the agricultural products of those sections than is possible now via rail and lake.

The railway to Hudson bay, long projected, has now, according to our advices, been actually begun. Hudson bay will be open but for a brief season every year, it is true, but in this brief season an adequate fleet of vessels, connected with the railway terminal at Port Nelson, can handle the produce of the wheat country intended for export, diverting it from the present routes and making a tremendous difference in the traffic of the railroads of the two countries and in the traffic of the Great lakes.

The resultant disturbance of present conditions may be great or small, but they will be temporary, because better transportation facilities between the grain country and Europe will further enrich the Canadian west and the United States Northwest, and this will mean a compensatory increase of traffic in other commodities. Consequences, at all events, can only be speculatively discussed at present. The point of immediate interest is that the Hudson bay, so long believed to be absolutely removed from commercial utilization, is soon likely to play a large part in solving the problem of food distribution for the world.

PLANS are made for the planting of 2,000,000 trees in the national forests of Utah, Nevada and southern Idaho during 1914. Coming generations will be more grateful for work of this kind than for the most touching regrets this period has to offer concerning the destruction of the woodlands.

CANDID Democratic statesmen, however complacent they may be viewing the new United States tariff law, will admit that prior to any revision of the 1913 act the nation will insist on a change of method in making it. Relatively free from blemishes due to selfishness and greed as the new law may be, it is admitted by those who know that no law of the kind can be best shaped in caucus. Public opinion and party platforms are right in demanding that provision be made for something like expert guidance through a permanent body charged with responsibility for collecting data.

The demand for a separate tariff commission with extraordinary powers and involving considerable additional expense never has been looked upon with any favor by President Wilson. This has been due in part to objections based on principle and in part to objections of a more practical kind. He has found it possible during the campaign for the Underwood bill, waged in and out of Congress, to derive from government departments already rich in data, material useful in determining what rates should be imposed. Consequently it is not at all surprising to find him agreeing with Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce that fuller use of a bureau of that department and of its resources be tried, before any new and specially constituted tariff commission be authorized by Congress.

That is to say, the President believes that agencies already exist that need only to be empowered for further service, in order that they shall furnish to Congress at any time reliable information bearing on the fiscal and economic effects of any change of law affecting special schedules or the tariff law as a whole. For of course that is all, any such body of informants is likely ever to be allowed to do in this country. Congress will hardly depute its authority to fix rates to any commission, however expert or reliable it may be. It will doubtless show progressive inclination toward basing tariffs on proven facts and it will be more amenable each session to evidence arrayed before it by unbiased investigators; but it will retain power to legislate in the light of all evidence assembled. It could not, if it would, surrender its responsibility.

Cooperation Among American Publishers

A BUREAU, which twenty-two publishing houses of the leading American cities maintain, has just set up its headquarters in New York city. Its basis is cooperation in promoting more general appreciation of worthwhile literature, especially when issued in book form. The incentive to action came from indisputable evidence, recently collected, that fewer books are read now than a generation ago, relatively speaking. The American rate is less than the British or German, despite the huge and costly privately and publicly supported apparatus for promoting literacy, for making books accessible without money and without price, and the traditional national preference for good literature.

To the end therefore that they, as publishers, may not suffer additional handicaps from any contemporary tendencies hostile to the book as such, there has been this federation to extend sales. Allies among teachers, clergymen, journalists and social workers are to be enlisted. Especial attention is to be given to children, whereby they may be rightly guided so as to remain loyal to books when, later, the seductions of more ephemeral forms of literature, assail them. Special literature, useful in guiding adult readers to books that are both interesting and informing, is to be prepared and disseminated gratuitously if thereby new buyers may be won.

A venture in cooperation of this kind is interesting in itself, as well as because of the end it has in view. A group consciousness among publishers has not always existed even in the form of sentiment, much less as formulated and directed to a practical end. But a common need and a common foe have at last caused a more or less compact federation where formerly there was sharp rivalry, always courteously veiled of course, but still there.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to dispense with breakfast altogether, and it is probable that those who have acted upon the agricultural department's popcorn recommendation do not care one way or the other.

It is announced that the gloveworkers' union of North America will revise its constitution. The glovewearers of North America might be better pleased to have it revise the fasteners.

THE new Chinese bureau of engraving and printing is widely praised for turning out attractive postage stamps. If they be also adhesive China is to be doubly congratulated.

THE decision of the United States controller of the treasury that a man's home is where his wife is cannot well be interpreted to lessen the responsibility of either party.

MASSACHUSETTS promises this year, in its governorship campaign, to present the world with something unique in the way of a four-in-hand performance.

DEED has quickly followed creed in the matter of extension of Filipino power in the Philippine archipelago. Designation of four natives as members of the commission gives a majority control in the upper house, as well as in the legislative assembly, to countrymen of Aguinaldo. The nominees, save in one instance, have had political and official experience. They, with present native representation on the commission, insure fair geographical distribution of honors and also due consideration to the partizan divisions of the natives. Superficially, at least, all seems to have been done that could be done to insure successful working of the policy decided upon by President Wilson and recently proclaimed by the new governor-general.

With characteristic method, true to Anglo-Celtic forbears and political guides, this next step toward ultimate insular autonomy is taken cautiously. It is only a step and not a stride. Already having far exceeded concessions ever made by occidentals to Asiatics in the matter of home rule in dependencies, the western republic moves on a bit, and predicates its next step on the way in which the Filipinos use or abuse their new power. The theory of stewardship by the United States is still implicit. There is nothing in

Future American Tariff Revision

the concession nor in the official words accompanying it that gives color to the assumption that the administration is preparing the way for relinquishment of all rights of sovereignty over the islands in 1921 and acknowledgment of their full and complete independence then, as the Jones bill before Congress provides. What is implied is this, namely that experience has shown that extension of the principle of home rule probably can be made with safety in the light of native capacity and integrity shown in such positions as hitherto have been open.

A more rational method of creating democratic institutions commensurate with capacity to work them it is difficult to conceive. Similar wisdom shown in connection with affairs on the mainland, in extending suffrage to representatives of races without the slightest experience in republican institutions, would have saved the nation much of its present perplexity in solving social problems.

THE New York court of impeachment has practically unanimously decided that on moral grounds Governor William Sulzer is guilty of certain of the charges formally brought against him. As to his legal guilt the court divides, but a majority affirm his lawlessness. The verdict being final he has ceased to hold the office to which the people elected him; and as he goes forth, an ostracized man, the commonwealth that trusted him proceeds as best it may to cover its shame and make amends for its credulity. For some time debate is likely to center about the important issue on which the judges of the court divided, namely whether a Governor, under the New York law, can be impeached for acts committed when he was not an officer of the state. A minority argued that to contend that he may be so challenged is "in reality to create an ex post facto disqualification from office for an offense which had no such penalty when committed, and this without affording an opportunity for showing either repentance or atonement."

But the majority of the court substantially agreed with the dictum of Judge Miller, that "a grave offense, committed before induction into office, may constitute cause for impeachment, provided it so touches the office and bears such a relation to the discharge of its duties as to unfit the offender to discharge those duties." Public opinion undoubtedly will side with the moralist rather than with the legalist in this controversy. It is inconceivable, for instance, to think of an acquittal on technical grounds reconciling the citizens of the state to further exercise of the functions of Governor by a man who practically all the court concede was corrupt.

Public consideration for some time to come also will center on the relation of Tammany Hall to the deposed Governor. He has it in his power, if he wills, to make disclosures concerning that organization which may tend to aid the "fusion" forces in the municipal campaign now on. He can make it clear how far his impeachment was due to the crack of Mr. Murphy's whip over lawmakers. Whatever the motives may be that impel him to further publicity of an autobiographical sort, the disclosures can hardly fail to be illuminating if they are detailed and explicit in their references to men and events. Mere denunciation of the court that has convicted him and reiteration of the old charges against Tammany will not suffice. Consequently his first statement to the public following his deposition is disappointing.

LAST year's surplus earnings of a semi-public industrial company above dividend payments amounted to more than \$1,500,000. Public service corporations would have smaller surplus earnings and consequently fewer "melons" to cut, if they shared their prosperity equitably with the public.

MEN who have occupied high offices under the government of the United States usually are accorded attentive hearings when, following their retirement, occasion may demand some reference to international events that came to pass while they were in administrative harness. Philander C. Knox, as secretary of state in the Taft administration, was confronted with a number of problems that needed skilful handling. Because Central American affairs during his term bore some resemblance to what is now coming out in Mexico, the speech of the former United States secretary of state delivered in Fayette county, Pa., a few days ago, attracted attention. Especially notable was the warning it contained against offending struggling countries while yet aiding them in their efforts for maintaining order.

The duty of the United States in Central and South America, in Mr. Knox' opinion, is to be discharged unselfishly and with full regard for temperamental differences between the peoples of north and south. A humane foreign policy would take into account that the less progressive among southern nations have been conquered and not colonized. There have been among them rulers whose sole purpose was exploiting the people. The sacredness of public office has been brushed aside in many instances. Above all, said Mr. Knox, the United States must not cheapen and belittle its influence by adjusting its policies to meet the exigencies of domestic politics.

Visiting Central America while secretary of state, Mr. Knox obtained a first-hand knowledge of these countries and their institutions. On the whole his reception there was one of dignified interest on the part of the presidents of these nations and their people. The speech that Mr. Knox now makes is the first since his retirement from public office, and it seems to show that he has retained his interest in the countries to the southward. Measured by the standard that Secretary Bryan has set up, Mr. Knox' ideas do not appear to advocate much more than what the Washington administration is trying to do.

COLLECTING the income tax at the source should strengthen the market for bookkeepers, since the source must be careful as regards the interest both of the government and the coupon holder, and this will require much figuring and entering and balancing.

THE next census of the United States will show quite a number of American cities fairly started from the 500,000 toward the 1,000,000 point in population. Not to mention any others, there is Buffalo now claiming 525,000 inhabitants.

THE Kansas corn crop is reported to be only 30 per cent normal, but everything else in the state, apparently, remains at the customary high level, even the self-starting automobile being the rule in the rural districts.

Sulzer Statement Is Disappointing

Aiding Nations to the South

Filipino Home Rule Coming Slowly